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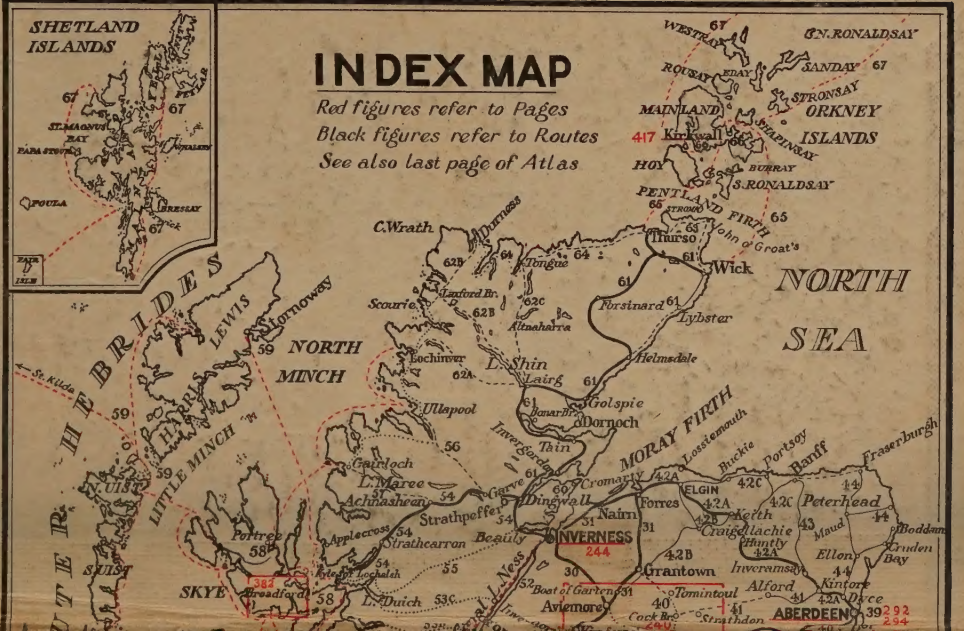
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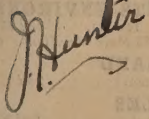

SCOTLAND

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AND 37 OTHER MAPS AND PLANS

LONDON: MACMILLAN & CO., LTD.
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, W.C. 2
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79 BOULEVARD ST-GERMAIN, VI^e^

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LIBRAIRIE HACHETTE
79 BOULEVARD ST-GERMAIN, PARIS, VI•

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PREFACE

SCOTLAND is a small country, but its appeal is so manifold that it is difficult to catalogue its attractions. Its wonderful and varied scenery of mountain, sea, and loch, of Highland glen and Lowland dale, is the appropriate setting of a wild and romantic history, while over all is cast the fascinating glamour of poetry, legend, and romance. At the same time it is the home of an interesting and virile people, retaining many idiosyncrasies while playing a prominent part in the general progress of the world. The present BLUE GUIDE TO SCOTLAND, faithful to the distinguishing characteristics of the Blue Guides Series, neglects none of these aspects, while it aims at making the way smooth for the visitor by describing the country in a series of carefully planned routes, by paying special attention to the practical details of travel, and by providing an adequate equipment of maps and plans (including a complete ATLAS) with the appropriate map-reference at the head of every page. A full INDEX is an instantaneous key to every point in the volume.

MOTORING AND CYCLING. Scotland is a tempting and repaying country for the motorist and cyclist, and their interests have not been forgotten. The introductory section on Motoring in Scotland includes a scheme for a comprehensive motor-tour through Scotland; many of the most interesting roads are described in detail in the text; and at the head of the chief railway routes the corresponding road-routes, with mileages, are outlined, so that both motorist and cyclist will find the Guide conveniently adapted to their needs.

In the preparation of the volume the Editor and his Staff have received much generous and authoritative assistance. Reference may be made to the masterly 'Introduction to the Study of Scottish Monuments' by *Mr. W. Mackay Mackenzie*. Special thanks for invaluable advice and criticism are due also to *Mr. W. S. Crockett*, an unsurpassed authority on all the Borderland; to *Mr. G. M. Fraser*, the accomplished Librarian of Aberdeen; to *Mr. George Pirie, R.S.A.*, for suggestions in innumerable directions; to *Mr. James Caw*, Director of the National Gallery of Scotland; to *Mr. T. C. F. Brotchie*, Superintendent of Art Galleries and Museums in Glasgow; to *Mr. R. E. Anderson*, of Glasgow; and to *Miss H. M. Anderson*, of Edinburgh. The Editor, moreover, has had the advantage of drawing upon the invaluable stores of information accumulated by *Mr. Scott Moncrieff Penney*, the learned

and experienced Editor of Murray's 'Handbook for Scotland,' the place of which is now taken by the present Blue Guide.

No one is better aware than the Editor and his Staff of the difficulty of avoiding errors; and suggestions for the correction or improvement of the Guide will be most gratefully welcomed.

Advertisements of every kind are rigorously excluded from this and every other volume of the Blue Guides Series.

4a Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.

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Explanations

MAPS AND PLANS. For convenience in handling the Guide on the spot, the maps and plans throughout the text are inserted, as far as practicable, immediately *after* the matter to which they relate.

TYPE. The main routes are described in large type. Smaller type is used for branch-routes and excursions, for historical and preliminary paragraphs, and (speaking generally) for descriptions of minor importance.

ASTERISKS indicate points of special interest or excellence.

POPULATIONS are given according to the census of 1921.

ABBREVIATIONS. In addition to generally accepted and self-explanatory abbreviations the following occur in the Guide :

B. = Breakfast.
c. = circa (about).
D. = Dinner.
Dec. = Decorated.
E.E. = Early English.
flor. = floruit (flourished).
L. = Luncheon.
L.N.E.R. = London and North-Eastern Railway.
L.M.S.R. = London, Midland, and Scottish Railway.
pens. = pension (board and lodging).
Perp. = Perpendicular.
Pl. = Plan.
R. = Room.
Rfmts. = Refreshments (usually railway refreshment room).
Rte. = Route.
T. = High-tea or meat tea.
Trans. = Transitional.
U.F. = United Free (Church).

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF SCOTTISH MONUMENTS

By W. Mackay Mackenzie, M.A.

Secretary to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland

SYDNEY SMITH characterized Scotland as the "knuckle-end" of England. It is true that only one island is in question, but it must not be inferred that the relics and monuments of the northern part are but an extension or reflection of those in the greater southern area. Scotland had other avenues of access than that from the south. Ireland on the west was always an influence in that quarter. The Scandinavian countries at one stage profoundly affected the culture of the islands and the northern districts. Both in early and historic times currents of culture flowed across the North Sea from the Rhine lands; and the special links between Scotland and France in later historic times are familiar. Yet beyond these infiltrations of culture, the area to be known as Scotland had at all stages something of its own to contribute either by modification or by invention; and thus certain objects and structures are peculiar to that area.

Prehistoric Monuments. We are not here concerned with relics as such, these for the most part having found a resting-place either in the great collection of the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh or in local museums. The earliest known type of structure, such as can be seen only in situ, is the CHAMBERED CAIRN. This consists of a great pile of stones composing a structure of elongated, quadrate, oval, or circular shape, having usually one burial chamber, but occasionally two or even three chambers, each entered by a passage from one end or from a side. Or there was a great central chamber with cells opening off it. The chambers are constructed of long slabs laid horizontally and converging or set upright and packed with smaller building to support a roof of slabs. In length such cairns may run to 240 feet and, where fairly well preserved, rise to a height of about 20 feet. Examples in Caithness and Sutherland, called 'horned cairns,' have the special feature of a crescentic finish at each end. In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright such horns, where they appear, are at one end only. The horned cairn is peculiar to Scotland. In Argyll and the Outer Isles the Chambered Cairns are approximately circular;

in the latter region they are sometimes known as 'barps, a good example being *Langass Barp*, about five miles out from Lochmaddy, North Uist, near the road going west. A unique example is *Maeshowe* (p. 420), between Kirkwall and Stromness, which alone among these structures in Scotland was provided with a practicable door of stone. Such erections are usually regarded as places for successive burials by a people in the Neolithic stage of culture, i.e. using polished stone implements and familiar with the art of making pottery, having domesticated animals, and practising a primitive agriculture. A date about 2500 B.C. may serve as a convenient reference in time but must not be taken too literally. The location of these cairns either on the coast lands and islands or in places not far from the sea suggests a migration coastwise to avoid the forests and marshes that obstructed penetration overland. Many if not most of these monuments occupy conspicuous positions and have had their stones, especially those of any size, brought from some distance; all which implies a considerable amount of concerted labour.

The presence of tall stones set upright in the chamber or on the margin of these cairns, and the obvious importance attached to the service of the dead, link them with later erections, much more numerous and widespread, viz. the STONE CIRCLES or CROMLECHS, which are almost wholly composed of such stones, set ordinarily in rings but in a comparatively few cases in rows. In some circles a stone cairn lies within the ring, in others an exposed chamber or kist, formed of broad slabs set on end which have been closed with a cover slab or slabs—the dolmen or 'table stone' construction. These monuments can be roughly classified in three great groups; one, which is general, composed of a single irregular ring or of concentric rings; another, represented by those at *Clava* (p. 245), seven miles E. of Inverness, having within the circle a round chambered cairn entered by a passage; and a third, in Aberdeenshire and adjoining counties, in which a stone recumbent on its side is found between two of the uprights. The most remarkable setting, however, is that at *Callernish* (p. 391), in Lewis, within easy range of three circles of the simpler type. In this great setting the total number of stones is 39 and the full length N. and S. 400 feet. Stones arranged in roughly parallel lines are to be found only in Caithness and in the Strath of Kildonan in Sutherland. The best example is in Caithness, on the hill slope N.W. of the station of *Mid-Clyth* (p. 400), where are 22 rows comprising 192 stones still in position but with no stone exceeding 3 feet in height. These stone rows may be paralleled with some examples in England and Wales and the great rows in Brittany.

Chambered cairns and stone settings are included in a megalithic ('great-stone') culture, i.e. a civilization of which a feature is the

handling of tall, unwieldy stones for a special purpose—the handsome interment of the dead. Whether this practice implies ideas of a religious nature and whether the standing stones were places of religious ceremonial are matters for conjecture. At every stage occur examples of both direct burial and cremation. As the chambered cairns are Neolithic, so the free standing stone settings, from relics and other considerations, can be attributed to the epoch in which bronze was the dominant material. But cultures overlapped; there was no clean break-away at any stage. Bronze was introduced to these islands about 1800 B.C. The culture rooted itself in Scotland, as evidence of the local fabrication of tools, weapons, and ornaments shows. The appearance of the clay vessel known as the 'beaker' among the earliest relics of the period probably indicates a migration from the Rhine lands, where such vessels are associated with the transition from a Neolithic to a metal culture. In the course of this epoch the mode of burial seems to have changed from that of successive interments in one great monument to that of independent burial, with or without superimposed cairn.

Knowledge of metals meant an enrichment of culture in the more efficient nature of implements made from the new material. But of the ordinary houses of the people not much can be said. Scattered over the country, on hill-top or brae-face, on rocky outcrop or shut off on a small peninsula by the sea, are the numerous enclosures known somewhat crudely as HILL FORTS. These are formed by ramparts of earth or walls of dry stone with a ditch outside, or by successive lines or cunning combinations of ramparts and ditches, within which stood the huts, whose stony foundations sometimes survive as 'hut circles,' once crowned with structures of turf or of clay and wattle. Such 'forts' indeed were protected or defensive villages. Probably some of them go back to the Bronze Age, but the bulk of the relics recovered from such sites belong to the time when iron was in use. This Early Iron Age may be limited to the period between about 400 B.C. and, say, 400 A.D. The great fort on Traprain Law (p. 6), earlier called Dumpeldar or Dunpender, an isolated hill rising to over 700 feet above the plain of East Lothian, bears witness to an occupation of the site even in the later Stone Age, though its phases of fortification are subsequent to that time. Relics of the Bronze and Early Iron Ages have been recovered at different levels, and the presence of Roman pottery, glass, and coins brings the history of the site down to the beginning of the 5th cent. A.D. Two of the coins accompanied a unique hoard of looted silver plate of Roman fashion, now in the National Museum of Antiquities (p. 55). It must still have been to hill villages of this type that, as Bede tells us, St. Cuthbert, the apostle of the Lothians in the 7th cent., dared to make his way in his preaching tours. About

fifty hill-forts throughout the stretch of country between the Moray Firth and the Solway show evidence of having had less or more of their stone walling subjected to a process of vitrifaction or fusing of the material with fire. Of these 'Vitrified Forts' *Knock Farrel* (p. 367), above Strathpeffer, is a well-known example; there is a good one at *Dunnideer* (p. 307), in Aberdeenshire; another at *Carradale* (p. 157), on the east side of Kintyre.

BROCHS. But the most significant memorials of the time about the beginning of the Christian era are the Brochs. The name is Norse, the Gaelic name for all kinds of strong places being 'Dun.' As a Celtic speaking people settled in Britain not later than the period defined above as the Early Iron Age, it is probably correct to attribute these buildings to members of that stock in the northern part of the island who were called Picts or Cruithne, that is Britons. For the brochs are unknown elsewhere and are preponderantly numerous in the most northerly districts of Scotland and in the islands. South of the Forth and Clyde only some half-dozen sporadic examples exist. Though articles of both bronze and iron have been found within them, the character of the relics as a whole is that of the Early Iron Age. In the broch of *Torwoodlee* (p. 81), in Selkirkshire, relics occurred which may be assigned to the close of the 1st cent. A.D. A structurally complete example occurs only at *Mousa* (p. 425), in the Shetland Isles, but a fairly satisfactory specimen is found at *Carloway* in the west of Lewis, whilst two others in about the same state are situated in *Glenelg* (p. 371), in Inverness-shire. The number of more imperfect examples, many little better than stony mounds, runs to several hundreds. Avoiding differences of detail we may say that a broch is a structure composed of concentric walls of hammer-dressed or undressed stone, without mortar, bonded together at heights of 5 feet or less by close-set slabs and rising to a height of 30 to 40 feet. The inner wall is perpendicular but the outer wall shows a bell-like curve. The interior court is from 20 to 35 feet in diameter. Small apartments or cells—in some cases also a gallery—are formed in the lowest section of wall, where it is otherwise of solid construction, and there is usually a cell opening on or just inside the passage from the low entrance, which may have a projection or check for a door with bar-holes behind. From the level a stair winds upwards to the top. The binding slabs between the walls form galleries, which lessen upwards in height and width, and openings in the height of the inner wall occur in perpendicular succession, where enough is left to show this feature. The broch is indeed a triumph of thought and skill in the art of dry stone building, a marvel in the economic use of intractable material. A few examples in the Western Isles give evidence of an outer court of no great area, possibly for cattle. But the towered compactness of the structure, the accommoda-

tion sufficient for but a single household, the entrance with its adjacent cell for watch over visitors, and the occasional but rare occurrence of a second entrance or postern, all suggest an analogy with the feudal castles of the Middle Ages as the quarters of a dominant aristocracy.

Another form of residence or retreat was the EARTH HOUSE, or underground corridor-like construction, not easily discernible even now. The example in a field at *Crichton Mains*, in Midlothian, is in part built of stones dressed in the Roman manner, while the underside of one of the roofing slabs displays the forepart of a Pegasus or winged horse, the symbol of the Second Legion (Augusta). This then gives a date subsequent to the 2nd cent. for the construction, but such places seem to have been of earlier age, while in the Western Isles they were still being put to use in the middle of the 16th century. Similarly the Crannog, or lake dwelling, was in occupation in the west at an even later time.

Roman Remains. The arrival of the Romans in Scotland (80 A.D.) and their subsequent short-lived occupation may be taken to mark the close of the prehistoric period. This was but an intrusive episode. Its principal contribution was the so-called *Wall of Antonine* (p. 107), dating from c. 140 A.D. This is a line of turf-built wall or rampart (vallum) on a stone foundation—but E. of Falkirk the core was of earth faced with clay—with a ditch out in front and a military way behind, which ran from Old Kilpatrick on the Clyde to Carriden on the Forth, 36 miles in all. At intervals of roughly two miles were forts, each enclosing a headquarters building (principia), barracks, and store-houses, and having an annexed enclosure for traders and civilians. The rampart has in many places disappeared and is nowhere now more than 5 feet high at the best. A good portion of rampart and ditch may be seen at *Hillfoot*, near Bearsden (p. 132), Glasgow, and another section may be followed over the rough or wooded ground west of *Falkirk* (p. 106). Temporary camps are found as far north as *Glenmailen*, 1½ m. from Ythan Wells (p. 309), in Aberdeenshire. But the most impressive occupied site beyond the Forth is that of *Ardoch* (p. 215), in Perthshire, with its complex series of ramparts and ditches unlike any Roman work elsewhere. At *Burnswark* (p. 11), in Dumfriesshire, the lines of a temporary camp exist on each side of the hill, on which had been a British fortified settlement. The great fort at *Newstead* (p. 90), near Melrose, was covered over after excavation; its remarkable group of relics is to be seen in the National Museum.

Celtic Ecclesiastical Buildings. Of greater significance and more lasting effect than anything Roman was the migration of people and culture from Ireland. The Gaelic kingdom of Dalriada was consolidated in what is now Argyll (i.e. 'coast land of the Gael') early in the 6th cent., and in 563 Columba entered upon the mission which

extended to northern Pictland. The Celtic Church was monastic in organization; its supreme seat in Scotland was in Iona; and its original buildings were of timber or of dry stone, roofed by projecting each course of slabs beyond that beneath till the sides sufficiently converged. From their circular shape such small structures are known as BEEHIVE CELLS, and some can still be seen in the more inaccessible islands of the west. In the Western Isles, too, the original influence can be discerned also in the numerous, less or more destroyed, examples of TEAMPULLS (Lat. templum) or CILLS (Lat. cella), small oblong churches built with shell lime and having usually in the east gable a rectangular window, narrow outside but widely splayed internally. After 664, however, the Celtic Church came under the direction of the Roman Church and its character fundamentally changed. By the middle of the 9th cent. the Gaelic kingdom had absorbed Pictland and become Alba, later known as Scotia. By the 11th cent. it had extended itself over Cumbria or Strathclyde, in the west lowlands, and Lothian in the east: annexing in the former case a Welsh district, in the latter a district that had for some time belonged to Northumbria. As a result influences from England through Northumbria crossed those from Ireland. Survivals of this stage are the lofty narrow ROUND TOWERS existing at *Brechin* (p. 283) and *Abernethy* (p. 271). These are but reproductions of similar towers in Ireland and so cannot be earlier than the Dalriadic conquest of Pictland in the second half of the 9th cent., while they precede the new foundations of the early 12th century. They are in origin bell-towers, detached from the accompanying church or group of small churches and so of the class of the free-standing campanili of Italy. Late in the 10th cent. Kenneth II granted Brechin "to the Lord," and this is the earliest date that can be assigned to these erections: more probably they are of the century following. Their original pointed roofs are gone—the roofing of Brechin is later—but the four large windows at the summit clearly define their purpose; consecrated bells were conceived to have a magic influence upon tempests and the innumerable demons of the air.

Sculptured Slabs and Crosses. Northumbrian and Irish models contributed to the treatment of the sculptured slabs and crosses so distinctive of the British Isles. But Northumbria opened the long series, passing on from Continental practice the knotwork pattern prevalent in the west of Europe from the 7th to the 12th century. The great cross at *Ruthwell* (p. 15), in Dumfriesshire, with its Biblical and other figures and particularly the lines from an old Northumbrian poem inscribed in Runic letters, is the most interesting and impressive of all such monuments. The date of its production is in dispute as between the first half of the 8th cent. and early mediæval times, with a strong pronouncement for the former. Northumbrian practice

inevitably inspired the crosses of the south country. In Scotia proper a distinction may be made. Slabs carved with a cross in relief, knot-work, conventionalized foliage, zoömorphic figures and animals or personages, often illustrating subjects from the Bible or the early mediæval bestiaries, or any combination of these, are distinctive of the E. side of Scotland, the main part of old Pictland. They appear to continue an earlier Pictish form inscribed with symbols of unknown significance but presumably Christian, which must, as wholly peculiar to Pictland, antedate the Dalriadic conquest of the 9th century. Of these slabs some have crosses in addition, some not. The later work, in its convoluted patterns and crowded detail, betrays its origin in the ornament and illustration of the manuscript page as produced by Gaelic monastic scribes. On the west the prevailing type is the free-standing cross, following the Irish model, and such crosses closely carved in a similar manner continued to be erected there as memorials to the distinguished dead down to the eve of the Reformation. Examples of these four classes are so numerous that a detailed description is here out of the question. Norse art, based on wood carving, also made its contribution, particularly in the field of animal interlacements.

Romanesque Buildings. The great dividing line in Scottish structural history, as in other departments, comes with the late 11th and the 12th cent., the time of Queen Margaret and her immediate descendants. The queen's ecclesiastical reforms made for the removal of the last vestiges of the old Celtic Church. With David I Anglo-Norman direction came into play and thereafter it steadily strengthened. This process is reflected in the buildings of the late 11th and the 12th centuries. Round-headed windows appear. Bell-towers are square and are absorbed in the later churches: that at *Dunblane Cathedral* (p. 198), from the usual door above ground level and the awkward way in which the tower is fitted to the 13th cent. nave, may be judged to have once stood alone. The 12th cent. saw the full establishment of the Norman or, more properly, Romanesque style. The lofty tower of St. Regulus (p. 269), or St. Rule, at *St. Andrews*, is placed axially between the eastern and western parts of a narrow church, the latter division or nave no longer existing. Gone too is the apse or circular termination of the east end, a fashion limited to this time, with surviving examples in the Romanesque part of the church at *Leuchars* (p. 262), in Fife, and the complete Romanesque church of *Dalmeny* (p. 69), as well as in fragments elsewhere. The apse as angular, not round, revived in Scotland in some erections of the late 15th or early 16th cent., such as, in the latter period, the parish church of *Stirling* (p. 203) and the collegiate church at *Biggar* (p. 79). Features of Romanesque 12th cent. building, besides the round-headed arch and the apse, are the adornment of arches by the cutting of designs such as the chevron or chequers or the regular

broken sections of rounded moulding known as 'billets' or, as on the faces of the arch of the fine door at *Dalmeny*, grotesque animal figures, some of which are signs of the Zodiac. The nave of the church of *Dunfermline Abbey* (p. 253) provides on a greater scale a good example of the structural methods and decoration of the massive Romanesque manner.

Gothic Architecture. In the second half of the 12th cent. a cardinal change was introduced into the architecture of Britain, which ushers in the Gothic style. This was the pointed arch, at first constructional to facilitate the new form of vaulting and then extended to arcades and windows. The old tunnel or barrel vault of masonry, being heavy in itself and also exercising a powerful outward thrust upon its supports, required massive walls of no great height with few open spaces. The intersection of two such simple vaults originated a form in which the vault in four fan-shaped sections or groins rested on supports at the four corners only. The edges of the groins could be strengthened by the attachment of single arches or ribs. The pressures on the walls were now concentrated on the parts where the vault corners rested, and these alone had to be made strong enough; the intermediate walling carried no roof weight The wall could therefore be thinned, and the sections bearing the vault load and thrust specially strengthened by the addition of an external buttress with internal wall shafts to receive the ribs. The construction of the vault itself was further developed by articulating it by means of the ribs and making these carry an infilling of fitted stones instead of solid building, whereby the weight of the structure was very greatly lessened. But to secure a level crown for the vaulting it was necessary to carry arching upwards to a point—whereby also thrust and weight were better concentrated—whence arose pointed arch construction and all its cunning structural developments, with the adaptation of other features of the building to fit into or harmonize with the general principle. Such in essence was Gothic architecture, the manifold applications of which can be followed out only in detail and by inspection of individual examples. The style is not in full swing till the 13th cent., and even at the beginning of that period we still have an overlap or Transitional style, in which the round arch and its construction mingle with the pointed arch. At *Jedburgh Abbey* we have from that time Transitional work of two stages, that of the choir being rather earlier than that in the nave. The nave of *Glasgow Cathedral*, mainly of the last part of the same century, is wholly Gothic with the narrow pointed or 'lancet' windows of the time. It must be observed, however, that in Scotland as in England the principles of Gothic construction were not necessarily carried to their logical conclusion, since nave or choir, even if designed for a vaulted roof, were quite often finished with a roof of timber. Further, it is well

to keep in mind that Gothic was not confined to ecclesiastical structures ; it was the manner of building of the time for edifices of every sort. It just happens that the survivals are for the most part of an ecclesiastical character.

A Gothic church, however, was planned for its particular purposes. Thus a cathedral or collegiate church had its own features, as for example a place where the clergy sang the service in choir ; a parish church with but a single priest screened off the altar end only as a chancel ; while a monastic church was intended to serve the special needs of the monastic community. To secure place for minor altars in chapels aisles or transepts were projected from the sides, giving the building a cross-like or cruciform shape. At *Glasgow Cathedral* the construction is unique in that the transepts do not extend beyond the line of the outer wall. Another way of providing room for altars was to construct or add side aisles. The outer walls would then rise but one story high, while the wall of the loftier nave would rest upon an arcade of massive piers. Over the arcade was usually a gallery with no opening to the outside and so known as a blind-story or triforium, while above was the 'clerestory' ('clear story'), lighting the upper part of the church. The triforium, however, tended to be merged in the arcade proper, as at *Jedburgh*, or in the clerestory, as at *Glasgow*, or to shrink to insignificant dimensions, as at *Dryburgh*, or wholly to disappear, as at *Sweetheart Abbey*. Windows appear first as single, tall pointed openings or lancets, but these are grouped later in twos or threes under a common arch. The wall space between this arch and the heads of the windows was pierced with a geometrical curvilinear opening, giving plate-tracery. Next, the divisions between the windows were thinned down to small columns or mullions, and the tracery is added to until it expands by the close of the 13th cent. in a general design made up of trefoils, quatrefoils, etc. In the course of the 14th cent. these openings are cut in more flowing curvilinear patterns. At the same time windows increase in size, until in the late 15th cent. we get a window occupying most of the east gable at *Melrose*. But in Scotland this fashion did not reach the extent it did in England, and in Scotland, too, mullions and tracery—of which but little has survived—are on a heavier scale. Tracery is one guide to date but in Scotland may deceive : that in the nave of *Melrose*, which looks to be of about the middle of the 14th cent., is really of the end of the 15th. Other indications of date are given by the character of the mouldings on the arches and capitals of the piers, or the foliage on the capitals, which, beginning with a stiff upright treatment in the 13th cent., clustered horizontally in the 14th, and later exhibits a naturalistic treatment, as in the oak and acorn foliage on the 15th cent. W. doorway at *Elgin* or the flowers and shells on the cloister arcading at

Melrose, though at the same time appearing also in a general or conventionalized form.

The two great building periods of Scotland are the 13th and 15th centuries. If what is of an earlier stage, as described above, be put aside, it may be said broadly that building of any extent or consequence will belong to one or other of these periods. In the earlier century development and features are fairly according to rule, and the models followed are still those of England. Cathedral organization and order of service were copied from English establishments, as monasteries had been settled from English houses. The W. front of *Kelso Abbey Church* was modelled on that of Ely Cathedral. *Glasgow Cathedral* followed that of Salisbury. A characteristic 13th cent. ornament was the small pyramidal figure of four projecting leaf-shaped sides known as the 'dog-tooth.' It is much in evidence in *Elgin Cathedral*. The bases of piers or shaft are round and are moulded with some variety of a shaped hollow between two rolls. The piers at *Sweetheart Abbey* (1275) show the change to three rolls, distinctive of this and a brief succeeding period, though sometimes there are only two. When the bases become octagonal, spread less and rise in height, and display a double curve or ogee it may be inferred that the work is of the 15th cent. or later. During this other important era of building English influence is no longer marked; the political relations between the two countries had long been hostile or strained. What external elements can be discerned point to France. But in the reconstruction of work destroyed, or in expansion, or new foundations, Scottish builders trusted much to their own resources, whence there is a resurrection of older features among the new, as noted above. The round arched doorway recovers importance. The apse, probably as a contribution from France, reappears with three sides, and the barrel vault is used with a pointed crown. A square-headed window or one with a very depressed arch, having short mullions in the upper part, seems to have been in favour. During the 15th cent., too, were raised most of the collegiate churches, i.e. churches not parochial and served by a staff of clergy or prebendaries under a provost. These are generally cruciform, are built with a facing of ashlar or dressed stone, and have a pointed barrel roof. The most remarkable example is that now known as *Roslin Chapel* (p. 66), of which only the choir was ever completed but that with a lavishness of decoration unparalleled in the whole island. It was being built in 1447. At *Corstorphine* (p. 60) the collegiate church, built about the same time as Roslin, became the parish church; at *Dunglass* (p. 4), in East Lothian, the building, also of the middle of the century, was long used as a barn but has now been cleared and conserved. The greater parish churches also are in the main reconstructions of this time, and that of *Haddington* (p. 73) illustrates one

Scottish feature in the blank east walls of its transepts and choir aisles.

Monastic Houses. Monastic establishments suffered a particular severity of treatment at the Reformation and thereafter, the popular wrath being specially directed against them, while their buildings were not generally adaptable for use in the new order. Their remains are therefore very limited in amount and fragmentary in character. Of friars' houses and churches practically nothing survives, names such as Greyfriars (Franciscans) or Blackfriars (Dominicans) alone testifying to their former presence, as well as to the fact that their sphere of activity was in the towns. The monastic orders of Western Europe followed the rule of St. Benedict, but in the course of the centuries sterner souls found this rule being relaxed in various ways, and reformed organizations sprang up. The more notable of the few Benedictine establishments in Scotland were at *Dunfermline* and *Coldingham*. An early reform was that inaugurated in the 10th cent., which sought improvement by subjecting all houses to the control of the original foundation at Cluny. Cluniac houses of a later date existed at *Paisley*, *Iona*, and *Crossraguel*. A more drastic and severely puritanic reform was that of the Cistercians or White Monks, who adopted this colour of habit in contrast to the black of the Benedictines proper. They flourished exceedingly for a time, planted their houses in uncultivated land, became great farmers, and supplied several of the more famous houses of Scotland—*Melrose*, *Newbattle*, *Deer*, *Sweetheart*. A small order of Valliscaulians, derived from France but unknown in England, were usually reckoned as Cistercians. Their three Scottish houses were *Beauly*, *Pluscarden*, and *Ardchattan*. Tironensian Benedictines, again, having but one proper house in England, had four in Scotland, including *Kelso* and *Arbroath*. Monks were in original intention laymen living under a rule (regula) and so 'regulars,' but tended in an ever-increasing degree to take orders. But canons or clergy also in certain cases constituted themselves as a community of regulars as opposed to secular canons in the great churches. They followed a version of the Benedictine rule framed by St. Augustine or Austin of Hippo and there were communities of Austin Canons at *Holyrood*, *Jedburgh*, *Inchcolm*, etc., while of Premonstratensian or White Canons, akin to the Cistercians, the best known house was at *Dryburgh*. Most monastic houses were abbeys, having an abbot as head of the community, but some held lower rank as priories, though the distinction of status weakened in course of time.

Monasteries and houses of regular canons had as their nucleus the cloister or arrangement of buildings round a central court or garth, which was normally placed S. of the church. Where convenient

drainage (as at *Melrose*) or some other characteristic of the site was in question the cloister may be found on the N. side. This group, however, and the other buildings for different purposes were enclosed within a great outer court (curia) or precinct, marked off by a wall with an imposing gatehouse. Portions of such a wall, constructed of massive stones laid without mortar, are to be seen at *New* or *Sweetheart Abbey* (p. 177). Within the court stood the Hospitium or guest-house, the abbot's lodging and various domestic offices, while, usually to the E. of the church, was the Infirmary for the sick. The buildings constituting the cloister were common in character with some minor differences; the only standardized plan was that of the Cistercians. The E. range was in two stories, the lower rooms being devoted to administrative purposes, with the Chapter House for general meetings as the most important and most handsomely built portion. Above was the monk's Dorter or dormitory, connected with a Rere-dorter or sanitary provision and with a 'night-stair' at the end abutting on the church (normally at the S. transept), by which the inmates descended to the services at night. The S. range contained the Refectory or Frater, the common dining hall, and in Cistercian houses this was flanked on the E. by a room with a fireplace or 'warming-house,' at the W. end by the kitchen. In other monasteries, however, the warming-house was usually under the dorter and the kitchen detached. Cistercian planning was determined by the fact that the servants and craftsmen of the monastery were also under the rule as conversi. Therefore again these had their own dorter within the cloister in the upper floor of the W. range and their own refectory below, adjacent to the cellarage or store-houses common to all in this part, though the rest of this set of buildings served different ends in houses not Cistercian. In developed Cistercian houses, too, the refectory was placed at right angles to the line of the S. range instead of, as elsewhere, in a parallel position. The cloistral arrangements may be studied at *Dryburgh* (Premonstratensian Canons), where a comparatively fair amount of structure remains. A good example of the abbey gateway with some of its adjacent buildings is to be seen at *Arbroath* (Tironensians). A complete plan of a Cluniac monastery as rebuilt in the late 15th and the 16th cent. with its gatehouse exists at *Crossraguel*. Of *Sweetheart Abbey* (Cistercian) there is a nearly complete though roofless church of the last quarter of the 13th century. The church at *Melrose*, as it has survived, is of the late 15th and the early 16th centuries. It has preserved its stone-built galleried screen with central doorway, the Pulpitum, that marked the W. limit of the choir. *Inchcolm* (Augustinian Canons) is peculiar in so far as the cloister walk, instead of being a mere covered verandah round the front of the buildings, is carried back under the first floor.

The cloister walk normally—but there are Cistercian exceptions—ended at a door at each end of the S. wall of the church, which was used for processions.

The Castles. The feudal castle came to Scotland in the same 12th cent. as had witnessed the appearance of the Romanesque type of cathedral and as part of the same general movement which was to substitute a Norman for an Irish influence upon the country. It came with the new Norman (and Flemish) ruling class. At first it was a combination of earthworks and timber or timber and clay structures. In its most regular form it presented a conical mound of earth, the Mote, upon which stood a tower, and which was surrounded by a ditch; while annexed to the mound was an enclosure defined by a palisaded rampart with a ditch—the Bailey with its buildings. Or there might be a single large mound and ditch, the mound palisaded and enclosing the buildings, which in this case might include as its principal residence not a tower but a hall. Of the mote-and-bailey type many examples survive in their earthworks, particularly the mound, such as the conspicuous mote at *Hawick* (p. 9) and the greater one of *Inverurie* (p. 306) in Aberdeenshire. A good number may be observed in the W. and S.W. Lowlands. The earlier stone castles broadly repeated the lines of such structures, following a similar development in England and France, but much later in time. The great stone castles of the 13th and 14th cent. are essentially of this enclosure and tower or towers class. The simplest case of such reproduction may be seen at *Castle Duffus* (p. 313), a few miles N. of Elgin, which, however, is among the latest of its kind in date. Of the examples from the second half of the 13th cent. *Bothwell Castle* (p. 130) on the Clyde has still some parts of its original work, particularly the inner half of its great tower and its independent ditch, but the rest is building or rebuilding of a later time. *Dirleton Castle* (p. 74), in East Lothian, also shows, at the S.W. corner, an impressive section of 13th cent. work. But these and still more other then existing places suffered severe damage or destruction in the wars of that and the following century. Castles of this tower and walled enclosure type, having other buildings within, were erected even in later times in the remoter parts of the country. *Edinburgh Castle*, too, which from the 14th cent. was in a state of intermittent construction and reconstruction, was fundamentally a castle of the enclosure type, having towers on its fore-wall and buildings of different kinds scattered on the summit of the rock; such too was Stirling Castle. Many castles, of course, were affected in plan and structure by the nature of the chosen site, as is very obvious in the case of *Caerlaverock* (p. 177).

It is towards the end of the 14th cent. that we find indications of a departure from the strict mote-and-bailey plan; at *Tantallon* (p. 75)

and *St. Andrews* (p. 269) the chief residential tower is placed in a forward position, with the courtyard behind and not in front of it and the entrance carried through the base of the tower. More significant, however, is the plan of *Doune* (p. 199), where alongside the great tower is placed a building in two stories, which is of the kind known as the 'Hall,' until now to be found only as an independent building within the enclosure, but in this case actually itself forming part of the enclosure. As we traverse the 15th cent. we find the hall to a steadily increasing extent determining the general plan of new structures as well as changes in old ones, so that one side of a castle after another becomes at once building and enclosure, the curtain wall goes out, and the tower shrinks in importance till it may disappear. In Scotland a building of this hall type in contrast with a tower was known also as a Palatium or palace. A castle in the general sense, of which only one side, as the principal residence, was so built, could still be called a palace, as was *Kinneil* (p. 106) in Linlithgowshire and *Fyvie* (p. 317), in Aberdeenshire, both of the later 16th century. In some cases we have two sides so built with the rest courtyard, and when all four sides are built round in this style we get the fully developed and now understood palace. *Linlithgow Palace* was described by an early 17th cent. writer as "built castlewise." But in Scotland the name signified the style of building, whether that belonged to a laird, an earl, an abbot, a bishop, or a king. Hence the number of 'palaces' on record in Scotland, by which writers were puzzled since so many were neither royal nor episcopal. When the N. side of *Crichton Castle* (p. 81), in Midlothian, was erected c. 1585 to complete the quadrangle, it was built in this manner but finished on the inner face with rusticated building and an arcade after the fashion of an Italian palazzo.

Castles were the residences of the nobility, but in conformity with the spirit of the times were equipped with defensive features in addition to their plain power of resistance in lofty walls and towers. The gateway was usually approached over a drawbridge and could be blocked by a portcullis of wood pointed and banded with iron, the groove for which can easily be discerned. Parapets might crown the summits of structures, and when these were carried forward on stone brackets or corbels the interspaces of the corbels could be left open as machicolation to give command of the face of the wall, but such stone machicolation on a complete scale does not occur in Scotland before the late 14th cent., while the corbelling out of the parapet begins to be treated as ornament by the close of the century following. As in the case of the churches this 15th cent. was a great period for building, rebuilding, or adding to castles, and most of what we see surviving is of that time or the century following. Naturally the building of castles outlasted the building of monasteries or cathedrals.

A particular class of castles, so called, from the earliest time to the late 17th cent. was the Tower, to which was attached normally an enclosure for service buildings known as a Barmkin. These were the typical homes of the lairds or lesser nobility. Almost all are of a date subsequent to the 14th cent., though *Threave* (p. 181), near Castle Douglas, existed before 1400. By the 16th cent. they were being embellished with turrets to provide fuller or more private accommodation. Others have a wing or wings attached, either for a vertical set of rooms or for a staircase. The impressive castle of *Borthwick* (p. 81), in Midlothian, erected in the first half of the 15th cent., has two wings on one side; elsewhere and later they may be at diagonal corners. A handsome turreted tower is that of *Amisfield* (p. 12), in Dumfriesshire, built in 1600. Border towers are in current speech styled 'Peels,' but this usage is of quite recent date; a peel in its proper sense was a timber palisade, such as frequently accompanied a tower in early times. In the later towers, as in later castles generally, what had been defensive features are treated to an increasing degree as ornaments, whence arose what has been called 'the baronial style' with its skyline of turreted projections, a style characteristic of the late 16th and the 17th centuries.

A SUMMARY OF SCOTTISH HISTORY

SCOTLAND, with a population of 4,882,288 (England 35,678,530) and an area of 31,510 sq. m. (England 50,851), has a stirring and romantic history of her own, of whose most important events the following summary is a brief record. Many of the most familiar incidents in Scotland's story, interesting in themselves though unimportant as historical landmarks, will be found described in the text of this volume, under the localities in which their scenes were laid.

Before the Roman invasion Scotland was inhabited by the Picts (Goidelic Celts with a possible admixture of pre-Celtic stock) and the Britons (Brythonic Celts), the former occupying roughly the territory N. of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, the latter extending S. from that boundary into what afterwards became England.

82 A.D. Defeat of the Picts at the battle of Mons Graupius by Julius Agricola, who had penetrated with his Roman legions to the heart of Caledonia.

? 140. The wall of Antoninus built from the Forth to the Clyde.

c. 397. Christian church founded at Whithorn by St. Ninian.

410. Departure of the Romans from Britain and relapse of Scotland into heathendom.

c. 500. Invasion and settlement of Dalriada (Argyll) by the Scots (Christian Goidelic Celts from Ireland).

547. Foundation by Ida the Angle of the kingdom of Bernicia, which later extended from the Tees to the Forth.

563. Landing of St. Columba in Iona, followed by the conversion of the Picts to Christianity.

600–700. Roman Christianity, supported by the powerful kings of Northumbria, gradually displaces the system of Columba.

794. Appearance of the Norsemen in the Hebrides.

844–60. Kenneth Macalpine, a Scot of Dalriada, king of the united Picts and Scots N. of the Forth (Kingdom of Alba or Albany).

875–90. Incursions of the Norsemen under Thorstein the Red and Sigurd of Orkney.

944. Strathclyde united to Albany by Malcolm I.

10th cent. Struggles between Macalpine's successors and the Norsemen for supremacy.

1018. Lothian united to Albany by Malcolm II. First appearance of the name Scotia or Scotland for the kingdom.

1040. Duncan I murdered by Macbeth, who is in turn defeated and slain by Malcolm III (Canmore).

1057–93. Introduction of English language and customs into Scotland by Malcolm III under the influence of his wife Margaret (St. Margaret), sister of Edgar Atheling.

1102. Formal grant of the Western Isles to Magnus of Orkney.

1124–53. David I, the 'sair sanct for the crown.' Foundation of many abbeys and royal burghs; extensive lands granted to Norman nobles, including Robert de Brus and Bernard de Balliol.

1174. William the Lion, taken prisoner by Henry II of England, is forced to acknowledge his supremacy.

1196. Subjugation of Caithness and Sutherland; the Norsemen driven from the mainland.

1200. Negotiations between William the Lion and Philip Augustus of France; the beginning of the 'Auld Alliance' against England.

1214. Alexander II. The beginning of the 'golden age of Scottish history.'

1263. Battle of Largs. Defeat of Haco of Norway by Alexander III, leading to the annexation of the Hebrides.

1286. Death of Alexander III. The kingdom passes to his granddaughter, Margaret, Maid of Norway.

1290. Death of the Maid of Norway on her way to Scotland.

1291. Arbitration of Edward I of England between the rival claimants to the throne: John Baliol, Robert Bruce, and William Hastings. Accession of Baliol.

1296. Baliol renounces his crown in favour of Edward.

1297–8. Rebellion of William Wallace suppressed at Falkirk.

1305. Capture and execution of Wallace.

1306. Robert Bruce, grandson of the claimant, slays John Comyn, regent of Scotland, and is crowned at Scone.

1307. Death of Edward I.

1314. Battle of Bannockburn. Bruce acknowledged master of Scotland.

1326. First Scottish Parliament held at Cambuskenneth.

1328. Bruce acknowledged an independent sovereign by Edward III.

1333. Battle of Halidon Hill. Defeat of David Bruce by Edward Baliol, supported by Edward III.

1334. Surrender of Berwick-upon-Tweed to England.

1346. Battle of Neville's Cross. David II taken prisoner by the English.

1371. Robert, High Steward of Scotland and son of Marjory, daughter of Robert Bruce, ascends the throne as Robert II and founds the House of Stewart.

1406–24. Captivity of James I. Regency of the Dukes of Albany.

1406. James Resby, the Lollard, burned at Perth.

1411. Battle of Harlaw (p. 307), assuring for ever the domination of the Lowlands.

1414. Foundation of the first Scottish university at St. Andrews.

1436. Marriage of Margaret, James I's daughter, to the Dauphin of France (Louis XI).

1450–55. Struggle for supremacy between the Stewarts and the Douglases. The Douglases are crushed by James II.

1469. Orkney and Shetland given to James III as a pledge for the dowry of his wife, Margaret of Denmark. The pledge is still unredeemed.

1472. Creation of the Metropolitan See of St. Andrews.

1476. Final overthrow of the Lords of the Isles.

1489. Supremacy of the Scottish fleet established by Sir Andrew Wood.

1495–6. Perkin Warbeck's claim to the English throne supported by James IV.

1503. Marriage of James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.

1512. Sea-warfare between Andrew and Robert Barton and the fleet of Henry VIII.

1513. Battle of Flodden. Defeat and death of James IV. Regency of the Duke of Albany. Serious troubles on the Border between the houses of Douglas (Earl of Angus) and Hamilton (Earl of Arran).

1528. Burning of Patrick Hamilton at St. Andrews for heresy by Archbp. Beaton.

1537. Marriage of James V and Madeleine of France, in whose train is the poet Ronsard. Death of the queen two months later.

1538. Marriage of James V and Mary of Guise. Discord with Protestant England fomented by the queen and Cardinal Beaton.

1542. Declaration of war on England at the request of France. Rout of the Scots at Solway Moss. Death of James V and accession of his infant daughter Mary. Regency of Arran.

1544. Invasion of Scotland by Henry VIII in revenge for Arran's support of France and the Catholics. Burning of Leith and ravaging of the Lothians; defeat of the English at Ancrum Moor.

1545. Hertford lays waste the Border, burning the great abbeys of Kelso, Melrose, and Dryburgh.

1546. Beginning of the Religious Revolution; burning of George Wishart and murder of Cardinal Beaton.

1547. Scots defeated by Hertford at the battle of Pinkie.

1554. Regency of Mary of Guise.

1557. Signing of the first Protestant Covenant.

1558. Marriage of Queen Mary and the Dauphin of France (Francis II).

1559. John Knox preaches the Reformation.

1560. Queen Elizabeth sends an army to support the Reformers.

1565. Marriage of Mary and Henry Stewart, Lord Darnley.

1566. Birth of Prince James, assuring the English succession to the House of Stewart. Murder of Rizzio.

1567. Murder of Darnley. Marriage of Mary and James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell. Mary, defeated at Carberry Hill, imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle, where she abdicates.

1568. Battle of Langside. Mary, defeated by the Earl of Moray, quits Scotland. Successive regencies of Moray, Lennox (1570), Mar (1571), and Morton (1572), the last appointment ensuring the establishment of Protestantism in Scotland.

1578. James VI assumes the government.

1580. Formal condemnation of Episcopacy by the Church Assembly.

1587. Execution of Mary.

1596. Rescue of Kinmont Willie from Carlisle Castle—the last of the Border raids.

1600. Gowrie Conspiracy. The last attempt of the noble families to gain possession of the king's person.

1603. Accession of James VI to the throne of England. Re-establishment of Episcopacy in Scotland.

1606–17. Pacification of the Highlands, Islands, and Borders.

1610. Plantation of Ulster.

1637 Attempt by Charles I to introduce Laud's Liturgy into Scotland. Riot against the bishops in Edinburgh.

1638. Signing of the National League and Covenant to uphold the Presbyterian form of worship. Successful rebellion against Charles led by the Earls of Argyll and Montrose.

1643. Signing of the Solemn League and Covenant, recognized by the English Parliament. Montrose changes sides and leads the Royalist army, at first successfully.

1645. Battle of Philiphaugh. Defeat of Montrose by Leslie and the Covenanters.

1646. Surrender of Charles to the Scottish army.

1649. Execution of Charles I; Charles II proclaimed king in Scotland.

1650. Signing of the Covenants by Charles II. Invasion of Scotland by Cromwell and defeat of the Royalists and Covenanters at Dunbar.

1651. Invasion of England by the Scots defeated at Worcester. Union of governments proposed by Cromwell.

1653. United Parliament at Westminster.

1660. Restoration of Charles II.

1662. Renunciation of the Covenants by the king and re-establishment of Episcopacy.

1666. The Pentland Rising. Battle of Rullion Green, followed by persecution of the Covenanters. Coercive administration of Lauderdale.

1679. Murder of Archbp. Sharp. New insurrection, quelled by the Royalists at Bothwell Bridge.

1680–9. Increased persecution of the Covenanters carried on by Graham of Claverhouse.

1688. James VII attempts to Romanize the country. Deposition of James and accession of William and Mary.

1689. Revolt of Highlanders under Claverhouse (Viscount Dundee) ends at Killiecrankie.

1692. Massacre of the Macdonalds of Glencoe.

1698. Failure of the Darien Colony. Increased disaffection against England.

1707. Union of Parliaments, ill-received in Scotland.

1715. Rebellion in favour of James Stewart, son of James VII.

1736. The Porteous Riot, an expression of the Scottish people's dislike of English rule.

1745–6. Second Jacobite Rebellion, led by 'Bonnie Prince Charlie,' though nearly successful, is crushed at Culloden. Reduction of the Highlands to order, partly by repressive measures, partly by the construction of roads.

1760–1830. Great expansion of the industrial and agricultural resources of Scotland.

1775–1805. Benevolent despotism of Henry Dundas, Lord Melville, who controlled the policy of Scotland by means of a corrupt electorate and a widespread system of patronage.

1798–1803. Construction of the Forth and Clyde and Caledonian Canals.

1812. First Scottish railway built (Kilmarnock to Troon).

1840. The Highland Clearances : forced emigration of crofters to make way for sheep farms, which were later succeeded by deer forests.

1843. The Disruption : secession of one-third of the ministers and members of the Established Church to form the Free Church of Scotland.

1845–6. Extensive Irish immigration following the severe potato famines in Ireland.

1902. Amalgamation of the two principal seceding churches (the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church) to form the United Free Church of Scotland.

1914–18. Scotland in the Great War. The four entirely Scottish divisions were the 9th, 15th, 51st, and 52nd.

RULERS OF SCOTLAND

from the Union of the Picts and Scots

844–860. KENNETH MACALPINE.
860–863. DONALD.
863–877. CONSTANTIN II.
900–942. CONSTANTIN III.
943–954. MALCOLM I.
005–1034. MALCOLM II.
034–1040. DUNCAN I.
040–1057. MACBETH.
057–1093. MALCOLM III (Canmore).
093–1094. DONALD BÀN.
094–1095. DUNCAN II.
095–1097. DONALD BÀN (restored) and EDMUND.
097–1107. EDGAR.
107–1124. ALEXANDER I.
124–1153. DAVID I.
153–1165. MALCOLM IV (The Maiden).
165–1214. WILLIAM I (The Lion).
214–1249. ALEXANDER II.
249–1286. ALEXANDER III.
286–1290. MARGARET.
290–1292. INTERREGNUM.
292–1296. JOHN BALIOL.
296–1306. INTERREGNUM.
306–1329. ROBERT I (Bruce).
329–1371. DAVID II.

Stewarts.

371–1390. ROBERT II.
390–1406. ROBERT III.
406–1437. JAMES I.
1437–1460. JAMES II.
1460–1488. JAMES III.
1488–1513. JAMES IV.
1513–1542. JAMES V.
1542–1567. MARY, Queen of Scots.
1567–1625. JAMES VI (James I of England from 1603).
1625–1649. CHARLES I.
1649–1651. CHARLES II.
[1651–1660. Commonwealth.]
1660–1685. CHARLES II (restored).
1685–1688. JAMES II (VII).
1688–1694. WILLIAM III (II) and MARY II.
1694–1702. WILLIAM III (II).
1702–1714. ANNE.

Hanoverians.

1714–1727. GEORGE I.
1727–1760. GEORGE II.
1760–1820. GEORGE III.
1820–1830. GEORGE IV.
1830–1837. WILLIAM IV (III).
1837–1901. VICTORIA.

House of Saxe-Coburg.

1901–1910. EDWARD VII.

House of Windsor.

GEORGE V.

GLOSSARY OF LOWLAND SCOTS

Standard English is the same in Scotland as in England; but th following is a brief list of words occurring in Lowland Scots that ma possibly present themselves to the 'Southron' visitor.

Aiblins, perhaps.
Arles, earnest-money.
Ashet, meat-dish.

Bailie, alderman.
Bairn, child.
Bannock, flat cake, generally of oat-meal.
Bap, breakfast roll.
Bawbee, halfpenny.
Beadle, church officer, verger.
Ben, see *But and Ben*.
Bien, well-to-do, prosperous.
Biggin, a building; *big*, to build.
Birk, birch-tree.
Blate, shy; timid.
Blether, to talk nonsense.
Bothy, farm-hands' barrack.
Brae, rising ground, hill.
Bramble, blackberry.
Branks, scold's bridle (comp. 'jougs').
Braw, fine, handsome.
Breeks, trousers.
Brig, bridge.
Bubblyjock, turkey.
Burn, stream.
But and Ben, two-roomed cottage.
Byre, cowhouse.

Ca', to set in motion; also, to call; *ca'canny*, 'go slow.'
Caller, fresh, cool (of air).
Canny, cautious, gentle.
Clarty, dirty.
Close, common entry to a tenement-house.
Clout, to patch; a cloth.
Clype, a tell-tale.
Corbie, a crow.
Coup, to upset; a rubbish-heap.
Crack, to converse.
Creel, basket, usually large.
Croft, small-holding, often with a common grazing, peat-bog, fishery, etc.
Cuddy, donkey.
Cutty, short; *cutty-stool*, stool of repentance.

Daft, mentally deranged; silly.
Daunder, to stroll.
Ding, to smash, to worst.
Doo, dove.
Douce, sober, quiet, prudent.
Dreigh, tedious, dull.
Drumly, muddy (of water).

Factor, bailiff.
Farl, segment of oatcake.
Fash, to trouble, to vex.
Fey, under mystic influence.
Flesher, butcher.
Forbye, besides.
Fou, intoxicated.
Fushionless, insipid, weak-kneed.

Gab, the mouth; incessant talk.
Gean, wild cherry.
Gey, very; 'pretty.'
Gigot, leg of mutton.
Girdle, round iron baking-plate.
Glaur, mud.
Gleg, ready, sharp.
Gowan, daisy.
Gowf, variant of 'golf.'
Gowk, cuckoo; foolish person.
Greet, to weep.
Grieve, farm-overseer.
Grozet, gooseberry.

Haar, drizzling rain; hoar-frost; mi
Haggis, "Great chieftain o' the pu din' race."
Hansel, gift for luck.
Hantle, a small amount.
Harl, to roughcast a wall.
Haugh, alluvial plain.
Haver, to talk nonsense.
Hog, unshorn lamb.
Hogmanay, New Year's Eve.
Howe, a hollow or sheltered place.
Howff, meeting-place, resort.
Howk, to dig.
Howm, a dell.
Huntygowk, fool's errand (Apr. 1st)
Hurl, to wheel (a barrow).

Ilk, the same; 'of that ilk' indicates that a landowner's surname and the name of his property are the same.
Ilka, each, every.

Jink, to dodge.
Jougs, scold's bridle (comp. 'branks').
Jouk, to duck (e.g. to avoid a blow).

Kail, cabbage.
Keek, to peep.
Keelie, street-arab.
Kelpie, water-sprite; river-horse.
Kenspeckle, conspicuous; well-known.
Kitchin, relish or seasoning.
Knowe, a knoll; head.
Kye, cows.

Laigh, low; south.
Laird, landed proprietor.
Land, a tenement-house.
Lave, the rest, remainder.
Law, conical hill.
Leal, loyal.
Lift, the sky.
Limmer, rogue.
Links, sand-dunes.
Lith, section (of an orange).
Loaning, lane.
Lug, ear.
Lum, chimney.

Mair, more; *maist*, most, almost.
Manse, minister's official residence.
March, boundary.
Mavis, song-thrush.
Meikle, great, much.
Muckle, large.

Neeps, turnips.

Partan, crab.
Pawky, shrewd, sly, arch.
Philabeg, kilt.
Pickle, small quantity.
Pig, earthenware pot.
Plenishing, furniture.
Ploy, enterprise, something to do.
Poke, a bag.
Policy, private pleasure-grounds.
Provost, mayor.
Puddock, frog.

Quaich, two-eared drinking-cup.

Reek, smoke.
Rig, a ridge.
Roup, auction-sale.
Rowan, mountain-ash.

Sark, shirt.
Saugh, willow.
Scunner, dislike.
Shieling, hut.
Shinty, hockey.
Sicker, sure, certain.
Siller, money, silver.
Skail, dispersal of a meeting.
Skelp, to whip.
Smeddum, mettle, sense.
Smiddy, smithy.
Sneck, *snib*, latch, hasp.
Sonsie, jolly, good-looking.
Sort, to arrange, to put right.
Soutar, shoemaker.
Spate, sudden flood in a stream.
Speir, to ask.
Spunk, a match (for lighting).
Steek, to shut.
Stey, steep.
Stour, dust.
Stravaig, to wander aimlessly.
Sumph, dunderhead.
Sweer, averse.
Swither, to vacillate, to hesitate.
Syne, ago; since.

Tassie, small cup.
Tawse, leather strap used for corporal punishment.
Teinds, tithes.
Tent, heed; *tak' tent*, take care.
Thole, to bear; to put up with, bear with.
Thrang, crowded, busy.
Thrawn, stubborn, misshapen.
Threap, to assert.
Tine, to lose; *tint*, lost.
Tocher, dowry, marriage-portion.
Tod, a fox.
Toom, empty.
Tow, a rope.
Trews, trousers.
Twine, to part.

Unco', strange, monstrous; very.
Usquebaugh, whisky.

Vennel, an alley.

Wale, to choose.
Wame, belly.
Wean, child.
Whaup, curlew.
Wight, *Wicht*, strong, powerful.
Wynd, an alley.
Wyte, blame.

Yett, gate.

GLOSSARY OF GAELIC ROOTS

The following short list of Gaelic (and Norse) roots that occur in place-names in the Highlands is intended to aid the travlleer in interpreting these names as they are spelt in the ordinary maps, etc.

Aber, mouth or confluence of a river.
Aird, ard, height, promontory.
Allt, ault, stream.
An, a diminutive, as lochan.
An, of the.
Aros, dwelling.
Auch, ach, field.
Ay, island.

Ba, bo, cow.
Bal, baile, town, homestead.
Ban, white, fair.
Barr, promontory, top.
Beag, beg, little.
Bealach, balloch, mountain pass.
Bean, woman.
Ben, beann, beinn, mountain.
Bhlair, blar, plain.
Bhuidhe, bui, buie, yellow.
Brae, braigh, bread, upper part.
Breac, brackie, speckled, variegated.

Cailleach, nun, old woman.
Cam, cambus, crooked.
Caolas, a strait, a firth.
Car, a bend or winding.
Carn, cairn, heap of stones.
Ceann, ken, kin, head, end.
Cil, kil, church.
Clach, cloich, stone.
Clachan, place of stones, hamlet.
Cladach, shore, beach.
Cnoc, hill, knoll.
Coille, killie, wood.
Coire, corrie, hollow.
Creag, rock, cliff.
Cruach, rick, stack.
Cul, coul, back, recess.

Dal, dail, field.
Dalr, valley.
Damph, damh, ox, stag.
Darach, an oak.
Dearg, red.
Dour, water.
Druim, drum, ridge, back.
Dubh, dhu, black, dark.
Dun, hill fort.

Eaglais, church.
Eas, waterfall, ravine.
Eilean, island.
Ey, island.

Fada, long.
Fail, rock, cliff.
Fear, fir, fhir, man.
Fionn, fyne, white, shining.
Froach, heather.

Garbh, garve, rough, rugged.
Gart, an enclosed place.
Gearr, gair, short.
Geo, gio, gio, chasm, rift.
Gil, ravine.
Gille, lad; pl. *gillean*.
Glass, grey.
Gleo, gloe, mist.
Gobha, gowan, blacksmith.
Gorm, blue or green.

Holm, uninhabited island.
Hope, small bay.
How, haugr, burial mound.

Inch, innis, island.
Inver, inbhir, mouth of a river.

Ken, kin, head, promontory.
Kil, church, burying-place.
Knock, knoll.
Kyle, a strait, a firth.

Lag, laggan, hollow.
Larach, site of an old ruin.
Larig, pass, mountain track.
Leac, flagstone.
Leana, a plain.
Learg, hillside or slope.
Liath, grey.
Linn, linne, pool.
Lis, lios, fortress, now a garden.
Loch, lake; *lochan*, lakelet.

Machar, plain by the sea.
Maol, meal, mam, bald headland.
Mon, monadh, moorland.
Mor, more, great, extensive.
Muc, muic, sow.
Muli, mull, promontory.

Na, nam, nan, of the.

Ob, oba, oban, bay.
Ochter, high-lying.
Oe, island.

Pit, pet, homestead, hollow.
Poll, pool.

Quoich, cuach, cup.

Rath, fort.
Reidh, smooth.
Riach, riabhach, brindled.
Ross, peninsula, forest.
Ru, rhu, row, rudha, point.

Sgeir, skerry, sea rock.
Sgor, scuir, sgurr, sharp rock.
Slochd, sloc, hollow, a grave.
Spideal, spittal, hospice.
Stob, point.
Strath, broad valley.
Strone, nose, promontory.
Struan, struth, stream.

Tarbert, tarbet, isthmus (comp. p. 158).
Tigh, tay, house.
Tir, land.
Tobar, well.
Tom, hillock, bush.
Torr, round hill, heap.
Tulloch, tilly, tully, knoll.

Uachdar, ochter, high-lying, upper.
Uamh, cave, 'weem.'
Uig, nook, sheltered bay.
Uisge, esk, water.

Voe, narrow bay.

Wik, vik, bay or creek.

BOOKS ABOUT SCOTLAND

THE following short list gives the names of books, chiefly recent, that may be found useful and suggestive by the average traveller, if not by the specialist. For books on *Edinburgh*, see p. 26; on *Glasgow*, see p. 112.

HISTORY AND SOCIAL ASPECTS. Recent histories of Scotland are those by *P. Hume Brown* (3 vols.; 1900), *Andrew Lang* (4 vols.; 1907), and *C. S. Terry* (1920). Earlier works are the histories by *Patrick Fraser Tytler* (1828–43) and *J. Hill Burton* (1853) and 'Celtic Scotland' by *W. F. Skene* (1876–80). *Scott's* 'Tales of a Grandfather' relates many of the romantic stories that have lost credit with more recent writers.—'Prehistoric Scotland,' by *R. Munro* (1899).—'In Byways of Scottish History,' by *L. A. Barbé* (1919).—'The Forty Five' (1922) and 'The Jacobites and the Union' (1922), by *C. S. Terry*.—'Scotland: Picturesque and Traditional' (1906) and 'Famous Scottish Burghs' (1923), by *Geo. Eyre Todd*.—'Scotland of To-day,' by *T. F. Henderson* and *F. Watt* (1913).—'Social and Industrial History of Scotland' (from the Union), by *James Mackinnon* (1921).—'Social Life in Scotland in the XVII Century,' by *H. G. Graham*.—'Historical Geography of Scotland,' by *W. R. Kermack* (1926).—*Dean Ramsay's* 'Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character' is a famous storehouse of characteristic anecdotes.

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE WORKS. *Pennant's* 'Tour in Scotland in 1769,' though not modern, is still interesting, and the same may be said of the 'Journal of a Tour with Dr. Johnson,' by *James Boswell* (1773), 'A Journey to the Western Isles,' by *Dr. Johnson* (1775), 'Recollections of a Tour in 1803,' by *Dorothy Wordsworth*, and the Scottish pages of *Defoe's* 'Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain' (1724–26).—SOUTH SCOTLAND: 'The Gateway of Scotland,' by *A. G. Bradley* (1912; Berwickshire and East Lothian).—'Highways and Byways in the Border,' by *Andrew* and *J. Lang* (1913).—'Border Byways and Lothian Lore,' by *T. Ratcliffe Barnett* (1925).—'The Scott Country,' by *W. S. Crockett* (1905).—'Highways & Byways in Galloway and Carrick,' by *C. H. Dick* (1916).—'Raiderland,' by *S. R. Crockett* (1904).—'The Burns Country,' by *C. S. Dougall* (1904).—'The Clyde,' by *Neil Munro* (1908).—'The Border Line,' by *J. L. Mack* (1925; from the Solway to the North Sea).—NORTH SCOTLAND: 'A Hundred Years in the Highlands,' by *O. H. Mackenzie* (1924).—'Wanderings in the Western Highlands and Islands,' by *M. E. Donaldson* (1923).—'Hebridean Memories,' by *Seton Gordon* (1923).—'A Summer in Skye,' by *Alexander Smith* (first published in 1865).—'The Misty Isle of Skye,' by *J. A. MacCulloch* (1905).—'Over the Sea to Skye,' by *A. A. Macgregor* (1926).—'Rock-Climbing in

Skye,' by *A. P. Abraham* (1908).—'The Outer Isles,' by *A. Goodrich Freer* (1904).—'The Book of the Lews,' by *W. C. Mackenzie* (1919).—'The Orkneys and Shetland,' by *C. S. Olcott*.—'The Story of Shetland,' by *W. F. Clark* (1906).—'Scapa and a Camera,' by *C. W. Burrows* (1921; photographs of the Naval Base in 1915–20).

ARCHÆOLOGY, ART, AND ARCHITECTURE. Inventories by the *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments* have been published for Berwickshire, Caithness, Dumfriesshire, East Lothian, Kirkcudbrightshire, Sutherland, and Wigtownshire.—'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland' (1906) and 'Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland' (1887–92), two large and authoritative works by *Macgibbon* and *Ross*.—Scottish Abbeys and Cathedrals, by *Joseph Robertson* (1891).—'Cathedrals of Scotland,' by *I. G. Lindsay* (1926).—'Royal Palaces of Scotland,' by *Helen Douglas Irvine* (1911). Also, Papers of the Edinburgh Club.

FICTION. South Scotland: *Scott's* 'Guy Mannering,' 'Old Mortality,' 'Bride of Lammermoor,' 'Monastery,' 'Abbot,' 'St. Ronan's Well,' 'Redgauntlet'; 'Annals of the Parish' and other Ayrshire novels, by *John Galt* (d. 1839); 'The Raiders' and other Galloway tales by *S. R. Crockett*; 'The Master of Ballantrae,' by *R. L. Stevenson*; and novels by *John Buchan*.—Eastern Scotland: *Scott's* 'Antiquary' deals with the Arbroath district. Aberdeenshire is shown in the novels of *George Macdonald*, its dialect in 'Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk,' by *Wm. Alexander*. Forfarshire (Kirriemuir) is the setting of *Sir J. M. Barrie's* 'Window in Thrums,' 'Little Minister,' etc. Edinburgh and Glasgow, see p. 26 and p. 112.—Perthshire and the Highlands: *Scott's* 'Waverley,' 'Legend of Montrose,' 'Rob Roy,' 'Fair Maid of Perth'; 'Kidnapped,' by *R. L. Stevenson*; 'John Splendid,' 'Doom Castle,' etc. by *Neil Munro*; and stories by *Ian Maclaren* (Dr. John Watson).—The Hebrides: 'Pharais,' 'The Sin-Eater,' etc., by *Fiona MacLeod* (William Sharp); 'A Princess of Thule' and other novels by *William Black*.—The scene of *Scott's* 'Pirate' is laid in Shetland.

MISCELLANEOUS. 'The Scenery of Scotland,' by *Sir A. Geikie* (first published in 1865).—'The Cairngorm Hills of Scotland' (1925) and other naturalist's books by *Seton Gordon*.—'Walks and Scrambles in the Highlands,' by *A. L. Bagley* (1914).—'The Highlands with Rope and Rucksack,' by *E. A. Baker* (1923).—*Mrs. Grant's* 'Letters from the Mountains' (1803), *Hugh Miller's* 'Old Red Sandstone' and 'My Schools and Schoolmasters,' and *Charles St. John's* 'Natural History and Sport in Moray' (1863) and 'Wild Sports of the Highlands' (1846) may still be read with enjoyment.—'History and Poetry of the Scottish Border,' by *John Veitch* (1878).—'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border,' by *Sir Walter Scott*.

Oliver and Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac (annual) is a mine of statistical and official information on Scotland. The Scots Year Book (annual; 1/) includes a full catalogue of Scottish societies both in Scotland and elsewhere. Useful lists of shootings and fishings to let may be found in the Railway and Sporting Guide to the Highlands (Munro, Glasgow; 1/).

Maps. The *Ordnance Survey* issues a number of useful maps of Scotland on different scales. Now in course of publication is the 'Popular' series on the scale of 1 inch to 1 m. (92 sheets; paper 2/, mounted 3/, 4/), in which all South Scotland has already appeared. The older 'Regular' series on the same scale (131 sheets; 2/, 3/, 4/) is not so clear, but is serviceable to climbers, who may, however, have occasion to use the map on the scale of 6 inches to 1 m. (flat sheets, 36 by 24 inches; 4/). The attractive 'Tourist District' series for selected areas (1 inch to 1 m.; 2/, 3/, 4/) do not fit in with the regular series. The Ordnance Survey publishes also maps (2/, 3/, 4/) on the scales of ½ inch to 1 m. (34 sheets) and ¼ inch to 1 m. (10 sheets).

A clear and accurate map (½ inch to 1 m.) is published by *Messrs. John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd.* of Edinburgh (29 sheets; paper 1/6, mounted 3/, 4/), who issue also an excellent motorists' map on the scale of ¼ inch to 1 m. (7 sheets; 1/6, 3/, 4/).

Messrs. W. & A. K. Johnston of Edinburgh publish a useful series on the scale of 3 m. to 1 inch (16 sheets; 1/6, 2/).—*Messrs. Geo. Philip & Son* and *Messrs. G. W. Bacon & Co.*, both of London, include small-scale maps of Scotland in their motorists' series.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

I. RAILWAYS AND OTHER CONVEYANCES

Railways. The railways of Scotland are worked by two great private companies, the *London, Midland, and Scottish Railway*, and the *London and North-Eastern Railway*. Both companies have their headquarters in England and both run convenient services of through carriages and sleeping cars to Scotland from London and from the chief English provincial towns.

Passengers are left much more to their own initiative than on the Continent. They should therefore make sure that they are in their proper train and compartment. A seat is regarded as 'taken' if a newspaper or other article is placed upon it; in the chief express trains seats may be booked in advance. The control of the window is by custom conceded to the passenger seated next to it, facing the engine; considerate travellers, in this position, generally take the sense of the company on the subject of ventilation. It is forbidden to enter a moving train, or to walk across the metals when a bridge or subway is provided. The railway officials are usually civil in answering questions, and enquiry offices and train-indicators will be found at most of the larger stations.—Americans may be reminded that the ticket-office is called the 'booking-office,' that the conductor is addressed as 'guard,' and that baggage is better known as 'luggage.'

On the longer routes 'corridor' or 'vestibule' carriages, with lavatory accommodation, are general, and restaurant cars (B. 3/6, L. 2/6–3/6, tea from 8*d*., D. 5/) are attached to the principal long-distance trains. Luncheon baskets (3/ or 3/6) or tea baskets (1/3) are obtainable at the principal stations, or may be ordered by giving notice to the guard at a preceding stopping-place. Most stations of any importance have refreshment rooms. Telegrams ordering refreshments, rooms at railway hotels, etc. are sent free of charge from any station. Trains have first and third class carriages only. Smoking is restricted to the compartments so labelled. Compartments 'for ladies only' are often provided, or will be so labelled on request. Except for a scanty service on the main lines, no trains run on Sunday in Scotland, a fact to be noted by passengers starting for distant destinations on Saturday. Special services are in force on holidays.

Fares and Tickets. The standard 3rd class fare is 1½*d*. per mile (1st class about double). Return tickets, available for two months for journeys over 20 m., are issued at twice the rate for single fares. A generous provision of 'week-end tickets,' 'tourist tickets,' 'circular tour tickets,' 'excursion tickets,' etc. is in force, and tourists should make a point of obtaining the summer 'Programmes of Tours' issued by the railway companies.

Luggage. The maximum allowance of free luggage is 150 lbs. for 1st class passengers, 100 lbs. for 3rd class. But no charge for excess luggage is made unless amounting to 6*d*.

or more. Passengers with luggage should take care that each package is clearly addressed and should see that it is properly labelled and put into the luggage van. The railway porter who conveys luggage between cab and train expects a tip (from 3*d.* for a light bag upwards). Special tickets are required for dogs, bicycles, baby-carriages, etc. Luggage may be left in the Cloak Room or Left Luggage Office (at small stations in the booking office) for a fee of 3*d.* for the first day and 1½*d.* per day after (minimum 2*d.*; bicycles 6*d.* and 3*d.*). The chief railway companies collect passengers' luggage and forward it 'in advance' at a charge of 2/ per package (collection or delivery only, 1/), but the passenger tickets must be bought previously and delays often occur.

Time-Tables. *Murray's Time Tables* (editions for Edinburgh and for Glasgow, monthly, 6*d.* each; in A.B.C. form 1*d.* each) give all the Scottish services and contain useful local information. *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* (monthly; 2/) includes the Scottish services. Local time-tables are published in every town of importance. The railway companies publish their own time-tables at irregular intervals.

Steamers. Steamers in Scotland are much more important in the tourist's programme than steamers in England. The islands, of course, can be reached only by ship, but, in particular, no one knows the full beauty of the splendidly irregular West Coast who has not seen it from the sea, while to take a trip in a Clyde steamboat (e.g. to Arran, Campbeltown, or Inveraray) is almost one of the 'classic' things to do in Scotland. Steamers ply also on the Caledonian Canal and on some of the larger inland lochs (Loch Lomond, Loch Awe, Loch Tay, etc.), and their services, like those of many of the coast steamers, are pleasant links in various through or circular tours. The steamer services on the East Coast are less important for tourists.—The West Coast tourist steamers, comfortable and well found, have two classes: 1st class ('saloon' or 'cabin'), situated aft, and 2nd class ('steerage'), situated forward. Ample meals (incl. breakfast) are provided, and some steamers are licensed. Tickets are usually issued by the purser on board; but for cruises of more than a day berths should be secured at the steamboat office (comp. p. 385).—Steamers on the *Clyde*, see p. 143; to *Oban* and the *Western Highlands*, see pp. 334, 355; to *Staffa* and *Iona*, see p. 347; on the *Caledonian Canal*, see p. 358; to *Skye*, *Lewis*, and the *Hebrides*, see pp. 377, 385; to *Orkney* and *Shetland*, see p. 413.

For steamer services between Scotland and *England*, *Ireland*, the *Continent*, or *America*, see Rte. 4.

Motor Omnibuses. Regular motor omnibus services are found in every part of Scotland, linking up towns and villages, often many miles apart, and bringing many beautiful districts

within easy reach of the traveller by road. In some of the remoter regions the motor omnibus is the only public means of transport. Considerable tours from point to point may be planned with the aid of these services, though their connections are not always convenient and comparatively little luggage can be conveyed. A list of some of the more important services is given in Murray's Time Tables (p. xl). Some of the omnibus companies publish time-tables of their own.

Motor Coaches, which have almost universally superseded horse-drawn coaches (comp. p. 215), ply daily in the season from every town and popular tourist resort as far north as Inverness to the attractive points within a very wide radius. A traveller, establishing his base at almost any central point, may thus cover a surprising amount of the country and enjoy some delightful drives in the course of the whole-day or half-day excursions radiating from his headquarters. The vehicles are usually of a comfortable charabanc type and are capably driven; their charges are moderate (10/–20/ for a full day); and they provide effective protection against rain, though when the hood is up much of the scenery disappears. Halts are made at convenient hotels for lunch and tea; other intermediate halts are usually very brief. Economical travellers carry their own provisions. Seats at the height of the season, especially at week-ends, should be secured in advance.—Similar vehicles have replaced the horse coaches on the famous coach-routes of Scotland: from Perth viâ Blairgowrie to Braemar, from Achnasheen to Gairloch, from Callander to Loch Katrine, etc.

PUBLIC MOTOR TOURS. An easy if rather superficial method of seeing the country is offered by the motor-tours arranged in summer by Messrs. Cook & Son (Berkeley St., Piccadilly), Messrs. Pickford Ltd. (206 High Holborn), Messrs. Chapman & Sons (1 Belgrave Mansions), the American Express Co. (6 Haymarket) in London. These tours, starting from London, take from 6 to 11 days, at an average charge of 40/ per day, which covers all fares and hotel accommodation. Similar tours, at slightly lower rates (30–35/ per day), start from Glasgow (Messrs. Rankin Brothers, 58 Dundas St.; Sanderson Brothers, 26 Bath St.). Luggage should not exceed the limit of a medium-sized flat suit-case. Interesting 'combined' railway and motor routes are organized in summer by the railway companies.

II. POSTAL INFORMATION

	Great Britain and Ireland.	Colonies and U.S.A.	Foreign Countries.
LETTERS . . .	1½*d.* for 2 oz., then ½*d.* per 2 oz.	1½*d.* for 1 oz., then 1*d.* per oz.	2½*d.* for 1 oz., then 1½*d.* per oz.
POST CARDS . .	1*d.*	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
NEWSPAPERS . .	1*d.* for 6 oz., then ½*d.* per 6 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.
PRINTED PAPERS	½*d.* per 2 oz. up to 2 lb.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.
PARCELS . . .	2 lb. 6*d.*, 5 lb. 9*d.*, 8 lb. 1/, 11 lb. 1/3	See below	See below
TELEGRAMS . .	1/ for 12 words, then 1*d.* per word	See below	See below

Full particulars will be found in the *Post Office Guide* (half-yearly, 1/, with two annual supplements at 3*d.*), obtainable at any post office.—Post offices are generally open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. on week-days and from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. on Sundays, but most sub-offices are closed at 1 p.m. on the local weekly half-holiday.—There is no Sunday delivery of letters or parcels.

POST CARDS. Picture post-cards, etc., may be sent at the 'printed paper' rate provided the words 'printed paper' be substituted for 'post-card' and nothing appear in writing except date, addresses, and a formula of courtesy not exceeding five words.

PARCELS must be handed in at a post office, but those over 11 lb. in weight must be sent by railway or through a goods agent. The rates for foreign and colonial parcels vary according to the country of destination: to the U.S.A. 3 lb. 2/, 7 lb. 3/9, 11 lb. 5/; to Canada 3 lb. 2/3, 7 lb. 4/3, 11 lb. 6/; to Australia 1 lb. 1/4, then 6*d.* per lb.; to New Zealand 3 lb. 2/3, 7 lb. 4/, 11 lb. 6/3; to South Africa 9*d.* per lb. Various forms have to be filled up for the despatch of foreign and colonial parcels.

REGISTRATION. Letters and parcels for inland post may be registered for 3*d.*–1/11 (according to value), foreign letters for 3*d.* Letters should be enclosed in the special 'registered letter envelopes' sold at all post offices, as otherwise compensation may be refused. Parcels and valuable letters for abroad may be insured (fee 5*d.*–5/11).

POSTE RESTANTE. Correspondence marked 'to be called for' or 'post restante' may be addressed to any post office except town sub-offices. Letters are kept for a fortnight (if from abroad, two months). Travellers may not use the poste restante for more than three months.

AIR MAIL. Letters, post-cards, and printed papers may be sent by air mail for an extra fee (postage stamps; 2*d.*–6*d.* per

oz.) in addition to the ordinary foreign postage. A leaflet with details may be obtained at any post office.

Money Orders. Within Great Britain and Ireland money may be transmitted by postal orders (up to 21/) or money orders (up to £40), on both of which a small poundage is charged. On foreign and colonial money orders the poundage rates are a little higher.—*Telegraph Money Orders* are issued at the same rate, plus the cost of the telegram of advice and a fee of 2*d.* for inland and 6*d.* or 1/ for foreign orders.

Telegrams. Telegrams handed in on Sun. are charged 6*d.* extra. Replies up to 48 words may be prepaid. Telegrams may be dropped into any post office or pillar box if properly stamped.—Foreign and colonial telegrams (minimum 10*d.*) are charged so much per word. 'Deferred telegrams' to certain extra-European countries may be sent at half-rates; 'urgent telegrams' to European and some extra-European countries at triple rates.

For Europe the rate varies from 2½*d.* per word for Belgium, Holland, France (Algeria, 3*d.*), etc., to 6*d.* for Greece and Turkey.—The charges for the Extra-European System vary from 1/ for Egypt and Madeira to 7/ (Dutch W. Indies). —Australia 2/6; Canada 9*d.*–2/6; Newfoundland 9*d.*; New Zealand 2/3; South Africa 2/–2/5; U.S.A. 9*d.*–1/4 (Alaska 2/5).

Telephones. Call offices for public use are found at most post offices and railway stations, and at many shops, public buildings, etc. In passing a call the name of the exchange should be given before the number. The charge for a local call is 2*d.* per 3 minutes. *Trunk* (*Long Distance*) *Calls* cost from 3*d.* for 7½ miles to 3/6 for 150 miles, then 1/ per 50 miles (reduced rates between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.).

III. HOTELS

Scottish hotels have the reputation, not wholly deserved, of being expensive. At some isolated tourist and anglers' hotels in the Highlands, at some of the smaller summer resorts where hotel accommodation is limited, and at the favourite tourist centres that are annually overcrowded in the season, charges seem high in comparison with the accommodation provided; but the fair-minded traveller will make allowance for the shortness of the period within which the expenses of the whole year must be recovered, and the astute traveller will avoid, if possible, the most crowded months. In parts of the country where more general conditions prevail charges are not above the average, though perhaps, speaking generally, Scottish hotels may be described as less luxurious than their English counterparts. Large first-class hotels, however, with all modern comforts and conveniences, are found in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the leading tourist and golfing

centres; elsewhere the better hotels are comfortable if not luxurious, and less pretentious but clean and adequate quarters may be found everywhere. *Hydropathic Establishments*, usually with pleasant grounds, flourish in Scotland; many of them have licences and they differ little from ordinary hotels, except that meals are served at prescribed hours and the intercourse of the guests is less formal. The *Temperance* and *Unlicensed Hotels* of Scotland rank higher in the scale of comfort than the temperance hotels of England; many of them are large and well-found establishments, and even among the smaller houses, to be found in practically every town, the economical traveller will find excellent quarters at moderate prices. The so-called *Private Hotels*, in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and other towns, have no licence for the sale of alcoholic liquors (though visitors may provide their own). The name is sometimes appropriated by ordinary boarding-houses.—In *Commercial Hotels* the place of the evening table-d'hôte dinner is often taken by an excellent high-tea or meat-tea; occasionally both kinds of meal are served. In some of the anglers' hotels in the north the interests of the one-night visitor are apt to be subordinated to those of sportsmen who engage their rooms for a week or more.

In the text of this volume the hotels in each town are named approximately in the order of their generally accepted standing, the cheaper houses being mentioned last. The lists, making no claim to be exhaustive, are intended to offer the traveller a reasonable choice of accommodation; and the omission to name a hotel implies no derogatory judgment.

Before taking possession of his rooms at a hotel, the traveller should have a precise understanding as to the charge. Bills should be paid at short intervals, as mistakes are then more easily checked. Notice of departure should be given before noon, for otherwise an extra day may be charged for. Valuables should be kept carefully locked up in the owner's trunk or deposited with the hotel manager in exchange for a receipt. Most hotels make, on application, an inclusive 'en pension' charge for a stay of more than a day or two; but this arrangement is not always convenient for sightseers, who may prefer to take luncheon or tea elsewhere.

CHARGES. The charges quoted in our lists of hotels are based upon tariffs issued by hotel-keepers and upon the bills of travellers, and give a general idea of the prices charged at different types of hotels. For the larger and more fashionable hotels the overhead daily rate may be estimated at about 25/–30/; for less pretentious houses and good country hotels at 15/–30/; for simpler hotels 8/6–12/6; while even in village inns it can seldom be less than about 7/6.—Rooms at the lowest rates quoted in the tariffs are not always available.

The charge for rooms almost invariably includes that for attendance. It not infrequently covers also the use of the public bath rooms. Otherwise baths are an extra (hot, 1/, cold 6d.), as are fires and the serving of meals in private rooms. The usual charge for private sitting-rooms is relatively high. Special

rates are quoted for visitors' servants.—In most hotels a 'double-bedded room' means a bedroom with a large double bed, not a room with two single beds.

GRATUITIES. The head-waiter (through whom the bill is generally paid), the special waiter who has attended the visitor at meals, the chambermaid, the hall-porter, and the 'boots' (who cleans the boots and carries the luggage) all expect to be 'tipped.' To get full value for one's tips, they should be distributed at least once a week. At a hotel of moderate class 10/–15/ on a bill of £5 is ample, but a one-night visitor will give proportionately more. The head-waiter receives rather more than the other servants. An occasional 6*d.* is enough for the page or lift-boy. If any charge for attendance is made in the bill, the tips may be proportionately reduced.

Restaurants in the usual sense of the word are found only in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen. In the average town substantial meals are best taken at a hotel, though luncheon-rooms and, still more universally, tea-rooms, which supply lighter refreshments, abound everywhere, except, of course, in the country districts.

Boarding Houses. Visitors who propose to spend more than a day or two at any of the chief resorts will find boarding-houses considerably cheaper than hotels. The charges at these range from 52/6 or 63/ per week upwards. The most satisfactory guide in choosing such quarters is a recommendation from someone who knows both the house and the traveller; but enquiry of the stationmaster, at a leading shop, or other local source often yields good results. Luggage may be left at the station while the traveller is securing his quarters.—Similar remarks apply also to *Furnished Apartments*, in which the hirer may arrange either to do his own catering or to have it done for him by the landlady.

IV. MOTORING IN SCOTLAND

Communicated by the Automobile Association

Motor-cars and motor-cycles entering the United Kingdom are subject to a customs-duty of 33⅓ per cent. on the declared value; but a foreign or colonial motorist wishing to make a temporary stay (of less than one year) may deposit the amount of the duty with the motor association of his own country (or, if a member, with the Automobile Association, see p. xlvii) in return for a 'carnet' or 'triptyque,' his deposit being refunded when he returns home. If the foreign motorist land without an 'international travelling pass' (see below), he must register his car at the nearest registration office, where he will obtain a permit and a registration card to be carried at all times and produced on demand. He must also carry British number-plates and take out a British licence to drive. Total cost: 32/6 for a motor-car, £1 for a motor-cycle. The possession of an 'international travelling pass' (obtained through his association at home) exempts the

motorist from these conditions, but he must carry his foreign number and a plate showing his country of origin, and he must obtain a driving permit (free), available for four months, from the customs officer. If he have a male chauffeur, he must take out a male servant's licence (15/; at any post office). The 'international travelling pass' cannot be obtained in the United States or in the chief British colonies; and motorists from these countries need not obtain one in England, unless they intend to proceed to the Continent. An annual tax of £1 per unit of horse-power is levied on motor-cars, with a minimum tax of £6. Electric cars are all taxed at £6 per annum. Motor-cycles not exceeding 200 lbs. are taxed at 30/, and over that weight at £3. An additional £1 is payable where a side-car is used. Motor-tricycles are taxed at £4.

Four months' exemption from these taxes is granted provided that the motorist complies with the formalities mentioned above. The driver of a motor-car must be over 17 years of age and must hold a licence (comp. p. xlv), for which, however, no examination is required.

The maximum speed permitted on open country roads is 20 miles per hour, but in many localities there are restricted speed limits (usually 10 miles per hour; denoted by a white circle). A red triangle denotes a dangerous corner or hill. Motorists are liable also to be prosecuted for 'driving to the public danger' irrespective of their speed. The rule of the road is 'keep to the left and, when overtaking, pass on the right'—the reverse of the custom usual in the United States and on the Continent.

Motor-cars must, from 1 hr. after sunset, carry two lamps in front and a red light in the rear; and the rear number-plate must be illumined ½ hr. after sunset. Supplies of motor-spirit (petrol, benzine) are obtainable in almost every village. The price of petrol is raised in the remoter districts.

The controlling body in matters relating to the automobile movement in Scotland is the *Royal Scottish Automobile Club* (over 4300 members), which has a commodious club-house in Blythswood Square, Glasgow; but motorists whose tours are likely to extend into other parts of Great Britain are advised to join one of the larger English associations mentioned below. Town members of the Scottish Automobile Club (i.e. those living within 20 m. of the club-house) pay an entrance fee of £5 5/ and an annual subscription of £5 5/ (ladies £4 4/); country members pay an annual subscription of £2 2/, without entrance fee. The club publishes an annual year-book.

The interests of motorists in Great Britain are protected by the *Automobile Association & Motor Union*, which has over

300,000 members, and all formalities (see p. xlv) may be conducted with the assistance of its representatives at the ports and elsewhere. The annual subscriptions are: car members 42/, entrance fee 21/; motor-cycle and cycle-car members 21/, entrance fee 10/6. The annual subscription for Irish members and motorists from other countries visiting Great Britain is 42/, and in the case of motor-cyclists and cycle-car owners 21/. Members of the American Automobile Association are accepted at a reduced subscription of 31/6. The head office is at Fanum House, New Coventry St., London, W. 1, and there are offices in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee. The Association maintains a service of road patrols along the main roads of the country, with many roadside telephone boxes and fuel supply stations, and there is a service of road aid outfits, driven by men able to deal with minor roadside troubles. The Association provides members with advice and assistance in all matters relating to touring, road conditions, and legal and engineering questions, and has 2000 official hotels and over 2500 appointed garages in Great Britain, particulars of which, and much other information, are published in a handbook issued to members.

The *Royal Automobile Club*, the largest club of the kind in the world (16,000 members), offers similar advantages to its members (annual subscription for town members £6 6/, for country members £4 4/) and to its associate members (subscription 21/). The club, which possesses a sumptuous club-house in Pall Mall, London, and a country club-house at Woodcote Park, Epsom, publishes annually a useful year book and maintains a staff of uniformed guides posted throughout the country to assist the members on tour.—The *Auto-Cycle Union* (subscription 10/6) is a branch of the club for users of motor-cycles.

Roads in Scotland. Although Scotland is a hilly, not to say a mountainous country, the roads in common use are well adapted to motoring, though the road-surface is seldom up to the English standard. The gradients are long rather than steep and breakneck hills are rare. The steepest hills on high-roads are: Bodesbeck (7 m. N.E. of Moffat; 1 in 3½); Tornapress (6½ m. S.E. of Applecross; 1 in 4); Eriboll (½ m. S.E. of Eriboll; 1 in 4); Berriedale (p. 400; 1 in 3); and Mam Rattachan (p. 371; 1 in 3).—The Highland roads are narrow, but the surface, owing to the small amount of traffic, is often surprisingly good and long stretches of finely engineered road are often met with. Bridges, which are frequently at right angles to the road, should be approached slowly, and, owing to the ubiquity of the charabanc, the motto ('gang warily') of the R.S.A.C. should never be forgotten. Luggage should be well protected from the dust off

untarred roads. It is a good plan to carry luncheon, as a good midday meal is seldom available at short notice in small country places. A spare tin of petrol is of service in the lonelier districts (especially on Sun.). The charge for garage is c. 1/6 per night. Camping sites are fairly easily found.

Tours in the N. districts must be planned with some care on account of the number of sea-lochs and freshwater-lochs. Ferries are expensive, often cease early, and are sometimes difficult to approach for large cars. In some cases they do not ply on Sundays. Several attractive roads (e.g. from Aberfoyle to the Trossachs) are closed to motors and some of the higher passes are occasionally snow-bound for a few days even in late spring.

Cycling (roads, see p. xlvii). In Scotland the cyclist has several advantages over the motorist. His machine can readily be carried on steamers and ferry-boats and may, without much effort, be taken across many fine moorland paths. The Larig Ghru, Glen Tilt, and Corrieyarrick are, however, for the inveterate 'pass-stormer' only. In the remoter Highlands the distances between inns or hotels are often great and the rutted state of the by-roads is often trying. Cycles must show a white light in front from 1 hr. after sunset. The *Cyclists' Touring Club* (3 Craven Hill, London, W. 2; subscription 10/ per annum, entrance fee 1/) issues a useful handbook.

Motor Tour of Scotland. The following round tour from Carlisle back to Carlisle, 618 m. in all (which, of course, may be joined at any point), affords the tourist an opportunity of visiting most of the sites of natural beauty or historic interest on the mainland of Scotland, while avoiding those more remote parts of the country where the roads are not kept in good motoring condition or where a succession of ferries entails considerable delay and expense. With the aid of the sectional tours outlined in the text it enables the motorist to find his way by the best routes to any point of general interest accessible by motor.

Leaving **Carlisle** (310 m. from London, 117 m. from Manchester) by Eden Bridge we follow Road A 7 to (2½ m.) *Kingstown*, and thence A 74 to (8¾ m.) *Sark Bridge* (where we enter Scotland) and (9½ m.) *Gretna Green* (p. 14).

From Gretna Green the **Burns Country** may be visited by following A 75 to *Annan* (17¾ m.; p. 14), *Dumfries* (34½ m.; p. 174), *Thornhill* (43⅜ m.; p. 15), and *Cumnock* (77⅜ m.; p. 17); A 70 to *Ayr* (93½ m.; p. 168); A 77 to *Kilmarnock* (105½ m.; p. 165) and **Glasgow** (126 m.; p. 109; entered by Eglinton St. Pl. 40 and left by Castle St. Pl. 21) and A 80 to *Cumbernauld* (140 m.; see p. xlix).

From Gretna Green A 74 goes on N. to *Ecclefechan* (19 m.; p. 11), *Lockerbie* (24¾ m.; p. 11), *Beattock* (38¾ m.; p. 12; *Moffat* lies 2 m. r.), *Beattock Summit* (49¼ m., 1014 ft.; p. 12), and *Abington* (57½ m.; p. 13), whence we follow A 702 to

59¼ m., then bear l. to join A 720.—From *St. John's Kirk* (65¾ m.) A 72 is followed to *Hyndford Bridge* (72 m.) and *Lanark* (74½ m.; p. 127), thence A 73 goes on viâ *Carluke* (79½ m.; p. 17), *Newhouse* (83½ m.; turn r. over the railway, then l.), and the E. end of *Airdrie* (91 m.; p. 109), to *Cumbernauld* (98 m.; p. 196).

From Cumbernauld we follow A 80 to *Dennyloanhead* (101¼ m.; p. 197: bear l.), the *Field of Bannockburn* (109 m.; p. 206), and **Stirling** (110¾ m.; p. 201), through which A 9 (the main N. road) runs to *Bridge of Allan* (113¾ m.; p. 197) and *Dunblane* (116¾ m.; p. 198).—A 820 to *Doune* (120¾ m.; p. 199).—A 84 to **Callander** (128¾ m.; p. 200), going on by the side of Loch Lubnaig (133 m.; p. 324).

At (129¾ m.) Kilmahog a spur road runs W. to **The Trossachs**: 9 m.; p. 210.

From *Lochearnhead* (142 m.; p. 225) A 85 climbs Glen Ogle (950 ft.; p. 325) and (passing at 147 m. a road leading on the right to Killin and Loch Tay, 3 m.) runs W. to *Crianlarich* (158½ m.; p. 325).

The direct road hence to *Oban* (200½ m.) runs viâ *Tyndrum* (163½ m.; p. 326) and *Dalmally* (175½ m.; p. 326).—A rough but very attractive road, missing Oban, runs N.W. from Tyndrum, viâ the **Moor of Rannoch** (p. 338) and **Glencoe** (p. 357), to *Ballachulish* (194½ m.; see below).

A 82 runs S. from Crianlarich (l.) to *Ardlui* (167 m.; p. 138) and *Tarbet* (175½ m.; p. 138) on **Loch Lomond.**—A 83 to *Arrochar* (177 m.; p. 146), *Rest and be Thankful* (183½ m., 860 ft.; p. 146), *Cairndow* (189¼ m.; p. 146), and *Inveraray* (199 m.; p. 160), on Loch Fyne.—A 819 viâ Glen Aray and Loch Awe (p. 346) to *Dalmally* (214¾ m.; p. 326), where we turn left (A 85) for *Pass of Brander* (223 m.; p. 328), *Taynuilt* (229½ m.; p. 328), *Connel Ferry* (236½ m.; p. 328), and **Oban** (242 m.; p. 343).—From Oban we return to Connel Ferry and cross the bridge. A 828 runs through Benderloch (p. 356) and Appin (p. 355) to *Ballachulish* (279¾ m.; p. 356: for Glencoe, p. 357). We cross Loch Leven by ferry and follow A 82 viâ **Fort William** (292½ m.; p. 340: for Ben Nevis), *Spean Bridge* (302 m.; p. 339: turn l.), Loch Lochy, Loch Oich, *Fort Augustus* (324¾ m.; p. 360), Loch Ness, to **Inverness** (359 m.; p. 242; entered by Glen Urquhart Rd.).

We may return to the South through the Perthshire Highlands (see p. 1) or we may take the route through Aberdeenshire, 60 m. longer and hilly but scenically very attractive. The latter quits Inverness by Millburn Rd. (A 96) for *Nairn* (373¾ m.; p. 249), *Forres* (385 m.; p. 247: for the Findhorn, p. 241), **Elgin** (396¾ m.; p. 310), *Fochabers* (405¾ m.; p. 309), *Keith* (413½ m.; p. 309), and *Huntly* (424¼ m.; p. 308).—A 97 to *Mossat* (438¾ m.; p. 304), where we turn left (A 944) for the W. edge of *Alford* (444¾ m.; p. 304).—We follow (r.) B 976 to 451¾ m., then bear r. again (B 974) for *Tarland* (459¼ m.; p. 304). From *Cambus o' May* (467 m.; p. 297; left for *Aberdeen*, 37½ m., viâ *Aboyne* and *Banchory*) A 93 runs (r.) beside the Dee to *Ballater* (470¼ m.; p. 297), *Balmoral* (478 m.; p. 298), and **Braemar** (486¾ m.; p. 299). Thence it climbs to the *Cairnwell Pass* (498 m.; 2199 ft.; p. 227) and descends *Glen Shee* (p. 227) to *Blairgowrie* (522 m.; p. 226) and *Perth* (537½ m.; see below).

Quitting Inverness by Kingsmills Rd. (Pl. C 2) A 9 runs to *Loch Moy* (370½ m.; p. 241), *Slochd Pass* (381¾ m., 1217 ft.; p. 241), *Carrbridge* (385½ m.; p. 241), *Aviemore* (392¼ m.; p. 238), *Kingussie* (404¼ m.; p. 236), and *Newtonmore* (407¼ m.; p. 236), where the Spey is left behind. We rise to *Drumochter* (424½ m.; 1500 ft.; p. 235), and descend Glen Garry to *Blair Atholl* (441¾ m.; p. 234), *Killiecrankie* (445 m.; p. 232), and *Pitlochry* (448¾ m.; p. 231). At *Dunkeld* (461½ m.; p. 229) we cross the Tay and turn l. for **Perth** (476 m.; p. 217).—A 90 runs through *Glen Farg* to *Kinross* (493½ m.; p. 256) on Loch Leven, *Cowdenbeath* (501 m.; p. 256) and *North Queensferry* (509½ m.; p. 252), where we ferry to the S. shore of the Forth. From the *Forth Bridge* A 90 leads into **Edinburgh** (518¼ m.; p. 22) by Queensferry Road (Pl. 15).

Hurried motorists may return to England by A 701, which quitting Edinburgh by *Liberton* (beyond Clerk St., Pl. 41; 521¼ m.; p. 65) runs to *Penicuik* (528¼ m.; p. 76) and *Leadburn* (531¼ m.; p. 77), where we bear r. on to A 72. At 544 m. B 713 diverges l. for *Broughton* (546¾ m.; p. 79) and *Tweedsmuir* (555¼ m.; p. 102), and rises to the *Devil's Beef Tub* (564¼ m., 1349 ft.; p. 101) before descending to *Moffat* (570¼ m.; p. 99) and *Beattock* (572¼ m.; p. 12), whence we return to (611¼ m.) *Carlisle*, as on the outward journey.

A 7 quits Edinburgh by Clerk St. (Pl. 41).—*Eskbank* (524¾ m.; p. 75). We rise to 900 ft. on the Lammermuir Hills and descend the Gala to *Galashiels* (552 m.; p. 82) and the **Scott Country.** A 6091 (straight ahead) leads to **Melrose** (555¾ m.; p. 86). We return and, instead of crossing the Tweed, bear l. (B 6360) for *Abbotsford* (558¾ m.; p. 88) and *Selkirk* (563½ m.; p. 83), whence A 7 runs S. to *Hawick* (575¼ m.; p. 8) and, rising to 800 ft. at *Mosspaul* (588 m.; p. 9), to *Langholm* (598¼ m.; p. 7), *Longtown* (610 m.; p. 6), *Kingstown* (615½ m.), and **Carlisle** (618 m.; p. 6).

From Melrose motorists bound for the East Coast may follow A 6091 to St. Boswells Green (3¾ m.; p. 91). Then A 699 to *Kelso* (13¾ m.; p. 96), A 698 to *Coldstream* (22¾ m.; p. 98) and **Berwick** (36¾ m.; p. 1), whence A 1 runs S. to (63 m.) Newcastle and (339 m.) London.

V. GENERAL HINTS

Season. The travelling season in Scotland, when tourist facilities are in full operation and the weather is at its best, lasts from the middle of June to the middle of September. Hotels and conveyances are, however, then apt to be crowded and it is essential to secure quarters well in advance. In May and early June travelling is more comfortable, though some tourist-services have not yet begun. October is often a beautiful month, but the evenings begin to 'draw in.' A fine Scottish summer is one of the most delightful seasons in the world, but Scotland has an uncertain climate and waterproofs and umbrellas are indispensable at all seasons. The

drizzling rain known as a 'Scots mist' is not a rare phenomenon. The west coast has a milder and a moister climate than the east coast.

Travellers are advised to arm themselves with oil of citronella or some similar preparation against the attacks of 'midges,' which are very troublesome in the evenings, especially near water.

The sporting seasons are as follows: grouse-shooting Aug. 12th–Dec. 10th; deer-stalking, for stags Aug. 12th–Oct. 12th, for hinds Nov. 10th–March 31st; salmon-fishing Feb. 10th–Nov. 1st; trout-fishing Feb. 28th–Oct. 15th.

Plan of Tour. For a motor-tour, perhaps the best method of seeing the country, see p. xlviii. The following hints are for travellers without motors.—The '*Scott Country*' (Rte. 8) may be taken on the way from the South to Edinburgh, the '*Burns Country*' (Rtes. 16–18) on the way to Glasgow, or they may be visited in special excursions from these cities. A visit to *Galloway* (the 'Crockett Country'; Rtes. 19–21) implies a considerable divergence from the direct route to Glasgow.—With EDINBURGH (Rte. 5) or Glasgow (Rte. 11) as starting-points, a round tour including some of the finest points in Scotland and requiring a fortnight or more (according to the time spent in halts and in side-excursions) may be planned as follows. From Edinburgh viâ *Stirling*, *Dunblane*, *Callander*, and the *Trossachs* (Rtes. 23–25) to GLASGOW (the Clyde, Rte. 14; Falls of Clyde, p. 126); from Glasgow by steamer viâ Ardrishaig (Rte. 47c) or by the West Highland Railway (p. 336) viâ Crianlarich to OBAN (Rte. 49), a centre for many excursions (Staffa and Iona; Glencoe, etc.). From Oban by steamer (p. 355) or by railway viâ Crianlarich (pp. 325–329) to *Fort William* (p. 340; Ben Nevis), and on viâ the Caledonian Canal (Rte. 52) to INVERNESS (p. 242; Culloden).—From Inverness we return south by the picturesque 'Highland Railway' (Rte. 30) viâ *Aviemore* (the Cairngorms), *Blair Atholl* (Glen Tilt), *Pitlochry* (Killiecrankie; Loch Rannoch), *Dunkeld*, to PERTH (Crieff; Lochearn), and thence viâ *Kinross* (Lochleven Castle) and *Dunfermline* to Edinburgh.

From this round many extensions may be made. From Fort William the West Highland Railway (pp. 341–343) runs on to *Mallaig* for SKYE (Rte. 58), and after exploring that island we strike E. across the mainland from *Kyle of Lochalsh* by the fine 'Dingwall and Skye' railway (Rte. 54), viâ *Achnasheen* (Loch Maree; Gairloch) and *Dingwall* (Strathpeffer), to *Inverness*. From Inverness we may travel N. (Rte. 61) to *Wick* and *Thurso* (and so to *Orkney* and *Shetland*, Rtes. 65–67), or E. (Rte. 42) to *Elgin* and ABERDEEN (Rte. 39), whence a charming excursion (p. 298) may be made to *Ballater* and *Braemar* (and on viâ Glenshee to *Blairgowrie* and *Perth*, see Rte. 29). From Aberdeen the direct line (Rtes. 37, 34) to Edinburgh follows the E. coast, viâ *Montrose*, *Arbroath*, *Dundee*, and Fife (*St. Andrews*).

Public Holidays. New Year's Day is a universal holiday in Scotland, and most towns and villages have also spring, summer, or autumn holidays, when shops, etc. are shut, as they frequently are on 'fast days,' an ecclesiastical observance that has not yet died out. The dates of these and of market days are given from month to month in Murray's Time Tables (6*d.*).—The Scottish BANK HOLIDAYS are New Year's Day, Good Friday, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in August, and Christmas Day.—Quarter-days (terms) are Candlemas (Feb. 2nd), Whitsunday (May 15th), Lammas (Aug. 1st), and Martinmas (Nov. 11th).—Special festivals are *Hallowe'en* (Oct. 31st), now mainly a children's festival, with dipping for apples and burning of nuts; *St. Andrew's Day* (Nov. 30th), perhaps more piously observed by the Scot abroad than in Scotland; and *Hogmanay* (Dec. 31st), when the New Year is 'brought in' with jollity. *Burns's Birthday* (Jan. 25th) is celebrated by dinners, concerts, and speeches.

SUNDAY IN SCOTLAND, though no longer so austere an occasion as it used to be, is still a quiet day and travellers must be prepared for a relaxation in their activities. Transport services are much restricted; on many railway lines there are no Sunday trains at all. Places of entertainment, shops, and restaurants, even in the towns, are closed, so that meals must be obtained at hotels or boarding-houses; shooting and fishing are suspended; and 'Sunday golf' is far from being universal. Many of the charabanc services, however, ply on Sundays, and the picture galleries in the towns are open on Sunday afternoons.

Churches in Scotland. The national *Church of Scotland* or *Established Church* ('the Establishment,' 'the Auld Kirk') is PRESBYTERIAN, but all Scottish Presbyterians do not belong to it. After the final triumph of Presbyterianism at the Revolution of 1688, secessions from the Established Church took place from time to time, not, however, on points of faith, but mainly on the question of the practical relation between Church and State. Some of the seceding bodies, all strictly Presbyterian, split later into smaller bodies, and, though occasionally two or more united, the union almost invariably left a dissatisfied remnant to perpetuate minute shades of difference and to perplex the student of ecclesiastical history. The *Secession Church*, founded in 1740 by Ebenezer Erskine, divided in 1747, on the question of the lawfulness of the burgess oath required in certain towns, into *Burghers* and *Antiburghers*. The Burghers split in turn (1799) into *New Light* and *Old Light Burghers*, and the Antiburghers (1806) into *New Light* and *Old Light Antiburghers*; but in 1820 the two New Light sections coalesced under the name *United Secession Church*, while the Old Lights combined in 1842 as

the *Original Seceders*—the 'Auld Lichts' of Sir J. M. Barrie's books. In 1847 the United Secession joined the *Relief Church* (which had left the Established Church in 1761) to form the *United Presbyterian Church* (the 'U.P.s'). Meanwhile, at the 'Disruption' of 1843, the Established Church had suffered a severe blow when, on the question of 'patronage,' 451 ministers headed by Dr. Thomas Chalmers resigned their livings and constituted the *Free Church of Scotland* (the 'Free Kirk'). In 1876 the Free Church absorbed the *Reformed Presbyterian Church*, or Cameronians, a body that had existed independently since 1706. For many years after the Disruption there were at least three unconnected Presbyterian churches in nearly every town and parish: the Church of Scotland, the Free Kirk, and the U.P. Church. In 1900, however, the Free Church and U.P. Church coalesced to form the *United Free Church*, although a few Free Church congregations (chiefly in the Highlands) remain outside this union and retain the name of Free Church (colloquially 'the Wee Frees'). The Church of Scotland and the United Free Church together include the overwhelming majority of Presbyterians in Scotland and, seeing that 'patronage,' a chief bone of contention, was abolished in 1874, there are high hopes of a further union.

Roman Catholics. At the Reformation a considerable part of the population, especially in the Highlands, remained faithful to the 'old religion,' and still so remain, while their number has been swelled by the immigration of Irish and Polish labourers and miners. A new Roman Catholic hierarchy was established in 1878, and now includes two archbishops (St. Andrews and Edinburgh; Glasgow) and four bishops (Aberdeen; Argyll and the Isles; Dunkeld; Galloway), with about 600 priests.

The later Stewart kings were foiled in their attempts to establish Episcopacy in Scotland, but the Episcopal Church in Scotland survived. It is quite independent of the Episcopal Church of England, though allied with it. It has seven bishops (Aberdeen and Orkney; Argyll and the Isles; Brechin; Edinburgh; Glasgow and Galloway; Moray, Ross, and Caithness; and St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane), who elect their own Primus, and over 300 clergy.

Golf is ubiquitous in Scotland, and most courses admit visitors to play at moderate green-fees (2/6–5/ per day; even less on humbler courses). A letter from the secretary of the visitor's home-club, stating his handicap, is a pleasant introduction, but is not essential. On some popular courses the starting-hours are allotted by ballot, and strict punctuality is exacted. As a rule golf-links beside the sea are better than those inland.—The 'championship courses' in Scotland are

St. Andrews, Prestwick, Muirfield, and *Troon.* At the last three a personal introduction is required by strangers, and the same is true of some private courses near the large towns. There are, however, many courses, little if at all inferior to these, to which strangers are admitted on payment: on the West Coast: *Turnberry, Troon* (several courses), *Prestwick St. Nicholas, Gailes, Machrihanish, Islay* (Port Ellen); on the East Coast: *North Berwick, Gullane, Aberlady, Dunbar, Carnoustie, Montrose, Cruden Bay, Nairn, Dornoch. Glen-eagles,* though inland, has two of the most sporting courses in Scotland. The 'Golfer's Handbook' (annual; 7/6) gives particulars of golf-courses and their green fees, etc.

Banks are open from 9 a.m. till 3.30 p.m.; on Sat. till 12 midday. Scottish banks issue notes (for £1, £2, £5, £10, etc.) which, especially the pound-notes, freely circulate in addition to the ordinary British currency, but are not accepted in England. Bank holidays, see p. lii. A noticeable feature is the popularity of the 'threepenny-bit,' which is considered more 'genteel' change than 3*d.* in coppers.

The **Sale of Tobacco and Liquor** is restricted to certain hours as in England. Alcoholic liquor is not sold before 11 a.m. nor after 11 p.m., and in a few 'dry' towns and villages is not retailed at all. Tobacco in any form cannot be purchased after 8 p.m. (on Sat. 9 p.m.). But these regulations do not apply to travellers within their hotels.

Political Notes. Scotland is represented in the House of Commons by 74 members, and in the House of Lords by 16 representative peers, who are elected for each new Parliament by their fellows. About 20 other Scottish nobles sit in the House of Lords as peers of the United Kingdom. For about a century before 1886 Scottish political affairs were mainly in the hands of the Lord Advocate, the head of the Scottish Bar, acting under the Home Office. In 1886 a Secretary for Scotland was appointed, and in 1926 the holder of this office acquired the higher dignity of Secretary of State for Scotland, implying a seat in the Cabinet.—The chief magistrates of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, and Dundee are Lord Provosts, other chief magistrates are Provosts; aldermen are called Bailies. It is the pleasing custom, in the towns, to erect a street-lamp in front of the residences of the bailies (two before those of the provosts).—St. Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland and his banner ('azure, a saltire argent,' i.e. a white St. Andrew's Cross on a blue ground) is the national ensign. The red lion on a gold field, frequently seen ('or, a lion rampant, within a double tressure flory counterflory, gules'), is the king's flag.

I. APPROACHES TO SCOTLAND

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1. FROM BERWICK TO EDINBURGH

57½ m. L.N.E.R. in 1¼–2¼ hrs. (11/11, 7/2).—This is part of the 'East Coast Route' from London (King's Cross) to Scotland viâ York and Newcastle: to *Edinburgh*, 392¼ m. in 8–9½ hrs. (81/8, 49/), with restaurant car (B. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6) or sleeping car (berth 20/). Comp. the *Blue Guide to England*.—The fast expresses do not stop between Berwick and Edinburgh.

Road Route (A 1), 57 m., commanding fine sea-views for many miles.—8 m. *Ayton* (p. 2).—22 m. *Cockburnspath* (p. 4).—30 m. **Dunbar** (p. 5).—41 m. **Haddington** (p. 73).—48 m. *Tranent* (p. 72).—52 m. *Musselburgh* (p. 71).—We enter (57 m.) **Edinburgh** (Rte. 5) viâ *Portobello* and London Road (Pl. 13, 14).

Berwick-upon-Tweed (*Rfmts.*; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Wood's*, *Avenue*, two temperance hotels), a seaport and fishing town (12,994 inhab., incl. Tweedmouth), lies at the mouth of the Tweed, on its N. bank. This ancient Border town, alternately English and Scottish for centuries, was finally surrendered to England in 1482, and was then organized as a kind of extra-territorial community, with a government of its own, as a bastion against the Scots. It is now regarded as included in Northumberland. The earliest remains (very scanty) of its **Walls* date back to Edward I;

the later Elizabethan walls, which enclose a much smaller area, were begun c. 1558. Of the *Castle*, in the great hall of which (destroyed) Edward I delivered judgment in 1291 in favour of the claims of Baliol to the Scottish crown, there are some scanty remains just W. of the station. The parish *Church* (1648–52) is one of the few built in England during the Commonwealth. The famous old *Bridge* of 15 arches dates from 1624. A large new bridge a little upstream was completed in 1927.

At *Halidon Hill* (537 ft.), 2 m. N.W., a Scottish army under the Regent Archibald Douglas, endeavouring to raise the siege of Berwick, was defeated with great slaughter by the English in 1333. The Regent and many Scottish noblemen fell in this revenge for Bannockburn.

From Berwick by railway viâ Coldstream (Flodden) to *Kelso*, see p. 98; to *St. Boswells* viâ Reston, see p. 3. A motor-bus (2/9) plies twice daily in summer (less frequently in winter) to (1¾ hr.) Kelso viâ *Swinton*, near which is *Swinton House*, once the seat of the martial family of Swinton. An alternative service (same times and fares) runs viâ Coldstream.

To *Lindisfarne* or *Holy Island*, see the *Blue Guide to England*.

The train, which has approached Berwick over the long and lofty Royal Border Bridge, runs N. from the station near the edge of the cliffs overlooking the North Sea. About 3 m. N. of Berwick, near Marshall Meadows, a board on the left side of the line, bearing the thistle and the rose, marks the precise spot where, passing from the 'Liberties of Berwick' into Scotland proper, we enter Berwickshire.

Berwickshire, the most S.E. county of Scotland, taking its name from a town now included in England, embraces the three vaguely defined districts of the *Merse*, in the S., extending into Roxburghshire to form the largest plain in Scotland, *Lammermuir*, to the N.W., with the hills of that name, and *Lauderdale*, to the S.W. The county is agricultural and pastoral; its coast is rocky and inhospitable; and on the S. it is bounded for 20 m. by the Tweed. Its county town is Duns; its only royal burgh is Lauder; and in the extreme S.W. corner is Dryburgh Abbey. The Cospatricks, the Humes or Homes, the Hepburns, and the Douglases were prominent in the early restless history of this Border county.

In the church of *Lamberton*, c. ¼ m. left of the line, the marriage contract between James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII, in 1502, laid the foundation for the future union of the two countries. In former days the toll-keeper at Lamberton performed the same good offices to runaway couples as the blacksmith of Gretna Green (p. 14).—5½ m. *Burnmouth*, a fishing village with a fragmentary old church (12th cent.), was the scene of two treaties between England and Scotland (1384 and 1497).

A short branch-line runs hence to (3 m.) **Eyemouth** (*Home Arms*; *Ship*), a busy fishing town (2477 inhab.) and summer resort, on the Eye.

Our line, quitting the coast, traverses the fertile Merse (see above). 7¼ m. *Ayton* (Red Lion; omnibus to the town). A modern mansion occupies the site of Ayton Castle, mentioned in Ford's drama of 'Perkin Warbeck.'—From (11¼ m.) **Reston** (*French's*; *White Swan*), junction of a line to Duns and Newtown St. Boswells (see p. 3), motor-omnibuses (1/)

in connection with the chief trains ply to Coldingham, 3½ m. N. by a hilly road.

Coldingham (*New*; *Anchor*), the *Urbs Coludi* of Bede, a large village with a market cross, is noted for the ruins of its Benedictine *Priory*, founded in 1098 on the site of the 7th cent. nunnery of St. Ebba (who gave her name to St. Abb's Head), ruthlessly burned by the Danes in 886. The priory was much damaged by the Earl of Hertford in 1545 and again by Cromwell in 1650; the ruins have been partly restored as a parish church. The discovery, early in the 19th cent., of the skeleton of a woman immured upright in the walls has been turned to account in Scott's 'Marmion.' The chancel of the priory church remains, an interesting fragment in the E.E. style. The visitor should notice, on the outside, the Romanesque arcade and string courses surmounted by lancet windows at the E. end, and, within the church, the E.E. arcade, with foliated columns, that forms a gallery round the N. and E. walls. Traces of the monastic buildings, tombs of the priors, and many carved fragments remain.

St. Abb's Head (310 ft.; lighthouse), a bold and rocky promontory, projects from the picturesque coast to the N.E., c. 1½ m. beyond (1¼ m.) the hamlet of *Northfield*.—About 3½ m. farther along the coast (or c. 5 m. from Coldingham by direct road), in a striking position on a projecting cliff, are the shattered fragments of **Fast Castle,** popularly accepted as the original of 'Wolf's Crag' (in the 'Bride of Lammermoor'), where the poverty-stricken household of the Master of Ravenswood was administered by the capable Caleb Balderstone. The gloomy castle, "fitter to lodge prisoners than folk at liberty," was a fortress of the Homes, and later belonged to Logan of Restalrig, one of the Gowrie conspirators (p. 219), whose corpse was tried and condemned for high treason.

From Reston to St. Boswells, 31 m., railway in c. 1¼ hr. (through-trains from Berwick in c. 1¾ hr.), a somewhat dull line.—4 m. *Chirnside*. Near the village (1 m. E.; omnibus) is Ninewells House, the successor of the ancestral home of David Hume (1711–76) and his occasional residence.—We cross the Whitadder.—6½ m. *Edrom*.—9 m. **Duns** (*Swan*; *Black Bull*), the county town (1868 inhab.) of Berwickshire, a pleasant little place with wide streets, is an agricultural centre and an anglers' resort, at the foot of *Duns Law* (700 ft.). The original town stood on the Law, but was destroyed by the English in 1545; the present Duns that 'dings a'' was founded in 1588. The church (1790) replaces an old Norman edifice. Duns was the birthplace of Thomas Boston (1676–1732), author of 'The Fourfold State' (house in Newtown St.; tablet) and of Thomas McCrie (1772–1835), biographer of Knox; but its claim upon Duns Scotus (1265?–1308), the schoolman, is disputed by Down, in Ulster, and by Dunstane, in Northumberland. The Covenanters' Stone, on the top of Duns Law, commemorates the encampment in 1639 of the Covenanting army under Gen. Leslie, with whom the hollow Pacification of Berwick was patched up the same year. *Duns Castle*, 1 m. N.W., a modern mansion, includes an old tower said to have been built by Randolph, Earl of Moray. *Abbey St. Bathans* (p. 4) lies 7 m. N. Road from Duns to *Coldstream* (9½ m. S.), see p. 98.

12¾ m. *Marchmont*. In the grounds of Marchmont House is Polwarth church, in the vaults of which Sir Patrick Hume,

an adherent of Argyll in 1685, lay hid for a month, fed at night by his heroic young daughter, afterwards Lady Grisell Baillie.—14½ m. *Greenlaw* (Blackadder Temp.; Castle, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Cross Keys), on the Blackadder, is a small town with a restored parish cross (1666). About 3 m. S., on a rocky eminence, is *Hume Castle*, once the seat of the earls of Home. It was captured in 1650 by Cromwell. The ruins (13th cent.) were roughly restored in the 18th cent. as a kind of sham antique. To *Kelso*, see p. 97.—20¼ m. *Gordon*, the original seat of the ancestors of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.—26½ m. **Earlston** (*Red Lion*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6), formerly *Ercildoune*, was the abode of Thomas Learmont (fl. 1220?–1294?), known also as Thomas of Ercildoune, Thomas the Rhymer, and True Thomas, famous for his 'prophecies' and for his adventures in fairyland (p. 90). The metrical romance of 'Sir Tristrem,' ascribed to him by Sir Walter Scott, is probably a translation from the French. The Russian poet Lermontof (1814–41) claimed descent from this early Scottish poet. A fragment of the *Rhymer's Tower* lingers between the town and the Leader, and a stone on the wall of the church records that 'Auld Rymer's race lies in this place.' About 1 m. S. lies *Cowdenknowes* (seen from the train; left), a mansion well known from Robert Crawford's (1695–1733) song 'The Broom of the Cowdenknowes.'—We cross the Leader and, farther on, the Tweed.—31 m. *St. Boswells*, see p. 91.

Beyond Reston the line ascends the valley of the Eye and crosses the wild and hilly district of Lammermuir (p. 2).—16¼ m. *Grant's House*, 4½ m. S.W. of which, incorporated in the parish church, are the scanty remains of *Abbey St. Bathans* (founded in the 12th cent.), dedicated to St. Bathan, cousin and successor of Columba. The railway skirts the *Pease Dean*, with its lofty old bridge (not seen from the train), where Leslie had a skirmish with Cromwell's cavalry just before the battle of Dunbar (1650).—21 m. *Cockburnspath* (pron. Có path; Inn), pleasantly situated at the base of the Lammermuir Hills. The village is ½ m. S. of the station, and a tower 1 m. farther is the supposed original of 'Ravenswood Castle,' Lucy Ashwood's home, in the 'Bride of Lammermoor.'—Crossing the Dunglass Burn we enter Haddingtonshire. In the grounds of Dunglass House (modern) is a ruined but beautiful little Gothic chapel, founded in 1450.

Haddingtonshire or **East Lothian** has for centuries been noted for the richness of its arable land and for the skill of its farmers. In 1650 Cromwell's soldiers found here "the greatest plenty of corn they ever saw, not one of the fields being fallow." On the slopes of the Lammermuir Hills, which culminate in this county (Lammerlaw, 1733 ft.), are extensive sheep-walks. The N. seaboard, about North Berwick (off which lies the Bass Rock), is a famous golfing country, rivalling the

coast of Ayrshire (p. 163). East Lothian is the county of John Knox, of William Dunbar, and of George Heriot, and amongst its famous families were the Fletchers of Salton, the Hamiltons of Preston, and the Maitlands of Lethington. Within its bounds were fought the battles of Dunbar (1650) and Prestonpans (1745).

LOTHIAN, or THE LOTHIANS, a district extending from the Lammermuirs to the Firth of Forth, at one time belonged to the Kingdom of Northumbria, and includes, besides East Lothian, also Midlothian or Edinburghshire and West Lothian or Linlithgowshire.

24 m. *Innerwick.* The village lies to the left (W.), beyond the ruins of Innerwick Tower and Thornton Tower, both destroyed in the English invasion of 1547. *Cocklaw Hill* (1046 ft.) lies 2 m. S.—About 3 m. beyond Innerwick the railway crosses the *Broxburn* and we reach the field of the *Battle of Dunbar* (3rd Sept., 1650), where Cromwell defeated the Covenanting supporters of Charles II.

Cromwell's army, diminished by famine and disease, was posted between this point and Belhaven, with its back to Dunbar and the sea. The Scottish army under Leslie occupied an almost impregnable position on high ground (Doon Hill, 582 ft.) along the right bank of the deeply sunk Broxburn, effectually barring the roads to England. Giving way, however, to the urgent exhortations of the Covenanting clergy in his army, Leslie descended from his vantage ground and pushed forward his right wing to occupy the flat ground near the mouth of the Broxburn Glen. Cromwell and Ireton at once seized their opportunity, and with a large force of cavalry charged through Leslie's right wing and drove it in disorder back upon the Scottish infantry, which, not having room to deploy between the Broxburn and the hills, was broken and utterly routed. About 3000 Scots were slain, 10,000 made prisoners.

28½ m. **Dunbar** (*Bellevue*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Roxburghe-Marine*, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 5/6; *Royal*, pens. 10/6), an ancient seaport and a summer resort (3839 inhab.), with a good golf course, consists mainly of one long street, at the end of which is *Dunbar House* (now barracks), once a residence of the Earls of Lauderdale. The *Church* (rebuilt in 1821) contains a huge marble monument to an earl of Dunbar (d. 1593). The quaint old *Town House* contains a museum (10–5). On a rock above the harbour are the shapeless ruins of the ancient *Castle*, once of great strength and often besieged.

In 1314 Edward II, fleeing after Bannockburn, here hastily embarked for England. In 1339 'Black Agnes,' Countess of March and Dunbar, daughter of Randolph, Earl of Moray, successfully defended the fortress for six weeks against the Earl of Salisbury. Queen Mary fled hither with Darnley in 1566, two days after the murder of Rizzio, and a month or so later appointed the Earl of Bothwell governor of the castle, to which she paid two further visits in 1567: once when she was carried off from Edinburgh by Bothwell, three weeks before their marriage, and again when the honeymoon was interrupted at Borthwick Castle (p. 81). A few days later she surrendered at Carberry Hill (p. 71), and Dunbar Castle was destroyed by the Regent Moray.

Beyond Dunbar the line lies through the famous farming district of East Lothian. On our right the Bass Rock (p. 74) rises in the sea, and on the right front appears North Berwick Law (p. 74). Near (29 m.) *Belhaven*, where we turn inland, are the mansions of *Belton*, noted for its fir-woods, and *Biel*, birthplace of William Dunbar (1465?–1530?), with charming

grounds, open to the public on Wed. and Sat. in summer (June to Sept.).

At Biel House (not shown), which contains a good picture-gallery, is preserved the Biel Prayer-book, which has the reputation of bringing good luck, and has in consequence been used at numerous royal weddings from that of George III downwards.

34 m. *East Linton* (Crown; Railway) is the station for *Prestonkirk*, on the Tyne. On the right, close to the railway, is *Phantassie*, the mansion in which Sir John Rennie (1761–1821), the engineer, was born; and c. 2½ m. N.E. is *Tyninghame House* (p. 75).

On the Tyne, 2 m. above East Linton, are the ruins of *Hailes Castle*, once occupied by Queen Mary and Bothwell, the prison of George Wishart (p. 204) in 1546. Near it rises *Traprain Law* (734 ft.), a conspicuous dome-shaped hill on which a remarkable hoard of Gallo-Roman silver was discovered in 1919 (see p. 56). Farther to the S.E. is *Whittingehame* (Earl Balfour), in the grounds of which (open on Wed. and Fri.) is an old yew-tree beneath which the murder of Darnley is said to have been planned.

About 2½ m. S.W. of (36½ m.) *East Fortune* is *Athelstaneford*, where Robert Blair (1700–46), author of 'The Grave,' was succeeded as parish minister by John Home (1722–1808), who was constrained to resign the living on account of having written the tragedy of 'Douglas.'

At (39¾ m.) **Drem** we reach the junction for North Berwick (p. 74).—Thence to (57½ m.) **Edinburgh** (Waverley Station), passing numerous small stations, see Rte. 6.

2. FROM CARLISLE TO EDINBURGH

A. Viâ Melrose and Galashiels

98¼ m. L.N.E.R. in 2¾–3 hrs. (21/1, 12/8). This is part of the 'Midland' and 'Waverley Route' from London (St. Pancras) to Scotland viâ Sheffield and Leeds: to *Edinburgh*, 406 m. in 9¼–11½ hrs. (fares, etc., as on p. 1). Comp. the *Blue Guide to England*.—Between Carlisle and Edinburgh express trains call only at Hawick, Melrose, and Galashiels.

Road Route (A 7), 94 m. This is for the most part a moorland road with several steep hills. Quitting *Carlisle* by Scotland Rd., we run viâ (8 m.) *Longtown* and c. ½ m. beyond (11 m.) *Scotch Dyke* station enter Scotland (Dumfriesshire).—12 m. *Canonbie* (p. 7).—20 m. *Langholm* (p. 7).—43 m. **Hawick** (p. 8).—54¼ m. **Selkirk** (p. 83).—56½ m. *Lindean* [to the right at the fork for (2½ m.) *Abbotsford* (p. 88) and (5 m.) **Melrose** (p. 86); alternative route thence to Edinburgh viâ Lauder, see p. 80].—60 m. **Galashiels** (p. 81).—68 m. *Stow* (p. 81).—77 m. *Heriot* (p. 81).—87½ m. *Eskbank* (p. 75).—We enter (94 m.) **Edinburgh** (Rte. 5) viâ Newington and Nicolson St. (Pl. 34).

Carlisle (*Rfmts.*; *Crown and Mitre*, R. & B. 10/, D. 6/; *County and Station*, R. & B. 10/6, D. 6/; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/6), the 'merrie Carlisle' of many a Border ballad, is the county town (52,600 inhab.) of Cumberland (see the *Blue Guide to England*). The cathedral and castle are seen on the right as the train quits the station.—We traverse the plain between the Eden and the Esk and pass the small stations of *Harker* and *Lyneside*.—9½ m. *Longtown* is an

ancient Border town on the Esk, just outside of which is the old parish church of *Arthuret* (early 17th cent.).

To the W. of Longtown extends *Solway Moss*, the scene of a crushing defeat of the Scots in 1542, which is said to have hastened the death of James V (comp. p. 261).

11¾ m. *Scotch Dyke.* On the opposite bank of the Esk stands *Netherby Hall*, whence Young Lochinvar carried off his bride. The hills near Langholm and Eskdale appear on the left.—14 m. *Riddings Junction.*

From Riddings Junction to Langholm, 7 m., a branch-line, crossing the Liddel into Scotland (Dumfriesshire, p. 11) and ascending the valley of the Esk. The road beside the river is prettier than the railway route.—On the river bank, 2 m. N.W. of (1¼ m.) *Canonbie* (Cross Keys, R. & B. 8/) is *Holehouse Tower*, the stronghold of Armstrong of Gilnockie (see below), and near (2¾ m.) *Gilnockie* is a rock known as 'Gilnockie's Garden,' a favourite haunt of his.—7 m. **Langholm** (*Crown*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/; *Ashley Bank*, R. & B. 7/6, *Eskdale*, R. & B. 7/, pens. 12/6, both temperance), a thriving town (2653 inhab.), with woollen manufactures, on the Esk, is a good angling centre. It was the birthplace of William Mickle (1734–88), translator of Camoens and author of 'There's nae luck about the hoose.' Close by are the slight remains of *Wauchope Castle* on the Wauchope Water. The neighbourhood of Langholm is closely associated with Johnny Armstrong of Gilnockie, a noted Border reiver, who in the days of James V levied blackmail as far as Newcastle and "rode ever with 24 able gentlemen well horsed; yet he never molested any Scottishman." James V, feigning a hunting party, enticed Armstrong to Caerlanrig (14 m. N.) and there hanged him and his followers (memorial stone, see p. 9).—From Langholm a road (29 m.) goes on N.W., up the Esk, viâ (6 m.) the solitary hamlet of *Westerkirk*, birthplace of Thomas Telford (1757–1834), the engineer, son of a shepherd on the banks of the Megget, to (14 m.) *Eskdalemuir* (p. 85), and thence to Ettrickdale and *Tushielaw* (p. 85).

Road from Langholm to *Hawick* (23 m.), see p. 9.

Beyond Riddings the line ascends Liddesdale, the home of the Elliots and the Armstrongs and the country of Dandie Dinmont, at first following the S. bank of the Liddel, which for seven miles here divides England from Scotland. Ruined peel-towers on the green hills recall the stirring times of the past, sung in many ballads.—At (21 m.) *Kershopefoot* we cross the Kershope Burn and enter Scotland (Roxburghshire).

Roxburghshire is perhaps the most characteristic of the Scottish Border counties, with its varied scenery of upland and wooded dale, its lovely streams famed in song and ballad, its ruined peel-towers with their memories of the rough old Border "life of spur, spear, and snaffle," its shattered abbeys (Melrose, Jedburgh, Kelso, and Dryburgh), recalling the sterner struggle with 'our auld enemies of England,' and its lordly mansions and prosperous farms, witnesses to more peaceful times. Liddesdale extends N. into the county, but the Teviot, whose course of 40 m. lies wholly within it, makes Teviotdale almost synonymous with Roxburghshire, and there are many lesser streams—Gala, Allan Water, the 'crystal Jed'—not less in fame. Roxburgh is the county of Thomas the Rhymer, James Thomson of 'The Seasons,' and John Leyden; and, in another sense, of Scott, whose house of Abbotsford overshadows the statelier mansions of Floors Castle and Minto House.

The view narrows and the grey tablelands that skirt the Cheviots appear on the right.—24 m. *Newcastleton* (Commercial, T., R. & B. 8/6, pens. 10/; Grapes, R. & B. 5/6), where a carriage may be hired for Hermitage Castle (6 m.; see below).

Mangerton Tower, an old Border hold, lies 1½ m. S., and on the opposite hill dwelt John of the Syde ('a greater thief did never ride'), whose rescue from the

men of Liddesdale by his cousins of Mangerton—the Laird's Jock and the Laird's Wat—is the theme of a stirring ballad.—*Thorlieshope*, the home of Dandie Dinmont and his famous terriers ('Guy Mannering'), lies 8 m. farther up the Liddel.

We cross the Hermitage Water, a tributary of the Liddel. 29 m. *Steele Road* lies 3 m. S.E. of ***Hermitage Castle,** on this stream, the grand stronghold of the Douglases and one of the oldest baronial buildings in Scotland.

The key of the castle is kept at Newlands (where we cross the Hermitage), but is not freely available to the public as some parts of the interior are unsafe, but the exterior may be inspected. Hermitage Castle was built c. 1244 by Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith. After the forfeiture in 1320 of William, Lord Soulis, surnamed 'the Wizard,' who was accused of conspiring against Robert Bruce, it passed by marriage from the Grahams to Sir William Douglas, 'the Knight of Liddesdale,' a natural son of the good Lord James. Here in 1342 Sir Alexander Ramsay (see p. 9) was starved to death by Douglas, though the unhappy prisoner supported life for seventeen days on corn that trickled through the roof of his dungeon from a granary above. In 1492 the castle was exchanged by the Douglases for Bothwell Castle on the Clyde (p. 130), and here, in 1566, Queen Mary paid a flying visit to the 4th Earl of Bothwell, riding from Jedburgh and back (40 miles in all) in one day, a feat which cost her ten days of fever (comp. p. 94).—The castle stands in a dreary open plain and, outwardly perfect, consists of four rectangular towers, connected by curtains at their interior angles and by arches at their exterior angles, the latter serving to support the lofty corbelled parapet that crowns the whole.—To the E. is *Nine Stane Rig*, a hill with a stone circle, where the cruel Lord Soulis (see above) is said to have been boiled alive by his infuriated vassals. In reality Lord Soulis died in prison at Dumbarton Castle.

The railway, quitting Liddesdale, ascends through a region of bare green hills to (32½ m.) *Riccarton Junction*, where a branch diverges (r.) for *Hexham* (42 m.), crossing the English border just before (5¾ m.) *Deadwater* (see the *Blue Guide to England*).—The summit level (990 ft.) is reached in a tunnel beneath Limekiln Edge, part of the ridge of hills along which runs the *Catrail* or *Pictish Ditch*. A view of this work is seen on the left, beyond the tunnel, under the curiously shaped Maiden Paps (1677 ft.).

The *Catrail* is a trench, 20 ft. wide and rarely more than 3–4 ft. deep, with the excavated earth piled usually on the lower side of the slopes which it skirts. It runs from Peel Fell on the Border N.W. to Borthwick Water and thence to the neighbourhood of Galashiels. Its purpose is still a subject of controversy.

The railway descends rapidly into the valley of the Slitrig, passing (38½ m.) *Shankend* and (4½ m.) *Stobs*, with its military camp.

45½ m. **Hawick** (16,353 inhab.; *Crown*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; **Tower*, R. & B. 7/, D. 5/), at the junction of the Slitrig and the Teviot, is the largest town in Roxburghshire, with clean and regular streets and prosperous mansions in the environs. It is the chief seat of the Scottish manufacture of woollens, yarns, and hosiery.

North Bridge St., which leads from the station to the town, passing the *Post Office* and an equestrian monument to the 'Callants' of Hawick (p. 9), is continued by High St., with the castellated tower of the town buildings. At the

end of High St. is the ancient building of the *Tower Hotel*, the only house in the town not burned down by Sussex in 1570. It was the seat of the barons of Drumlanrig and later the abode of Anne Scott (p. 65), who married the Duke of Monmouth. Wordsworth and Scott visited it in 1805. The adjacent *Mote Hill*, 30 ft. high and 300 ft. round, was the old meeting-place of the Court of the Manor.—*St. Mary's Church* (18th cent.) replaces the earlier church in which Sir Alexander Ramsay was seized by Douglas in 1342 (comp. p. 8).

In 1514, immediately after Flodden, the 'callants' (i.e. youths) of Hawick defeated a body of English soldiers at *Hornshole*, c. 1½ m. N.E. of the town, and captured their banner. The victory is annually celebrated by the callants under their 'cornet' at the 'Riding of the Marches' at the beginning of June.

On the Teviot, 3½ m. above Hawick and 2 m. above the well-preserved keep of *Goldielands* (whose last laird is said to have been hanged over his own gateway for reiving), is **Branksome** or **Branxholm Tower,** the key of upper Teviotdale, held by the Scotts, barons of Buccleuch, since the 15th century. The chief scene of the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' is laid in this fine castle, where "nine-and-twenty knights of fame hung their shields." The old castle was blown up in 1570 and, with the exception of the square tower with an overhanging storey, the present house was begun in 1571.—The road goes on to (9 m.) *Teviothead*, with a memorial stone (1897) to Johnny Armstrong (p. 7) in the churchyard, and thence down the Ewes Water, passing (12 m.) *Mosspaul Inn* (R. & B. 7/, D. 4/), to (23 m.) *Langholm* (p. 7).

Harden House, the ancient seat of the Scotts of Harden, stands c. 4 m. W. of Hawick. 'Auld Wat' of Harden, who married Mary Scott, the 'Flower of Yarrow,' in 1576, used to subsist on the spoils of his freebooting until a clean pair of spurs was served on a dish to remind him that the larder was low and another raid was required. His son married 'muckle-mou'd Meg' and was the ancestor of 'Beardie' and of Sir Walter Scott (see p. 90).

From Hawick to Jedburgh, 11 m., motor-coach twice daily (four times daily to Denholm), down the valley of the Teviot. Behind (2 m.) *Cavers Church* is Cavers House (c. 1400), built by the son of the Douglas who fell at Otterburn. —5 m. *Denholm* was the birthplace of John Leyden (1775–1811), poet and orientalist, whose cottage bears a tablet, and of Sir James Murray (1837–1915), of the New English Dictionary. About 2 m. S. rises dark *Ruberslaw* (1392 ft.), a retreat of the Covenanters, to whom Alexander Peden (p. 17) used to preach from 'Peden's Pulpit,' a crag near the top. About 1½ m. beyond Denholm we see, on our left, across the Teviot, *Minto House* (Earl of Minto; no adm.), with Minto Crags, surmounted by *Fatlips Castle*, to the W.—Our road now turns to the E. and, crossing the Rule, ascends over the shoulder of *Dunian Hill* (1095 ft.) to (11 m.) *Jedburgh* (see p. 93).

Leaving Hawick we quit the valley of the Teviot, with Ruberslaw, Dunian, and Minto Crags (see above) conspicuous on the right.—Between (49½ m.) *Hassendean*, recalling the lively song 'Jock o' Hazeldean,' and (53 m.) *Belses* the Eildon Hills (p. 90) come into sight in the distance, on the right.

From *Belses* a motor-omnibus plies twice daily W. to (½ hr.) *Lilliesleaf*, and another every afternoon E. to (½ hr.) *Ancrum*, a small village on the Ale, with a 13th cent. cross. In the steep sandstone banks of the Ale, above Ancrum, are several caves, in one of which James Thomson, the poet, has carved his name. — *Ancrum Moor*, see p. 93.

We cross the Ale, a picturesque trout stream, with the conspicuous monuments on Penielheugh (p. 93) and Ancrum Moor (p. 93) on our right.—58 m. **St. Boswells** (*Rfmts.*; p. 91) is the station for Dryburgh Abbey and the junction

for lines to *Reston* (Berwick, see p. 3) and to *Jedburgh* and *Kelso* (Berwick; see p. 91).—We are now in the heart of the 'Scott Country.' For the rest of the journey, calling at (61 m.) *Melrose* (p. 86) and (65 m.) *Galashiels* (p. 82) and entering *Midlothian* (p. 64) just before (68½ m.) *Bowland*, see Rte. 8.

98¼ m. **Edinburgh** (Waverley Station), see Rte. 5.

B. Viâ Lockerbie and Carstairs

102 m. L.M.S.R. in 2–5 hrs. (21/1, 12/8). This is part of the 'West Coast Route' from London (Euston) to Scotland viâ Crewe and Preston: to *Edinburgh*, 399¾ m. in 8¼–11¼ hrs. (fares, etc. as on p. 1). Compr. the *Blue Guide to England*. Between Carlisle and Edinburgh express trains call only at Lockerbie, Beattock, and Carstairs.

Road Routes. (i) Viâ Beattock and Biggar, 96 m. We quit *Carlisle* by Scotland Rd. (A 7) but from (2½ m.) *Kingstown* we follow A 74, entering Scotland (Dumfriesshire) at (8 m.) *Sark Bridge*, 1 m. short of (9 m.) *Gretna Green* (p. 14).—18 m. *Eccleferhan* (p. 11).—24 m. *Lockerbie* (p. 11).—38 m. **Beattock** (p. 12; to *Moffat*, see below).—Thence over exposed moorlands (summit 1014 ft.) to (54 m.) *Crawford* and (57 m.) *Abington* (p. 13), beyond which (soon parting company with the railway) we follow A 702 to (68 m.) **Biggar** (p. 79).—79 m. *West Linton* (p. 77).—81½ m. *Carlops* (p. 66).—We skirt the Pentlands to (92 m.) *Fairmilehead* (p. 65) and enter (96 m.) **Edinburgh** (Rte. 5) viâ Morningside and Lothian Road (Pl. 24, 31).

(ii) Viâ Moffat, 93 m. To (38 m.) *Beattock*, see above. Our road (A 713) leads (r.) to (40 m.) **Moffat** (p. 99), ascends (highly picturesque) to (45 m.) the *Devil's Beef Tub* (p. 101), and beyond (46 m.) the summit (1349 ft.) descends Tweeddale.—54 m. *Tweedsmuir* (p. 102).—64 m. *Broughton* (p. 79). 73 m. *Romanno Bridge* (p. 77).—80 m. *Leadburn* (p. 77). [About 1 m. short of Broughton A 712 diverges (r.) for (74 m.) **Peebles** (p. 78), whence A 701 leads to (84 m.) Leadburn.]—From (83 m.) *Penicuik* (p. 76) we follow A 701 to (90 m.) *Liberton* (p. 65) and (93 m.) **Edinburgh** (Rte. 5), which is entered viâ Newington and Nicolson St. (Pl. 34).

Carlisle, see p. 6 and the *Blue Guide to England*. The line soon diverges to the left from the Melrose and Galashiels line (p. 6).—5 m. *Rockcliffe*.—Beyond (7 m.) *Floriston* we cross the Esk and enter the Debatable Land, a Border tract long disputed by the adjacent countries until a boundary line was agreed upon in 1552. The tract, c. 8 m. long by 4 m. broad, extends N. to the Sark and was held by Border robbers and, indeed, until the time of James VI was "no other thing but theft, reiff, and slaughter."

On the left lies the **Solway Firth,** an estuary fed by the Eden, Esk, Annan, and Nith, and notorious for its dangerous tides, which sometimes rise with extraordinary rapidity, forming a bore 3 or 4 ft. high. Strangers should remember the caution given to Darsie Latimer (in 'Redgauntlet'), that "he who dreams in the bed of the Solway will wake up in the next world."

Just beyond (8½ m.) *Gretna*, junction for Annan and Dumfries (Glasgow; see p. 14), we cross the *Sark* and enter Scotland (Dumfriesshire). The vast cordite factory (12,000 hands) built at Gretna during the War has been demolished, leaving only a few scattered buildings. Gretna Green (p. 14) lies 1 m. N.W.

Dumfriesshire, stretching N. from the Solway Firth to the wild hills on the borders of Peeblesshire, consists mainly of the parallel valleys of Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale, with many smaller dales, such as Moffatdale, Dryfesdale, and Ewesdale. It has its own share in Border minstrelsy and its own memories of Border warfare. Sanquhar is a prominent name in the history of the Covenanters. Among the historic families of the county are the Bruces, the Comyns, the Johnstones, the Maxwells, the Jardines, and the Kirkpatricks; and the haughty Douglases were long its overlords. Robert Burns was a gauger and died at Dumfries, Thomas Carlyle was born at Ecclefechan; Ellisland and Craigenputtock, both in the county, are, in their way, scarcely less famous than Horace's 'Sabine farm.'

Beyond (13 m.) *Kirkpatrick* we pass the picturesque old tower of *Bonshaw* (l.) and reach (16¾ m.) *Kirtlebridge*, junction for a short line (5½ m.) to Annan (p. 14).

In the churchyard of the ruined church of *Kirkconnell*, c. 2 m. N., are the graves of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnell Lee' and her lover, Adam Fleming, who were waylaid at their trysting-place here by Bell of Ecclefechan, the suitor favoured by the lady's parents. Helen received the bullet intended for her lover. Fleming slew the assassin and fled abroad, but returned hither to die.

A fine view is obtained over Annandale (p. 12), on the left, as we approach (20 m.) **Ecclefechan** (*Ecclefechan*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Bush*; *Commercial*), a little town 1 m. from the station, famous as the birthplace of Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881) and as the 'Entepfuhl' of 'Sartor Resartus.' In a humble house (the 'Arched House'), near the middle of the single street, easily identified by the archway or 'pend' through it, are shown the room in which Carlyle was born, furniture brought from his study at Chelsea, and personal relics (open 10 till dusk; adm. 1/, Sat. 6*d*.). In the churchyard is his simple tomb, where he is buried with his parents and his brother.

About 3 m. N. is the hill of *Birrenswark* or *Burnswark* (920 ft.; wide view), with four entrenched works at its foot attributed to Agricola or Hadrian. On the top are traces of fortifications, probably British. Roman remains have been found at the Roman station of Birrens, 1¾ m. E., near Middlebie.

On the hill above *Hoddam Castle* (1437 84), 2½ m. S.W. of Ecclefechan, is the beacon-tower of *Trailtrow*. The word 'Repentance,' carved over the door, is said to commemorate the remorse of a Lord Herries for having pulled down a church to build Hoddam Castle or (another account) for having thrown his prisoners overboard during a storm while returning from a naval foray into England.

Crossing the Water of Milk, with a view of Castlemilk on the left, we reach (25¾ m.) **Lockerbie** (*Rfmts.*; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Blue Bell*; *Temperance*, R. & B. 6/), a Border town (2344 inhab.) noted for its lamb fairs. The phrase 'a Lockerbie lick' refers to the cruel slaughter inflicted by the Johnstones upon the Maxwells, after defeating them at Dryfe Sands (p. 12) in 1594.

Near Lockerbie is a ruined castle of the Johnstones, and 'Maxwell's Thorns,' on the W. side of the Dryfe, mark the spot where (traditionally) a lady of the Johnstones brained a Lord Maxwell with the great key of the castle, which she was pretending to surrender.

From Lockerbie a road ascends the Water of Milk to (18 m.) *Langholm* (p. 7); another leads up the Corrie Water to (8½ m.) *Hutton Church*, going on thence over the moor to (6½ m. more) the station of *Wamphray* (p. 12).

FROM LOCKERBIE TO DUMFRIES, 14 m., railway in 40 minutes. We cross the Annan at Dryte Sands (p. 11) and skirt the Castle Loch (see below).—4 m. **Lochmaben** (*King's Arms*, R. & B. 5/, L. or D. 2/6; *Crown*), an ancient royal burgh (989 inhab.), with a statue of Robert Bruce (1897), is surrounded by five small lochs. The vendace (*Coregonus vandesius*), a small fish resembling smelt, which rejects all bait and is captured in nets, is peculiar to three of these lochs, including the *Castle Loch* (¾ m. square), to the S. Its introduction was probably due to the monks of some neighbouring convent, though tradition characteristically prefers Mary, Queen of Scots. At the S. end of the Castle Loch are the shapeless ruins of *Lochmaben Castle*, once of great extent and strength. This, or an earlier castle which stood on the W. side of the loch, disputes with Turnberry (p. 171) the honour of being the birthplace of Robert Bruce in 1274. Much of the land in this vicinity is held by the so-called 'kindly tenants of Lochmaben' on a very ancient kind of copyhold tenure.—*Shipmire*, c. 1½ m. S.W., was the birthplace of William Paterson (1658–1719), loosely called the founder of the Bank of England.—Beyond *Shielhill*, *Amisfield* (with a tower of 1600), and *Locharbriggs* we enter (14 m.) *Dumfries* (p. 174).

Soon after quitting Lockerbie the railway crosses the Dryfe and enters ANNANDALE, the patrimony of the Bruces, abounding in memories of Border warfare. The Johnstones and the Jardines were other powerful families of Annandale. Ben Jonson claimed descent from the former.—28¾ m. *Nethercleuch*. On the left are *Jardine Hall* and a little farther on, beyond the Annan, *Spedlin's Tower* (1605), once a Jardine residence.—About 1 m. N.W. of (32 m.) *Dinwoodie* are the picturesque Johnstone Bridge over the Annan and Johnstone church.—34½ m. *Wamphray*. The church and Wamphray Glen, scene of the ballad 'The Lads of Wamphray,' are 2 m. N.E.—We cross the Annan and presently enjoy a fine view up Moffatdale (p. 100).

40 m. **Beattock** (*Rfmts.*), junction for *Moffat*, see p. 99.

The train now climbs the steep gradient of Beattock Bank; the hills draw in, and the scenery becomes wilder. On the left appears Auchen Castle (Sir Wm. Younger). On the right the line is accompanied by Telford's fine Glasgow and Carlisle road. Short of the summit we pass into *Lanarkshire* (p. 126), and beyond it we descend into CLYDESDALE, with the infant Clyde usually on our left.—At (53¼ m.) *Elvanfoot* the Elvan joins the Clyde.

FROM ELVANFOOT TO WANLOCKHEAD, 7½ m., light railway, skirting the road that ascends the Elvan.—5¾ m. **Leadhills** (1350 ft.; *Hopetoun Arms*, pens. 10/), once described by Dr. John Brown as "a dreary unexpected little town," was the birthplace of Allan Ramsay (1686–1758), author of 'The Gentle Shepherd.'—7½ m. *Wanlockhead* (1380 ft.), in a bleak situation. The mines of these two mining villages, the highest villages in Scotland, have produced more lead than any others in the country, besides a considerable quantity of silver from 1511 onwards.—From Wanlockhead the fine road goes on over the *Mennock Pass* (1409 ft.) to (6 m.) *Mennock*, on the Nith, 2½ m. S.E. of Sanquhar (p. 16) by road, and 3¾ m. N.W. of Enterkinfoot (see below).—From either Leadhills or Wanlockhead a track may be followed, viâ the W. shoulder of *Lowther Hill* (2377 ft.), to (c. 8 m. from Wanlockhead) *Enterkinfoot* (p. 16), on the Nith, passing through the short, deep, narrow, and sudden **Enterkin Pass*, with its smooth vertical sides. Here, as graphically described by Defoe in his 'Memoirs of the Church of Scotland,' a party of dragoons was trapped by Covenanters holding the heights and was forced to surrender its prisoners.

FROM ELVANFOOT TO CARRONBRIDGE, 13 m. The fine road ascends by the Powtrail Burn to (c. 7 m.) the **Dalveen Pass* (1105 ft.), one of the finest passes in the Lowlands, and descends thence beside the Carron to (12½ m.) the station and (14½ m.) the village of *Carronbridge* (p. 15) on the Nithsdale road from Thornhill (1¾ m. S.) to Sanquhar (10 m. N.).

55¼ m. *Crawford* (Crawford, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/; Murray House, temp., R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), with a golf course, retains a fragment of Tower Lindsay, an old seat of the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford.—Before and after (57¾ m.) *Abington* (Abington, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/; Hunters) the Clyde is crossed. Abington is the starting-point of Dr. John Brown's charmingly described expedition up the Glengonnar Burn to Leadhills and thence by the Enterkin Pass to Mennock.—63¼ m. *Lamington.* The church, once visited by Burns, who thought little of the sermon, retains the 'jougs' and stool of repentance. Sir William Wallace married the heiress of Lamington, and his chair is preserved in Lamington House, ¾ m. from the village.—On the left rises the isolated **Tinto Hill** (2335 ft.), a dull climb (best from Symington), rewarded by a view ranging from Goatfell in Arran, on the W., to the Bass Rock, on the E.

A cynical old rhyme has it that "Be a lassie ne'er so black, Gin she hae the penny siller, Set her up on Tinto tap, The wind will blaw a man till her." To carry a stone to the top of Tinto was once a common form of penance. On the E. side of the hill are the ruins of Fatlips Castle, a seat of the Lockharts.

We enjoy a fine view (r.) of the hills at the head of Tweeddale as we approach (66¾ m.) **Symington** (*Tinto*, R. &. B. 8/6, D. 6/), junction for a line to *Biggar* and *Peebles* (see p. 79).—68½ m. *Thankerton.* On the opposite bank of the Clyde rises *Quothquhan Law* (1097 ft.).

73½ m. **Carstairs** (*Rfmts.*; *Junction*) is an important junction where the Edinburgh and Glasgow portions of the trains from the S. separate.

To *Glasgow*, see p. 17; to *Dolphinton*, see p. 77; to *Lanark*, see p. 126.

The Edinburgh trains run N.E.—75 m. *Carnwath* (Market Inn, R. & B. 5/, pens. 8/). On the left is *Cowthally Castle*, now a gloomy ruin, where James IV, James V, and James VI were entertained by the Somervilles.—79½ m. *Auchengray*, just beyond which we enter *Midlothian* (p. 64), is the junction of a short line (3½ m.) to *Haywood* and *Wilsontown*, with ironworks.—At (82½ m.) *Cobbinshaw* is a large reservoir (pike-fishing) for the supply of the Union Canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow.—85¾ m. *Harburn.* We join the L.M.S. line between Edinburgh and Glasgow just before reaching (91 m.) *Midcalder* (p. 108). Thence to (102 m.) **Edinburgh** (Princes St. Station), see pp. 108, 107.

3. FROM CARLISLE TO GLASGOW

A. Viâ Dumfries and Kilmarnock

115¼ m. L.M.S.R. in 2¼–4 hrs. (21/5, 12/10). This is part of the 'Midland Route' from London (St. Pancras) to Scotland viâ Sheffield and Leeds: to *Glasgow*, 423½ m. in 9¼–11¼ hrs. (82/6, 49/6), with restaurant car (B. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6) or sleeping car (berth 20/); to *Stranraer*, 414 m. in 10–12½ hrs. (68/9, 41/3). Comp. the *Blue Guide to England*. Between Carlisle and Glasgow express trains call only at Dumfries and Kilmarnock.

Road Route, 117 m. This picturesque route avoids the Clyde coalfield. From Carlisle to (8 m.) *Sark Bridge* (see p. 10).—A 75: 17 m. *Annan* (see below).—33 m. **Dumfries** (p. 174).—A 76: 48 m. *Thornhill* (p. 15).—60 m. *Sanquhar* (p. 16).—76 m. *Cumnock* (p. 17).—83 m. *Mauchline* (p. 166; 1½ m. S.E. of Mossgiel p. 167).—92 m. **Kilmarnock** (p. 165).—A 735: 97 m. *Stewarton* (p. 165).—100 m. *Dunlop* (p. 165).—102 m. *Lugton* (p. 17).—A 736: (109 m.) *Barrhead* (p. 164).—117 m. **Glasgow** (Rte. 11), entered viâ Pollokshaws and Eglinton St. (Pl. 40).

Motorists bound for the Highlands by this route may avoid Glasgow by striking W. from Kilmarnock to *Irvine* and proceeding thence viâ *Largs* to *Greenock* (p. 141); or by going from Barrhead to *Paisley* and *Erskine Ferry* (p. 140).

Carlisle, see p. 6 and the *Blue Guide to England*. To (8½ m.) *Gretna*, just beyond which we enter Scotland (Dumfriesshire, p. 11), see Rte. 2B. Our route diverges to the W. from the Lockerbie and Carstairs line.—9½ m. **Gretna Green** (*Union Jack*, T., R., & B. 8/6, L. 2/6) was formerly the goal of runaway couples from England eager to take advantage of the Scottish law by which a simple declaration before two witnesses makes a man and woman husband and wife. Since 1856, however, Scottish law has required a residential qualification for at least one of the parties. A charge of 6*d*. is made for entry into the Smithy where curios are kept; the museum is free.—We cross the Kirtle Water and pass (14½ m.) *Dornock*.

17½ m. **Annan** (*Queensberry Arms*, R. & B. 8/, pens. 12/6; *Central*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/), a pleasant little town (3928 inhab.), stands on the Annan, 2 m. from its mouth. Its castle, built by Robert Bruce, was pulled down c. 1609 to build a church. In front of the town-hall is a statue of Edward Irving (1792–1834), the friend of Carlyle and the founder of the Catholic Apostolic Church, who was born here (at the corner of Butt St. and High St.) and was here deposed for heresy from the Scottish Church by the Presbytery of Annan. Hugh Clapperton (1788–1827), African explorer, was another native. Annan school is the 'Hinterschlag Gymnasium' of 'Sartor Resartus.'

From Annan to *Kirtlebridge*, see p. 11. The S. continuation of this line, crossing the Solway by a long viaduct to Bowness in Cumberland, is at present closed.

At (21 m.) *Cummertrees* (Powfoot Golf Hotel, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/, pens. 15/), a pretty village on the Pow Water, we are in the neighbourhood of many of the scenes described in

'Redgauntlet.'—25 m. *Ruthwell* (pron. 'Rivvel') is noted for the remarkable ***Ruthwell Cross,** now preserved in the church, 1¾ m. S. of the station (key at the manse).

Ruthwell Cross, 18 ft. high, dates from Anglo-Saxon times and bears (in Runic characters) the earliest known specimen of written English. The principal faces bear rude carvings from the lives of Christ, saints, and hermits, with Latin inscriptions, partly from the Vulgate. On the sides are interlaced foliage with birds and beasts devouring the fruit, and quotations from a poem on the Holy Rood, at one time ascribed to Cædmon, the Northumbrian poet. The arms of the cross are modern.

Comlongan Castle, a well-preserved ruin ¾ m. S.W., was a residence of the Warden of the Western Marches, and is regarded by some as the scene of Wandering Willie's tale in 'Redgauntlet.'

The railway skirts Lochar Moss (l.; 10 m. long) and passes (29¼ m.) *Racks*. Criffel (p. 178) is conspicuous on the left.

33 m. **Dumfries,** junction for *Stranraer* (see Rte. 19), and for *Lockerbie* (p. 11), see Rte. 18.

Our line now ascends the broad and well-cultivated valley of NITHSDALE, the country of the Maxwells, the Crichtons, and the Comyns. On the left is seen Lincluden Abbey (p. 176).—36½ m. *Holywood*. The village, 1 m. S., beyond the Nith, has a church built of the stones of an abbey founded in the 13th cent. by Devorguilla Baliol. Burns's farm of Ellisland (p. 176) lies 2½ m. N. of the station.

At (40¾ m.) *Auldgirth* the picturesque stream of the Nith is spanned by a bridge that Carlyle's father helped to build. The ruined tower of *Lag* (p. 178) stands 2 m. W.

On a small lake in the park of *Dalswinton*, 2½ m. S.E. of Auldgirth, Patrick Millar in 1788 first used steam to propel a small vessel. Burns was a passenger on the trip and Lord Brougham witnessed it from the bank.

44½ m. *Closeburn* has a castle, the old seat of the Kirkpatricks from whom the Empress Eugénie (1826–1920) traced her descent. About 2½ m. N., on a little stream in a remarkable ravine, is *Crichope Linn*, described in 'Old Mortality' as the hiding-place of Balfour of Burley, when he was visited by Morton.—47¼ m. **Thornhill** (*Buccleuch and Queensberry*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/), a neat and well-built little town, has a town-cross and a museum (open daily 10 till dusk) with relics of the Covenanters and of Burns. Joseph Thomson (1858–1894), the African explorer, was born at Thornhill.

Drumlanrig Castle (no adm.), a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, on the right bank of the Nith, 3 m. N., is a stately château of red stone, forming a hollow square with corner turrets. It was built in 1675–88 by the first Duke of Queensberry, who was so horrified by the expense that he spent only one night in the completed castle. In 1745 it was occupied by the Young Chevalier on the retreat from Derby, whose followers wrought considerable damage. In the finely wooded park stands *Tibber's Castle*, destroyed by Bruce in 1311.—The church of *Durisdeer*, 4½ m. N.E., contains a fine monument to the second Duke of Queensberry (1622–1711).

From Thornhill to *Moniaive* (motor-coach to Penpont), see p. 179.

49 m. *Carronbridge*. The village lies 2 m. from the station. *Morton Castle*, on the margin of a deep glen, 2½ m. N.E. of

Carronbridge, said to have been founded c. 1080, was occupied by Randolph, Earl of Moray, as Regent for David II. It afterwards passed to the Douglases, a branch of whom became Earls of Morton.

From Carronbridge by the Dalveen Pass to *Elvanfoot*, see p. 13.

The railway affords a view of Drumlanrig (l.) and beyond a tunnel follows the high ground on the left bank of the Nith, crossing the Enterkin Burn (53 m.) at *Enterkinfoot* (p. 12) and the Mennock Water (59 m.). On the opposite bank, 2½ m. from Sanquhar, lies *Eliock*, claiming to be the birthplace of the Admirable Crichton (1560–85 ? ; but comp. Clunie Castle, p. 226).

59¼ m. **Sanquhar** (*Queensberry Arms* ; *Commercial*), famous in the history of the Covenanters, is an ancient place (1700 inhab.) and has been a royal burgh since 1484. The picturesque ruined castle to the S. was the refuge of the first Duke of Queensberry on his retreat from Drumlanrig (p. 15). Adjacent is a mote-hill. A granite monument (1860) marks the site of the town-cross to which in 1680 an armed band of Covenanters under Richard Cameron (p. 172) affixed the first 'Declaration of Sanquhar,' renouncing allegiance to Charles II. In 1685 a second Declaration was similarly affixed by James Renwick (see below), protesting against the 'usurpation' of James VII.

The Covenants that played so important a part in Scottish history, especially in the 17th cent., were solemn national agreements of which a principal object was the maintenance of the Presbyterian form of worship as opposed to popery and prelacy. Two are of especial importance. The *National Covenant* of 1637, a renewal of an earlier Covenant of 1580, repelled the attempt of Charles I to impose prelacy and the Laudian service book upon Scotland. This was the Covenant enthusiastically signed in 1638 at Greyfriars in Edinburgh (p. 47), and copies for subscription were sent all over the country. The *Solemn League and Covenant* of 1643, confirmed in 1646, was virtually a treaty between Scotland and England for the suppression of prelacy. The Covenanters were at first dominant, and Charles II accepted both Covenants on landing in Scotland in 1650 and again at his coronation at Scone in 1651. At the Restoration, however, in 1660, he abjured them, and in 1662 they were declared illegal. The deprivation of ministers and other persecutions followed. In 1665 the Covenanters took up arms; their resistance soon swelled into rebellion; and in 1679 Claverhouse was defeated at Drumclog (p. 166). Repressive measures grew sterner and more ruthless as the struggle became embittered; in 1685 adherence to the Covenants was declared treasonable; and during the 'Killing Time,' which lasted from Aug. 1684 or Feb. 1685 (authorities differ) until the Revolution, the Covenanters, martyrs for conscience' sake, were mercilessly hunted down and too often slain with scant trial. Renwick, executed at Edinburgh on Feb. 17th, 1688, was the last Covenanting martyr.—Though all adherents of the Covenants were, of course, Covenanters, that name is frequently used to mean specifically the persecuted Covenanters—the men of the moss-hags—between the Restoration and the Revolution.

Nearly 2 m. W. of Sanquhar are remains of the *Devil's Dyke*, a great earthwork that begins on the shores of Loch Ryan (p. 193) and runs across Galloway. It is supposed to have been constructed under Hadrian as a defence against the people of Strathclyde, though possibly it was merely a boundary line.

From Sanquhar by the Mennock valley or by the Enterkin Pass to *Leadhills* and *Elvanfoot*, see p. 12.

62½ m. *Kirkconnel* is not to be confounded with the more famous Kirkconnell in S.E. Dumfriesshire (p. 11). In the

distance rise *Blackcraig* (2298 ft.; left) and *Cairntable* (1942 ft.; right).—We now pass from Dumfriesshire into *Ayrshire* (p. 164).—70 m. *New Cumnock* (Hotels) is situated at the junction of the Nith and the 'Sweet Afton' of Burns. We gain the watershed, intersect the line from Lanark to Ayr, and at (75½ m.) *Old Cumnock* cross the Lugar on a lofty viaduct. *Cumnock* (Dumfries Arms, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/), ½ m. W., is now dependent on the large Lugar Ironworks. In the churchyard are the ashes of Prophet Peden (1626–86; p. 9), which were exhumed at Auchinleck by dragoons and reinterred 40 days later below the gallows at Cumnock.—77¼ m. **Auchinleck** (pron. Affleck) is the junction of a line to *Cronberry* (4 m.) and *Muirkirk* (10¼ m.; p. 172). Auchinleck House, 3 m. W., was built by Lord Auchinleck (d. 1782), father of James Boswell. Dr. Johnson, who visited it in 1773, was "less delighted with the elegance of the modern mansion than with the sullen dignity of the old castle," which adjoins. Boswell (1740–95) is buried in the church.—About 4 m. farther on the line crosses the Ayr by a lofty viaduct. To the right lies (1 m.) Catrine House (p. 167).

82 m. **Mauchline,** see p. 166. From this point to Glasgow the line is described in detail in Rte. 16.—From Mauchline the train runs viâ (91 m.) *Kilmarnock* (p. 165), entering *Renfrewshire* (p. 138) between (101 m.) *Lugton* and (102¾ m.) *Caldwell.*

115½ m. **Glasgow** (St. Enoch), see Rte. 11.

B. Viâ Lockerbie and Carstairs

102¼ m. L.M.S.R. in 2–4 hrs. (21/5, 12/10). This is part of the 'West Coast Route' from London (Euston) to Scotland viâ Crewe and Preston: to Glasgow, 401¼ m. in 8¼–11¼ hrs. (fares, etc. as on p. 14). Comp. the *Blue Guide to England.* Beyond Carlisle the express trains call only at Lockerbie, Beattock, and Carstairs.

Road Route. Viâ Lockerbie and Hamilton (A 74), 94 m.—To (57 m.) *Abington*, see p. 10. Thence over exposed moors to (66 m.) *Douglas Mill* and (72 m.) *Lesmahagow* (p. 132).—84 m. *Hamilton* (p. 131).—We enter (94 m.) **Glasgow** (Rte. 11) viâ Cambuslang and London St. (Pl. 35).

From Carlisle to (73½ m.) *Carstairs*, see Rte. 2B.—The Glasgow trains run to the N.W. through a busy iron-working district, and cross the *Mouse.*—From (76¼ m.) *Cleghorn Junction* a branch-line runs to Lanark (Falls of Clyde), see p. 126.—80¾ m. *Braidwood*, with limestone quarries.

To the S. is *The Lee*, a castellated mansion, the seat of the Lockharts, with portraits of Claverhouse and Cromwell. Here is preserved the famous 'Lee Penny,' a heart-shaped red jewel, semi-transparent, set in a shilling of the time of Edward I. This talisman, which suggested Scott's story of 'The Talisman,' was brought from the East by the Sir Simon Lockhart of Bruce's day, and the water in which it is dipped is supposed to have wonderful medicinal virtue. Its use was permitted by the General Assembly of the Church about 1628, when other amulets were condemned, and it was actually used as late as 1824.

82 m. *Carluke.* We have now entered the busy manufacturing district of the Lanarkshire coal-field, with mono-

tonous and dark hills rising behind a foreground of blazing furnaces and dingy collieries.—84 m. *Law Junction*, a modern mining centre.

Here the direct line for Stirling and the North (followed by some through trains) diverges to the right and traverses the heart of the desolate and dreary black country, passing several industrial centres, of which the chief are (86½ m. from Carlisle) *Wishaw* (Central Station; see below) and (94½ m.) *Coatbridge* (43,909 inhab.), the chief centre of the Scottish iron trade.—At (96½ m.) *Glenboig* (p. 196) the direct line from Glasgow to the North is joined.

86½ m. *Wishaw* (South Station), surrounded by coal-pits, is now united to form a single burgh (68,869 inhab.) with (89½ m.) *Motherwell*, a town of modern growth with highly important steel works. Near *Flemington*, the station between these, is *Dalzell House* (no adm.), including a keep dating from c. 15th century.—Several small stations follow.—97¼ m. *Cambuslang* (p. 131); 99¼ m. *Rutherglen* (p. 130).

102¼ m. **Glasgow** (Central Station), see Rte. 11.

4. SEA ROUTES TO SCOTLAND

The steamer services between England and Scotland afford a comparatively inexpensive mode of travel. Except in the estuaries of the Thames, the Forth, and the Clyde the direct voyages are for the most part out of sight of land; but the steamers are comfortable enough and the catering very tolerable. In summer several of the steamship companies, in conjunction with the railways, organize round trips in Scotland at fixed charges, with the voyage out and home by steamer. In winter services are less frequent, and fares are in some cases lower.

The services from the Continent and from Canada and the United States mentioned below are likewise summer services.

A. From England

(1) From London (Hermitage Wharf) to *Leith*, London & Edinburgh Shipping Co.'s steamer on Tues. and Sat. in 34–36 hrs.; 37/6, 27/, return, available for 3 months, 70/, 45/; children (3–12) half-fare; berth in deck cabin 5/ extra; free luggage allowance 1 cwt.

(2) From London (Irongate Wharf) to *Leith*, General Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer, once weekly (Tues.) in summer. Fares as above.

(3) From London (New Dundee Wharf) to *Dundee*, Dundee, Perth, & London Shipping Co.'s steamer on Wed. and Sat. in 34 hrs.; 42/6, 27/6, return, available for 6 months, 80/, 40/; children half-fare; free luggage allowance 1 cwt.

(4) From London (Aberdeen Wharf, Limehouse, E.) to *Aberdeen*, Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer on Wed.

and Sat. in c. 36 hrs.; 55/, 27/6; children under 14, 27/6, 18/4, return, available for 6 months, 82/6, 40/, children, 41/3, 26/8; reduced fares in May and June; free luggage allowance 1½ cwt. In summer passengers are conveyed by tender between the steamers and Westminster Pier.

(5) From London (The Jetty, London Dock) to *Greenock* and *Glasgow*, Clyde Shipping Co.'s steamer once weekly (Sat.) direct in c. 3 days, thrice weekly (Tues., Wed., Fri.) viâ Belfast or Waterford in c. 4 days; 55/, 25/, return, available for 2 months, £5; children half-fare; free luggage allowance 1 cwt.

(6) From Bristol to *Glasgow* viâ Belfast, on Tues. and Fri.; 40/, 25/, return £3 10/. Also from Cardiff (every Mon.) and Swansea (every Wed.) to *Glasgow*; same fares. Apply to Wm. Sloan & Co., 40 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.

(7) From Hull viâ Newcastle to *Aberdeen*, Aberdeen, Newcastle, and Hull Steam Co.'s steamer once weekly in summer only; from Hull (Wed.) 35/, 27/6, season return 55/, 40/; from Newcastle (Thurs.) 20/, 15/, return 30/, 22/6; returning from Aberdeen on Sat.

(8) From Liverpool to *Glasgow*, by Anchor-Donaldson Line (from Canada), c. twice monthly, fare £2.

(9) From Douglas (Isle of Man) to *Ardrossan* twice weekly (June–mid Sept. only) in 6½ hrs. Fares 20/, 12/; return 30/, 17/6; to Glasgow 25/, 15/; return 38/9, 22/9.

B. From Ireland

(1) From Larne to *Stranraer*, by Royal Mail steamer daily (twice daily in July–Sept.) except. Sun. in 2¼ hrs. (open sea-passage c. 1 hr.). Fares 11/6, 7/6. Holders of 3rd class tickets may travel in the cabin for 4/ extra. Passengers may sleep on board the night before starting (3/9 extra).

(2) From Belfast to *Glasgow* viâ *Ardrossan*, by Burns & Laird Lines steamer nightly (except Sat.) in 8¼ hrs. (viâ Montgomerie Pier and Glasgow Central) or 10½ hrs. (viâ Winton Pier and St. Enoch's). Fares 22/6, 20/6, 11/, return 36/9, 33/3, 21/3. Or by steamer direct to Glasgow (Broomielaw) 20/, 9/6, return 32/, 19/.—Anchor-Donaldson Line steamer occasionally; fare £2.

(3) From Dublin (North Wall) to *Glasgow* viâ *Greenock* (p. 141), by Burns & Laird Lines steamer nightly in 15 hrs. Fares 23/9, 22/8, 12/8, return 40/9, 38/10, 25/4. Or by steamer direct to Glasgow (Lancefield Quay) 21/, 11/, return 35/6, 22/. The steamer does not call at Greenock on Sun. morning.

(4) From Londonderry to *Glasgow* viâ *Greenock* (p. 141), by Burns & Laird Lines steamer nightly in 16 hrs. Fares 22/9, 21/8, 11/2, return 37/3, 35/4, 22/4. Or by steamer direct to Glasgow (Broomielaw) 20/, 9/6, return 32/, 19/.

(5) From Cork to *Glasgow* viâ Waterford, Clyde Shipping Co.'s steamer every Sat. in c. 36 hrs. (32/6, 17/6, return 50/).

(6) From Belfast to *Stornoway* (26 hrs.; return fares 80/, 40/) and *Leith* (4 or 5 days; return fares 90/, 50/), Antrim Line steamer c. every 16 days.

C. From the Continent

(1) From Hamburg to *Leith*, Currie Line steamer c. twice a month in c. 44 hrs.; fares (including food) £5, £2 10/, return £9.

(2) From Amsterdam to *Leith*, Holland Steamship Co.'s steamer on Sat. (returning from Leith on Tues.); fares (including food) £3 15/, return £6 10/.

(3) From Copenhagen to *Leith*, Currie Line steamer once weekly in c. 56 hrs.; fares (including food) £5, £2 10/, return £9.

D. From Canada and the United States

(1) From Montreal and Quebec (St. John, N.B., in winter) to *Glasgow*, viâ Belfast, Canadian Pacific Co.'s steamer fortnightly; fares £30–31, £20 15/ ('college cabin'; £35 return), £18 15/ (£32 return).

(2) From Montreal and Quebec (Halifax in winter) to *Glasgow*, by Anchor-Donaldson Line steamer (sometimes viâ Liverpool and Belfast), thrice monthly; fares as by No. 1 (above).

(3) From Montreal and Quebec (Halifax in winter) to *Glasgow*, by White Star liner (sometimes viâ Belfast) every fortnight; fares as by No. 1 (above).

(4) From New York to *Glasgow* viâ Moville, Anchor Line steamer almost every Sat.; fares £42 15/ (Nov.–June £38 15/), £28 10/, £18 15/ (return £32).

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5. EDINBURGH AND ITS ENVIRONS

EDINBURGH (420,264 inhab.), the capital of Scotland, the seat of the chief Scottish law-courts, and of a university and many noted schools, is famous alike for its romantic history and the surpassing beauty of its natural situation. Arthur's Seat (823 ft.), like a couchant lion, flanked by the ramparts of Salisbury Crags, guards the city on the E.; to the W. is Corstorphine Hill; to the S. Blackford Hill and the Braid Hills, with the Pentland range beyond; and to the N. is the Firth of Forth. Edinburgh's claim to be 'the Modern Athens' rests not only on its intellectual record but

also on many points of physical resemblance between its landscape and that of the beautiful capital of Greece. R. L. Stevenson suggests that its more homely name of 'Auld Reekie' was given by the Fifeshire people, watching the distant smoke of its chimneys. The characteristic industries of Edinburgh are law, education, printing, and brewing; and compared with Glasgow and other opulent manufacturing towns, it has been likened to a "penniless lass wi' a lang pedigree," whose face is her fortune. Since 1920 the official bounds of the city have been widely extended, so as to include Leith and Portobello on the coast, besides Corstorphine, Colinton, Liberton, Gilmerton and many other villages on the west and south; but the historic Edinburgh occupies a comparatively small area. The OLD TOWN is built upon the long sloping ridge that descends from the rock crowned by the Castle to the palace of Holyrood, 1 m. away. The main thoroughfare here, the High Street and the Canongate, are flanked with tall tenement houses, some of them nine stories high, and off them open steep narrow closes, wynds or alleys, and dingy courts, once the abode of rank and fashion, but now for the most part teeming hives of less prosperous citizens. Divided from the Old Town by the valley, occupied once by the Nor' Loch and now by public gardens, is the NEW TOWN, dating only from the end of the 18th cent., with its broad and regular streets and its dignified if somewhat frigid squares, and its handsome public buildings. Old and New Town are connected by the lofty viaduct of the North Bridge at the E. end of Princes St., by the Waverley Bridge, a little farther west, and by The Mound, about the middle. It is convenient to remember that the principal streets, the High St. as well as Princes St., George St., and Queen St., run from E. to W.

Railway Stations. *Waverley Station* (Pl. 26), at the E. end of Princes St., the main station of the L.N.E.R.—*Princes Street Station* (Pl. 24), at the W. end of Princes St., main station of the L.M.S.R.—*Haymarket Station* (Pl. 29, 30), a West End station of the L.N.E.R.

Suburban Railways. From WAVERLEY STATION. A. Circular Line to *Portobello* (change to train coming from *Leith Central* viâ *Piershill*), *Duddingston*, *Newington*, *Blackford Hill*, *Morningside Road*, *Craiglockhart*, *Gorgie*, *Haymarket*, and *Waverley* (going on viâ *Abbeyhill* to *Leith Central*).—B. To *Abbeyhill*, *Easter Road*, *Leith Walk*, *Bonnington*, *Junction Bridge*, and *North Leith*.—C. To *Pinkhill* and *Corstorphine*.—From PRINCES ST. STATION. To *Dalry Road*, *Murrayfield*, *Craigleith* (branch to *Davidson's Mains* and *Barnton*), *Granton Road*, *Newhaven*, and *Leith*.

Hotels. NORTH BRITISH STATION (Pl. a; 19), at the E. end of Princes St., R. 9/, B. 4/, D. 7/6; CALEDONIAN HOTEL (Pl. b; 24), at the W. end of Princes St., R. 8/6, B. 4/, D. 7/6, two large first-class railway hotels, with restaurants and grill-rooms; ROYAL (Pl. c; 18), 53 Princes St., R. 10/, B. 3/6, D. 6/; ROXBURGHE (Pl. e; 24), 38 Charlotte Square, R. from 9/6, B. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; QUEEN'S, St. Colme St., private; ROYAL BRITISH, 20 Princes St., R. 7/, B. 3/6, D. 5/6; RUTLAND (Pl. k; 24), 3 Rutland St., near Princes St. station; GEORGE (Pl. g; 18), 21 George St., commercial, R. 7/, B. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; COUNTY (Pl. h; 31), 19 Lothian Road, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, T. 3/, pens. 84/. *Tem-*

perance Hotels:—OLD WAVERLEY (Pl. m; 19), 43 Princes St.; PALACE, Princes St. and Castle St., R 8/6, B. 3/6, D. 5/; DARLING'S REGENT, 21 Waterloo Place, R. & B. 10/, D. 4/; NEW WAVERLEY, Waterloo Place; COCKBURN (Pl. f; 26), Cockburn St., near the Waverley station, R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/; ST. ANDREW, 10 St. Andrew St., R. & B. 8/6–10/6, D. from 4/; SUTTIE'S, 20 South Bridge, R. & B. 6/6, pens. 13/.—*Private Hotels* and *Boarding Houses* are very numerous.—BRAID HILLS HOTEL, Comiston Road, Morningside, is a pleasant suburban house easily accessible by tramway, R. from 7/6, B. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 6/.

Restaurants. At the hotels (see above); also *Ferguson and Forrester*, 129 Princes St.—LUNCHEON AND TEA ROOMS: *Crawford*, 70 Princes St.; *Mackie*, 108 Princes St.; *Macvittie, Guest*, 136 Princes St.; *Littlejohn*, 31 Leith St.; *Ritchie*, 24 Princes St., *Crawford*, 51 Hanover St., quick luncheons and snacks. Also at the large drapery establishments of *Jenner* (45 Princes St.), *Maule* (146 Princes St.), and *Patrick Thomson*, 15 North Bridge.

General Post Office (Pl. 19), at the E. end of Princes St., always open for telegrams.

American Consul, 71 George St. (Pl. 17, 18).

Clubs. *New, Liberal, Conservative, University*, Nos. 85, 109, 112, and 127 Princes St.; *Northern*, 91 George St.; *Caledonian United Service*, 4 Shandwick Place; *Ladies' Caledonian*, 13 Charlotte Square; *Queen's*, 7 Frederick St.; *Royal Scots*, 30 Abercromby Place.

Cabs. TAXICABS, 1/6 per mile or per 20 min. waiting, 2*d.* for each additional ¼ m. or 2½ min.; each passenger beyond 4, 6*d.*; luggage carried outside, 2*d.* per package.—HORSE CABS, 1/6 per 1½ m., 9*d.* each additional ½ m.; 4/ per hr. in town, 6/ per hr. for country drives; luggage over 100 lb. 6*d.*

Tramways. The chief centre of the excellent tramway system is the *Register House* (Pl. 19), whence routes radiate in every direction, many of them passing along Princes St. Viâ Princes St. to the *Zoological Park* and *Corstorphine*, Nos. 1 or 12, to Morningside and the *Braid Hills*, No. 11; to the *Stevenson Museum* and *Botanic Garden*, Nos. 23, 8, 9; to Newington and *Liberton*, No. 1; to *Leith*, Nos. 13, 14, 18; to *Portobello, Musselburgh*, and *Port Seton*, Nos. 20, 21, 22; etc.

Omnibuses ply regularly from the *Mound* (Pl. 25) or from the *Waverley Bridge* (Pl. 19, 26) to many places of interest in the environs: viâ Cramond Bridge to *South Queensferry*, for the *Forth Bridge* (10*d.*); viâ the Zoological Park to *Corstorphine* (4*d.*); viâ Morningside and the Braid Hills to *Glencorse* (9*d.*) and *Penicuik* (11*d.*); viâ Liberton to *Roslin* (8*d.*) and to *Lasswade* (8*d.*); to *Dalkeith* (6*d.*); viâ *Musselburgh* (6*d.*) and *Prestonpans* (10*d.*) to *North Berwick* (2/); to *Linlithgow* (1/5), etc. There is also a half-hourly service to *Glasgow* (2 hrs. 50 min.; 2/9).—ALL NIGHT SERVICES every 40 min. (Mon.–Fri.; 6*d.*) from the foot of Leith Walk to Bruntsfield, and from Salisbury Place to Ardmillan Junction, both viâ Princes Street.

Charabanc Excursions in summer, starting from *St. Andrew Square* (Pl. 19), are innumerable. 'Round Edinburgh' tours (10/, incl. admission fees) start daily at 10 a.m., and there are usually shorter rounds in the afternoon. Other services ply to *Roslin* (1/6); *Forth Bridge* (1/6); *Colinton, Liberton, Craigmillar Castle*, etc. (1/6); *Liberton* and *Carlops* (3/); *Linlithgow, Blackness*, and *Forth Bridge* (3/6); *North Berwick* (4/6), or continuing to *Tantallon Castle, Dunbar*, and *Haddington* (5/6); *Melrose, Dryburgh*, etc. (7/6), or continuing to *Jedburgh, Kelso*, and *Peebles* (12/6); *Peebles* and *St. Mary's Loch* (8/6), on Sun. continuing to *Moffat* and *Biggar* (12/6); *Crieff, Loch Earn, Balquhidder, Stirling* (12/6); *Stirling* and the *Trossachs* (12/6); *Coldstream, Berwick*, and *Tantallon Castle* (12/6); *Aberfoyle, Balloch*, and *Stirling* (12/6; with sail on Loch Lomond 15/); *Moffat, Dumfries*, etc. (15/); *Perth, Dunkeld, Crieff, Stirling*, etc. (15/).

Steamers. For steamers from *Leith* (p. 62), the port of Edinburgh, to *London*, see p. 18; to *Aberdeen* and *Orkney* and *Shetland*, see p. 413; to *Belfast*, see p. 26; to *Hamburg, Amsterdam*, and *Copenhagen*, see p. 20. In summer excursion steamers ply occasionally to *Inchcolm, Aberdour, North Berwick, Largo, Elie*, etc.—From *Granton* a ferry plies four times daily to *Burntisland* (p. 259).

Amusements. THEATRES. *Lyceum* (Pl. 31), Grindlay St.; *Royal* (Pl. 12, 19), Broughton St.—VARIETIES. *Empire Palace* (Pl. 34), Nicolson St.; *King's* (Pl. 38, 39), Leven St.; *Alhambra*, Leith Walk, Leith.—

Cinemas at Nos. 15, 56, and 131 Princes St.; in Clyde St., St. Andrew Square; at No. 24 Shandwick Place; at Nos. 18 and 50 Nicolson St., etc.—Dancing. *Embassy Club*, 5 Queen St.; *Dunedin Palais de Danse*, Picardy Place; *Palais de Danse*, Fountainbridge; *Marine Gardens*, Portobello, etc.

Principal Sights. In the following table the most important collections, etc. are indicated by heavier type. Special attention should be paid to the notes in the fourth column. When alternative hours of closing are indicated, the earlier hours refer to winter (usually Oct.–April inclusive). The table does not exhaust the attractions of Edinburgh.

	Sundays.	Week Days.	Free unless otherwise stated.
Antiquarian Museum (p. 55)	—	10–4, 5	
Botanic Garden (p. 58)	11–dusk	9–dusk	
Castle (p. 31)	3–9	10–9	
Historical Apartments (p. 33)	—	10–7	Adm. 6*d*. King David's Tower, etc. 6*d*. extra.
City Museum (p. 40)	—	10–4	Sat. 10–1.
Greyfriars Churchyard (p. 47)	Till 8 p.m.	Till 8 p.m.	
Heriot's Hospital (p. 49)	—	10–4	Sat. 10–12.
Holyrood Palace (p. 42)	2–4, 5	10–4, 5	Closed on Fri.; adm. Mon., Wed., Thurs. 6*d*., Tues. 1/. State Apartments, 6*d*. extra.
John Knox's House (p. 40)	—	10–5	Adm. 6*d*.
Lady Stair's House (p. 35)	—	10–4	Sat. 10–1.
Magdalen Chapel (p. 46)	—	daily	
National Gallery (p. 28).	2–5	10–4 or 5	Thurs. and Fri. 10–5, adm. 6*d*.
National Library, Scottish (p. 39)	—	10–4	
National Portrait Gallery (p. 54)	—	10–4 or 5	
Parliament House (p. 38).	—	10–3	Sat. 10–1. When the Courts are sitting.
Register House (p. 27)	—	10–3	Sat. 10–12.
Royal Scottish Museum (p. 48)	2–5	10–5	On Wed. and Sat. 10–9.
St. Giles's Church (p. 36)	Services	10–3	Closed on Sat. in winter (Oct.–May). Thistle Chapel, 3*d*.
Scott Monument (p. 27).	—	10–7	10–3 in winter (Oct.–March). Adm. 2*d*.
Stevenson Memorial House (p. 58)	—	10–4, 5	Adm. 6*d*.
University Library (p. 48).	—	10–4	Sat. 10–1; adm. 6*d*.; party up to 12, 1/.
Zoological Park (p. 59)	2–dusk	9–dusk	Tues., Wed., Sat. 9*d*., other days 1/.

History. The history of Edinburgh is at first the history of the Castle (see p. 31), and though Holyrood Abbey was founded in 1128 and the Blackfriars' monastery in the 13th cent., the communities that grew up beside these and the Castle remained of comparatively small importance until c. 1450, a few years after the murder of James I at Perth (1437), when Edinburgh superseded Perth

as the real capital of Scotland. In 1456 was built the first town-wall, of which the Wellhouse Tower (p. 30) is a relic. The Scottish army before Flodden assembled on the Borough Muir in 1514, and when the news of the stricken field reached the capital the dismayed citizens hastily encircled the S. side of their city with a wall (the Flodden Wall, see p. 46). Henry VIII, baulked in his plan of marriage between his son Edward and Mary, the young Queen of Scots, devastated Edinburgh in 1544 and again, after the battle of Pinkie, in 1547. Mary returned from France to Edinburgh in 1561 to begin her troubled reign. In 1566 Rizzio was slain at Holyrood and James VI was born in the Castle. Next year saw the murder of Darnley at the Kirk o' Fields and Mary's marriage to Bothwell, followed by her departure from the city, which she saw only once again, as a prisoner on her way to Loch Leven Castle (see p. 39). Under James VI Edinburgh University was founded, but when he went S. to ascend the throne of England in 1603, the court and nobility followed him and Edinburgh's importance waned. The capital had its full share in the struggle for religious and civil liberty that began in this reign and lasted until the Revolution of 1688. Within this period falls the erection of the bishopric of Edinburgh (1663–69), Jenny Geddes's protest against episcopacy (1637), the enthusiastic signing of the National Covenant at Greyfriars (1638), the occupation of Edinburgh by Cromwell after the battle of Dunbar (1650), the executions of the Marquis of Montrose (1650) and of the Marquis of Argyll (1661), the martyrdom of many Covenanters in the Grassmarket, the confinement in Greyfriars Churchyard of the Covenanting prisoners taken at the battle of Bothwell Bridge (1679), and the execution of the Earl of Argyll (1685). In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland was signed at Edinburgh and the Scottish Parliament ceased to have a separate existence ('the end o' an auld sang'). The outbreak known as the Porteous Riot (p. 46) in 1736 was evidence of the smouldering discontent with which the ancient capital accepted its now subordinate position. In 1745 Prince Charles Edward Stewart held his brief court at Holyrood, though the Castle remained in the hands of the Hanoverian government. Towards the end of the 18th cent. and the beginning of the 19th Edinburgh, which already knew Allan Ramsay (d. 1758), enjoyed a period of great literary brilliancy, when David Hume (d. 1776), Adam Smith (d. 1790), Principal Robertson (d. 1793), and Tobias Smollett (d. 1771) were succeeded by James Hogg (d. 1835), Francis Jeffrey (d. 1850), Professor Wilson (d. 1854), and the greatest of them all, Sir Walter Scott (d. 1832). Robert Burns visited Edinburgh in 1786 and 1787. During the Great War Edinburgh was bombed by a zeppelin in April, 1916, with the loss of ten lives and some material damage. In the 18th cent. the city began to extend southwards beyond the Flodden Wall, and in 1769 was built the first house in the now widespread New Town (p. 53). Expansion since then has been steady, and since the municipal extension in 1920 it has been, in area, the largest city in the country, except London and Birmingham.

Among recent descriptive works on Edinburgh are 'Edinburgh and the Lothians,' by *Francis Watt* (1912); 'Edinburgh,' by *Rosaline Masson* (1907); 'Romantic Edinburgh,' by *John Geddie* (1900); 'The Perambulator in Edinburgh' (1926), by *James Bone*. See also 'Picturesque Notes on Edinburgh,' by *R. L. Stevenson*, and earlier works by *James Grant, William Chambers, Alexander Smith*, and others.—The chief *Waverley Novels* in which Edinburgh plays a part are 'Waverley,' 'The Abbot,' 'Old Mortality,' 'The Heart of Midlothian,' 'Guy Mannering,' 'Redgauntlet,' and 'The Chronicles of the Canongate.' *R. L. Stevenson's* 'Kidnapped,' 'Catriona,' and 'St. Ives' all have scenes in and near Edinburgh.

Princes Street

The centre of Edinburgh, for both visitor and native, is ***Princes Street** (Pl. 24, 25, 19), one of the beautiful streets of the world, which runs from E. to W. between the two principal railway stations and is the animated and favourite promenade at all hours of the day. This famous street, c. 1 m. long, has continuous buildings on the N. side only—shops, hotels, clubs, and offices, handsome enough but of no especial

architectural importance—its distinction is the wonderful views it commands, especially that across the dip of the valley on the S., to the Castle on its abrupt rock and the long romantic line of the Old Town. Once known as the Lang Gait, it received its present name in honour of the two elder sons of George III.

At the E. end of Princes St., on either side of the approach to the North Bridge (p. 52), are the *General Post Office* (Pl. 19; 1861) and the large North British Hotel. Opposite, with a statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Sir John Steell in front (1852; 'The Iron Duke, in bronze, by Steell'), stands the *General Register House*, a fine building with a central cupola, by Robert Adam (1772).

The Register House is the public record office of Scotland, in which all public documents relating to Scotland are kept. Among the valuable and interesting State papers shown to visitors (adm. on application) are the Articles of Union (1706), with the parallel signatures and seals of the Scottish and English commissioners; the signed oaths to maintain the Presbyterian religion taken by each successive monarch since Queen Anne; letters, autographs, and papers relating to Mary, Queen of Scots, and earlier documents extending back to 1292.

The steep East Register St., beside the Register House, ascends to *St. James's Square*, a characteristic and little altered relic of 18th cent. Edinburgh, where Robert Burns lived in 1787; and where also St. Ives and Rowley lodged with Mrs. McRankine.—In or near West Register St. was the tavern in which Christopher North held his Noctes Ambrosianæ.

Beyond the North British Hotel is the flat roof (laid out with flower-beds) of the *Waverley Market* for fruit and vegetables (market on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 7-10 a.m.), beside which opens the wide approach to the *Waverley Bridge* (rebuilt in 1896) and to the *Waverley Station* (Pl. 26). From this point westward Princes St. is flanked on its S. side by attractive public gardens, which descend into the valley once occupied by the old *Nor'* or *North Loch* (finally drained in 1816) and are embellished at the street level with monuments to distinguished Scotsmen. In East Princes Street Gardens are statues of Dr. Livingstone (1813–73) and Prof. John Wilson (Christopher North, 1785–1854) and the ***Scott Monument,** a graceful Gothic spire, 200 ft. high, forming a canopy over a statue of Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832) with his dog Maida by Steell. The monument, in the niches of which are figures of characters in Scott's works, was erected in 1840–44 from the design of George Kemp, a young architect of humble birth who did not live to see his plans completed. An interior staircase (adm. 2*d.*; open 10–7, in winter 10–3) ascends to the top (view), passing a chamber with a few relics of Scott.

In St. David St., diverging to the right opposite the Scott Monument and leading, like the parallel streets farther on, to George St., David Hume (1711–76) died in the last house on the right.

The **Mound** (Pl. 25), which separates East and West Princes Street Gardens, was made with the earth dug from the

foundations of the New Town and affords the most convenient approach from Princes St. to the Castle and the Old Town (p. 30). At its foot are two important classical edifices by W. H. Playfair. Nearest to Princes St., in a Doric building originally known as the *Royal Institution* (founded in 1823), are the galleries of the **Royal Scottish Academy,** whose exhibition is held annually from April to August (adm. 1/). The *Diploma Collection* and the collection of the *Scottish Modern Arts Association*, entered by the door at the S.W. corner, are open free daily (10–4 or 5; closed on Sun. and during the Academy's exhibition).

Immediately behind is the ***National Gallery** (Pl. 25), erected in 1850–58 in the Ionic style, which contains an important though not large collection of paintings, embracing fine examples of the Italian, Dutch, and French schools as well as an admirable survey of British and especially Scottish art. Open 10–4 or 5, Sun. 2–4 or 5; adm. 6*d*. on Thurs. and Fri., other days free.

Room I (to the left as we enter). Early Schools. From r. to l.: 1030. *Cosimo Rosselli*, St. Catherine of Siena; 991. *P. Pourbus*, Flemish lady; *J. van Cleve*, Deposition from the Cross (triptych); 1021. *Spanish School* (15th cent.), St. Michael; *Roger van der Weyden*, Nativity (polyptych; on loan); *Vincenzo Catena*, Portrait head; 638. *Raphael*, Two heads (from the cartoon for the 'Massacre of the Innocents'); *1544. *Ant. Moro* (?), Portrait.

R. II. Italian Schools. 105. *Polidoro Lanziani*, Virgin and Child with St. Joseph; *100. *Iac. Bassano*, Adoration of the Magi; *Giorgione*, Archer; *P. Veronese*, *Mars and Venus; *Tiepolo*, *Finding of Moses; *Guardi*, View in Venice; *Ribera*, Mathematician.—In the archway to R. III are original *Wax Models by *Michael Angelo*.

R. III. Dutch and Flemish Schools. *Van Dyck*, 119. Italian noble, 120. Lomellini family; *35, *39. *F. Hals*, Portraits; 823. *D. Teniers*, Topers; *827. *Rembrandt*, Hendrikje Stoffels; *990. *Eman. de Witte*, Interior of Amsterdam Cathedral; *F. Hals*, Toper; *Ruisdael*, *River scene.

R. IV (a small room on the right). *Holbein*, Sir Thomas More; *J. del Selago*, Diana and Actæon; *German School*, Zwingli; *Unknown*, Mark Kerr, last abbot of Newbattle (p. 80); 586. *Titian*, Virgin and Child; *Holbein*, James IV; *L. Cranach*, Head of John the Baptist, Venus and Cupid.—In the archway to R. V, *Mestrović*, Dr. Elsie Inglis (d. 1917), presented to Scotland by Serbia.

R. V. French and Dutch Schools. *D. Teniers*, Skittle-players; *F. Bols* (?), Portrait; *Vermeer*, Christ in the house of Martha and Mary; *Greuze*, Four charming examples; *Pater*, Ladies bathing; *Mercier*, Girl holding a cat; *Goya*, El Medico.

R. VI. French and Dutch Schools. *Lepine*, The Seine at Bercy; *Harpignies*, Banks of the Loire; *Daubigny*, Cottages at Barbizon; *Watteau*, 439. Fête Champêtre, 370. French pastoral; *Troyon*, Cattle in Touraine; *Josef Israels*, Bringing home the calf; *P. Gauguin*, Jacob wrestling with the angel; *J. Maris*, On the Amstel; *Bastien Lepage*, Pas mêche; *Claude Monet*, Poplars on the Epte. Here are also works by *Mauve*, *Diaz*, *Monticelli*, and other Barbizon masters. *Corot*, Goatherd; works by *Jacob* and *Willem Maris*; *Manet*, Still-life.—In the centre, *A. J. Dalou*, 'Lavoisier.'

R. VII. British School. Above, *Etty*, Large heroic subjects; *Leighton*, Cimabue's Madonna carried in triumph through Florence; *David Roberts*, Rome.—Below, *S. Bough*, Off St. Andrews; *Sir Noel Paton*, Quarrel of Oberon and Titania; *Drummond*, Porteous mob (p. 46); *Horatio Macculloch*, Landscapes; 796. *David Scott*, Paracelsus; 586. *Sir Edwin Landseer*, Rent day in the wilderness; *Paul Chalmers*, The tired devotee; 801. *S. Bough*, Volunteer review in 1860.

R. VIII. British School. 932. *G. F. Watts*, Mischief; *W. Q. Orchardson*, Voltaire: the Duc de Sully declines to avenge the outrage on his guest; *Noel Paton*, Luther at Erfurt; 657. *Chalmers*, The legend; *W. McTaggart*, Coming of St. Columba; *Hugh Cameron*, Toiler of the hills.—On a screen, *Sargent*, Portrait.

R. IX. British School. *George Watson*, Benjamin West; *Old Crome*, Heath at sunset; 623. *Raeburn*, Portrait; 715. *Wilkie*, Portrait of himself; *Sir J. Watson Gordon*, Roderick Gray; *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, Lady Frances Scott; 462. *Thomson of Duddingston*, Ravensheugh Castle; *Gainsborough*, Hon. Mrs. Graham; *Sir G. Harvey*, Covenanters' Communion; *Raeburn*, Mrs. Campbell of Ballimore; *Romney*, Mrs. Wilbraham Bootle.

R. X. Sculptures. Bust of Wilkie, by *S. Joseph*, with Wilkie's palette in the pedestal; Thomas Carlyle, by *Boehm*.

R. XI. British School. *Wilkie*, 585. Portrait of his sister, 1032. Sheep-washing in Wiltshire; *Allan Ramsay*, His wife and other portraits; *Wilkie*, 834. Abbotsford family, 950. Study for his 'Preaching of Knox,' 1445. Bride at her toilet; *Wm. Hogarth*, Viscount Boyne, 838. Sarah Malcolm (?); *630. *Andrew Geddes*, The artist's mother; 208. *Allan Ramsay*, Jean-Jacques Rousseau; 958. *G. Jamesone* (d. 1644), Lady Mary Erskine; 620. *Richard Wilson*, River scene.

R. XII. Portraits by HENRY RAEBURN (1756–1823), a distinguished collection. Among the most attractive are those of Mrs. R. Scott Moncrieff, Himself, Mrs. Geo. Kinnear, Mrs. Robert Bell, and Lord Newton.

The rooms flanking the vestibule contain (W.) *British Drawings* and (E.) *British and Foreign Drawings* and *Prints*. In the upper rooms are *Water Colours* and *Drawings by Old Masters*.

The Vaughan Collection of water-colour drawings by *J. M. W. Turner* is exhibited in January only.

In West Princes St. Gardens are statues of Allan Ramsay (1686–1758), the poet, Sir James Simpson (1811–70), who introduced the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic in 1847, and Dr. Thomas Guthrie (1803–73), the apostle of ragged schools. Here are also a memorial (1906) to the Scots Greys who fell in the South African War, and the site for the American memorial to Scottish soldiers who died in the Great War. In these gardens, at the foot of the Castle rock (beyond the railway), is the ruined *Wellhouse Tower*, taken to be a relic of the town-wall of 1456.—Near the W. end of Princes Street an Iona Cross commemorates Dean Ramsay (1793–1872), author of 'Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character,' and long incumbent of the adjoining episcopal church of *St. John*, whose florid Gothic architecture includes details borrowed from St. George's Chapel at Windsor. Just behind St. John's is the church of *St. Cuthbert* (Pl. 24), or the 'West Kirk,' a very ancient foundation, rebuilt in 1894 but retaining its tower of 1790. In the S.W. corner of its churchyard is the grave of Thomas de Quincey (1785–1859), the 'Opium Eater.'—At the W. end of Princes St. is the *Princes Street Station* (Pl. 24) of the L.M. & S. Railway.

The Old Town: Castle, High Street, Holyrood

From Princes St. the direct approach to the Old Town is by the Mound (p. 27), which the visitor ascends in full view of the Castle and the towering 'lands' of the ancient city. From the Black Watch Monument at the top of the Mound carriages make a detour viâ Bank St. (l.) and the Lawnmarket (r.; p. 35) to reach the Castle Esplanade, but pedestrians turn to the right viâ Mound Place, passing the *United Free Church College*, founded after the 'Disruption' (p. 53) of 1843, with the hall in which the annual Assembly of the U.F. Church takes place in May. In the quadrangle is a statue of John Knox (1505–72) by J. Hutchison. The two towers of the college are skilfully disposed so as to blend, architecturally, when seen from a distance, with the tall spire of the Established Church Assembly Hall (p. 35) behind. Farther on Ramsay Lane ascends steeply to the Castle Esplanade, passing Ramsay Garden, on the right, leading to the University Hall of Residence, a striking group of gabled and turreted buildings (1894) incorporating *Ramsay Lodge*, Allan Ramsay's last home, which was familiarly known as 'Goose-pie Lodge' from its octagonal shape and may still be made out on the S. side of the enclosing pile.

The *Castle Esplanade*, or parade ground, the spacious sloping approach to the Castle, was in ancient days the scene of many executions and is now embellished with military monuments, the latest of which is an equestrian statue of Field-Marshal Earl Haig, presented by a Parsee gentleman of Bombay. The esplanade commands interesting views to both N. and S., and at its S.E. corner is a flight of steps descending to Johnston Terrace and so to the Grassmarket (p. 45).

***Edinburgh Castle** (Pl. 25) occupies a position of vantage at the W. extremity of the old town ridge, where it attains a height of 445 ft. above the sea and drops suddenly down on three sides in rocky precipices. Visitors are admitted to its precincts free daily (10–9; Sun. 3–9); admission to the Argyll Tower, St. Margaret's Chapel, the Crown Room, Queen Mary's Room, and the Banqueting Hall on week days only (10–7, in winter 10–4), 6*d*., free on Sat.; admission to King David's Tower and the French prisoners' dungeons, on week days only (10–7, in winter 10–4), 6*d*.

History. The Castle rock was no doubt the site of a very early settlement; there are traditions extending very far back, and in monkish legends the spot appears as the Castrum Puellarum, or Maiden Castle, the safe retreat for the daughters of Pictish kings. In the 7th cent. a military outpost was established here by Edwin, first Christian king of Northumbria, and became known as Edwinsburgh and under its later Celtic lords as Dunedin. Here Malcolm Canmore's sainted Queen Margaret died in 1093, soon after hearing of her husband's death at Alnwick; and hence, to escape Donald Bane, who was besieging the castle, her body was stealthily conveyed away to Dunfermline by the West Sally Port (comp. below) and down the cliffs on the west. The Castle was one of the five fortresses surrendered by William the Lion to Henry II by the Treaty of Falaise in 1174. In 1296 it was taken by Edward I and it was held by the English until Randolph, Earl of Moray, recaptured it in 1313 by a daring escalade up the sheer southern face of the rock. The Castle, dismantled by Bruce, was given back to the English by Edward Baliol and re-fortified in 1337 by Edward III, but it was again taken by the Scots under Sir William Douglas in 1341. In 1439 James II, when a child of seven, is said to have been smuggled out of the Castle in a box by his mother, who feared the overweening influence of the Chancellor Crichton; but he was present in 1440 when the young earl of Douglas, invited to a banquet in the Castle, was seized and summarily executed. The appearance of a black bull's head upon the board was the intimation to the Earl of his doom; whence the murder is known as the 'Black Dinner.' In 1566 James VI was born in the Castle. Kirkcaldy of Grange held the Castle for Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1573, but after a desperate resistance in which much damage was wrought was forced to capitulate to the Regent Morton and his English auxiliaries, and was forthwith hanged. After the battle of Dunbar in 1650 Cromwell took the fortress after a brief siege, his threat of mining and blowing up the rock being finally effectual. He wrote to Speaker Lenthall: "I need not speak of the strength of the place which, if it had not come in as it did, would have cost very much blood to have attained, if at all to be attained." In 1745 the Castle refused to open its gates to Prince Charles Stewart, who was unable either to reduce or blockade it. During the Napoleonic wars French military prisoners were confined in the Castle, as described in Stevenson's 'St. Ives.' Since 1923 the Castle has ceased to be occupied as a garrison.

The entrance is across the moat, now dry, and thence through an outer gateway (1888) to the *Portcullis Gate*, a vaulted archway beneath the *Constable's Tower*, later called

Argyll's Tower. This old state prison, built by David II in 1369, dismantled in the siege of 1573, and restored in 1890, contains the dungeon in which the Marquis of Argyll was confined before his execution (1661). The flight of steps on the left is a direct approach to the highest part of the Castle, but we continue to follow the sloping carriage-way. Beyond the Argyll Battery (r.), named after the victor at Sheriffmuir (p. 199) and overlooking Princes St., are the infirmary, the former officers' quarters, and armoury, behind which (but not shown) is the *West Sally Port*, through which Queen Margaret's body was carried (p. 31). Hither Claverhouse, the Bonny Dundee of Scott's stirring ballad, proudly leading his men from hostile Edinburgh to rouse the Highlands for James II in 1689, climbed the rock for a last interview with the Duke of Gordon, who commanded the Castle. Turning to the left, we reach the *King's Bastion*, the highest platform of the Castle, on which stand Queen Margaret's Chapel and Mons Meg, with the Scottish National War Memorial (p. 33) to the right.

The *View from this point is famous. Ranging over the New Town of Edinburgh it extends E. down the Forth, N. to the Lomonds in Fife, the Forth Bridge, and the Ochils, W. to Ben Ledi and Ben Lomond.

St. Margaret's Chapel, whether used as an oratory by Queen Margaret (d. 1093) or founded in her honour by her son David I (d. 1153), is one of the oldest ecclesiastical structures in Scotland. The tiny building (16½ ft. by 10½ ft.), the only Norman work in Edinburgh except the scanty survivals at Holyrood (p. 45), has a chancel arch with good zigzag mouldings and lozenge patterns. It was restored in 1853 by Queen Victoria (and again in 1887), and its windows now show figures of St. Margaret, St. Andrew, St. Columba, St. Ninian, and William Wallace.

Mons Meg, regarded as a kind of Scottish palladium, is a huge piece of antique artillery made of long iron bars hooped together. One tradition asserts that it was made in 1486 at Mons in Hainault, another that it was forged at Castle Douglas by a blacksmith named Mckim, who presented it to James II at the siege of Threave Castle (p. 181) in 1455 and received in return the lands of Mollance, whence the name 'Mollance Meg.' It was employed at the siege of Norham Castle in 1497, and the "great iron murderer called Muckle-Meg" was among the captured guns listed by Cromwell as taken in the Castle in 1650. Mons Meg is referred to in Scott's 'Bonny Dundee,' but by that time (1689) it was incapable of speaking even "twa words or three," for it had burst in 1682 while firing a salute in honour of the Duke of York, afterwards James VII. In 1754 it was removed to the Tower of London, but it was restored to Edinburgh in 1829 at the request of Sir Walter Scott, to the joy of the Scottish people.

A little farther on, and facing the E., is the *Halfmoon Battery*, erected after the destruction of King David's Tower (p. 34) in 1573, the remains of which it covers. From this battery royal salutes are fired and a time-gun is discharged daily (Sun. excepted) at 1 p.m., by the clock (i.e. following and changing with 'summer time'). A large ball, hoisted

on a mast on the top of the Nelson Monument on the Calton Hall, is dropped, for the benefit of navigators at sea, at 1 p.m. mean time all the year round.

Behind this battery is the entrance to *Crown Square*, a quadrangle surrounded by the most interesting buildings in the Castle. On the N. side, on the site of the ancient Castle church (afterwards occupied by barracks), rises the ***Scottish National War Memorial** (opened in 1927), a dignified but not ornate building designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, comprising a heptagonal shrine projecting from a long gallery of honour. Between the round-headed windows in the random-coursed wall are niches with figures of the virtues and stone panels with the insignia of the four Scottish divisions that fought in the Great War. Facing the porch as we enter, across the Gallery of Honour, is the *Shrine*, with iron gates beneath a lofty sculptured archway. Here, on an outcrop of the Castle rock, rising through the pavement of green Ailsa Craig marble, stands a table bearing a casket with records. The seven windows are filled with stained glass (by Douglas Strachan), depicting War as a mysterious element in the destiny of man; and below are reliefs (by Morris Meredith Williams) showing types of all who served in the war—men and women, animals, and even carrier pigeons. The *Gallery of Honour* is divided by octagonal columns into bays, each devoted to two of the twelve Scottish Infantry regiments, with inscribed and carved panels and a record of battle-honours on the entablature. Women in war are commemorated in a bay at the W. end, the Artillery, Engineering, and Yeomanry Services in a bay at the E. end. The W. window is devoted to the Air Force, the E. window to the Navy.

On the W. side of Crown Square is the old *Palace*, which probably dates from the 15th cent., with additions made in 1566 and 1615. In the S.E. corner are shown **Queen Mary's Apartments,** containing furniture, plans, etc. In a small room on the ground floor James VI was born on June 19th, 1566. Over the doorway are the initials H and M (for Henry Darnley and Mary, his parents), and on the ceiling are his own initials and those of Mary, surmounted by a crown. The erroneous story that the infant James VI was lowered in a basket to the foot of the cliff from the window of this room is probably a confused reminiscence of the actual experience of his ancestor James II (see p. 31). Another stairway ascends to the **Crown Room,** a bomb-proof vault in which the *Regalia*, the ' Honours of Scotland,' are shown within an iron cage.

The crown may be as old as the days of Bruce but was ornamented with concentric arches of gold by James V (1536). It was last used for the coronation of Charles II at Scone (1651). The sceptre (1536) shows figures of the Madonna,

St. James, and St. Andrew. The sword, a rich Italian work, was presented to James IV by Pope Julius II in 1507. The following objects were bequeathed by Cardinal York, the last of the Stewarts (d. 1807), to the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV): the Collar and George of the Order of the Garter presented by Queen Elizabeth to James VI, James VI's badge of the Thistle, and a ring given by him to Charles I.—After their adventures at Dunnottar Castle (p. 286) the regalia were returned to Edinburgh, and on the Union of the parliaments in 1707 they were deposited in a strong chest (preserved here) and forgotten. A search made in 1818, at Sir Walter Scott's instigation, rediscovered them, safe and sound, to the relief of Scott and his countrymen.

The **Old Parliament Hall,** or *Banqueting Hall,* on the S. side of Crown Square, a handsome room, 84 ft. long, 33 ft. wide, and 45 ft. high, with an open timber roof, dates from c. 1424 and was occasionally the meeting-place of the Estates of the Realm. It was the scene of the 'Black Dinner' in 1439 (p. 31), and here the Earl of Leven entertained Cromwell in 1648. Thereafter it fell into oblivion for c. 200 years, being subdivided into stories and used as a military hospital, but in 1892 it was restored at the expense of Wm. Nelson, publisher, and is now fitted up as an armoury of ancient armour and weapons and similar historical relics.

As we quit Crown Court we see opposite us the entrance to the remains of **King David's Tower,** to which visitors are admitted (6*d.*) at stated hours. This formidable tower, the ancient royal keep, built by David II, in 1367, was battered down by English cannon during Kirkcaldy of Grange's famous defence, its ruins were completely masked by the Halfmoon Battery (p. 32), and all but the name was forgotten until its remains were located in 1912 by a Royal Commission. The interesting ruins, which are of several stories and include a casemate with an embrasure commanding the Lawnmarket, are made accessible by wooden stairways and gangways. After emerging from these visitors are conducted across Crown Court to enter the dungeons below the Banqueting Hall, in one of which the 9th Earl of Argyll was confined before his execution in 1685. Here, too, are the quarters of the French prisoners, whence, as described in Stevenson's exciting romance, St. Ives and his companions escaped down the sheer face of the precipice. From the battlements, where we round the 'Devil's Elbow,' may be descried Swanston Cottage (p. 65), on the distant slope of the Pentlands.

We may quit the Castle by the flight of steps beside the Constable's Tower with Argyll's prison.

A common method of covering the so-called 'Royal Mile' or 'Historic Mile' between the Castle and Holyrood is to take an open horse-cab (still surviving in Edinburgh), calling en route at St. Giles's and the Parliament House; but no adequate exploration of High St. and Canongate with their 'closes' can be made except on foot.

On the right, at the corner of Castle Hill, where it quits the Esplanade, is a house with a cannon ball (said to date from 1745) in its gable and, behind, curious stone grooves

or ' runnels ' for outside shutters. On the left, farther down, is the rear of the United Free Assembly Hall (p. 30), on the site of a house occupied by Mary of Guise, mother of Queen Mary; and opposite is the Tolbooth Church, with a noble tower and spire (240 ft.), used as the *Assembly Hall of the Church of Scotland.*

The Assembly, the supreme court of the Established Church, meets here annually for c. 10 days in May. The king is represented at its deliberations by a Lord High Commissioner (usually a Scottish nobleman), whose progresses, attended by a military escort, to and from Holyrood Palace, where he resides, is one of the popular sights of Edinburgh.—The *Free Church Assembly* meets in St. Columba Free Church, at the head of the old West Bow, which led down (r.) to the Grassmarket (p. 45). In the West Bow (much changed) once lived Lord Ruthven, one of the murderers of Rizzio (p. 43), and also Major Weir, a notorious criminal and reputed warlock, who was burned with his sister in 1670.

We now enter the Lawnmarket, the W. part of High St., once crowded with the stalls and booths of linen-sellers. On the left is *James's Court*, with a flat occupied by David Hume and afterwards by James Boswell, who entertained Paoli here in 1771 and Dr. Johnson in 1773. Opposite is the double *Riddle's Close.* In the outer court Hume began his ' History of England,' and in the inner, or *Macmorran's Close*, is the fine house of Bailie Macmorran, who entertained James VI here in 1593 and two years later was shot while quelling a barring-out of High School boys. On the same side is *Brodie's Close*, where lived the hypocritical Brodie, ' Deacon of the Wrights ' and reputable citizen by day but a burglar by night, who was hanged in 1788 by a drop improved by himself and has provided material for a play by W. E. Henley and R. L. Stevenson. In *Lady Stair's Close*, opposite (l.), is **Lady Stair's House** (adm., 10–5; free), now a branch of the City Museum, with prints and autographs of Scott, Burns, and Stevenson, antiquities, etc. The house, rebuilt and presented to the City by Lord Rosebery, a descendant of the owner, was occupied by the Countess Dowager of Stair (d. 1759), a leader of society whose history as Lady Primrose (during her first marriage) is the basis of Sir Walter Scott's story of ' My Aunt Margaret's Mirror.' Burns lodged in 1786 in a house opposite (now gone).

Melbourne Place leads S. (r.) from the foot of the Lawnmarket to the *Public Library* and *George IV Bridge* (1825–36), which spans the Cowgate, and is continued thence by Forrest Road to Greyfriars Churchyard, the University Medical School, and the Meadows; see p. 47.

We now proceed down the High Street proper, passing (r.) the *County Buildings* (1902–3) and, just beyond the statue of the 5th Duke of Buccleuch (d. 1884), note a heart-shaped design in the causeway, marking the site of the **Old Tolbooth,** or prison, the ' Heart of Midlothian,' which plays its part in Scott's famous romance.

Built about 1466, perhaps as a chapter-house or provost's house for St. Giles's, and extended by the New Tolbooth (after 1561) behind, the building was used

by the parliament, the law courts, and the town council, but later degenerated into a prison, which was stormed by the Porteous Mob (p. 46) in 1736. Here were exposed the heads of the Regent Morton (1581), the Marquis of Montrose (1650), and the Marquis of Argyll (1661). The Tolbooth was pulled down in 1817 and its doorway and keys are now at Abbotsford.

To the E. of the Tolbooth, occupying half the width of the High St. in front of St. Giles's Church and leaving but a narrow passage on each side, stood the **Luckenbooths** (i.e. locked shops), a picturesque but obstructive block pulled down in 1817. At the E. end was Allan Ramsay's famous shop. The passage between the Luckenbooths and St. Giles's was known as the *Krames*, from the numerous little booths built against the walls of the church.

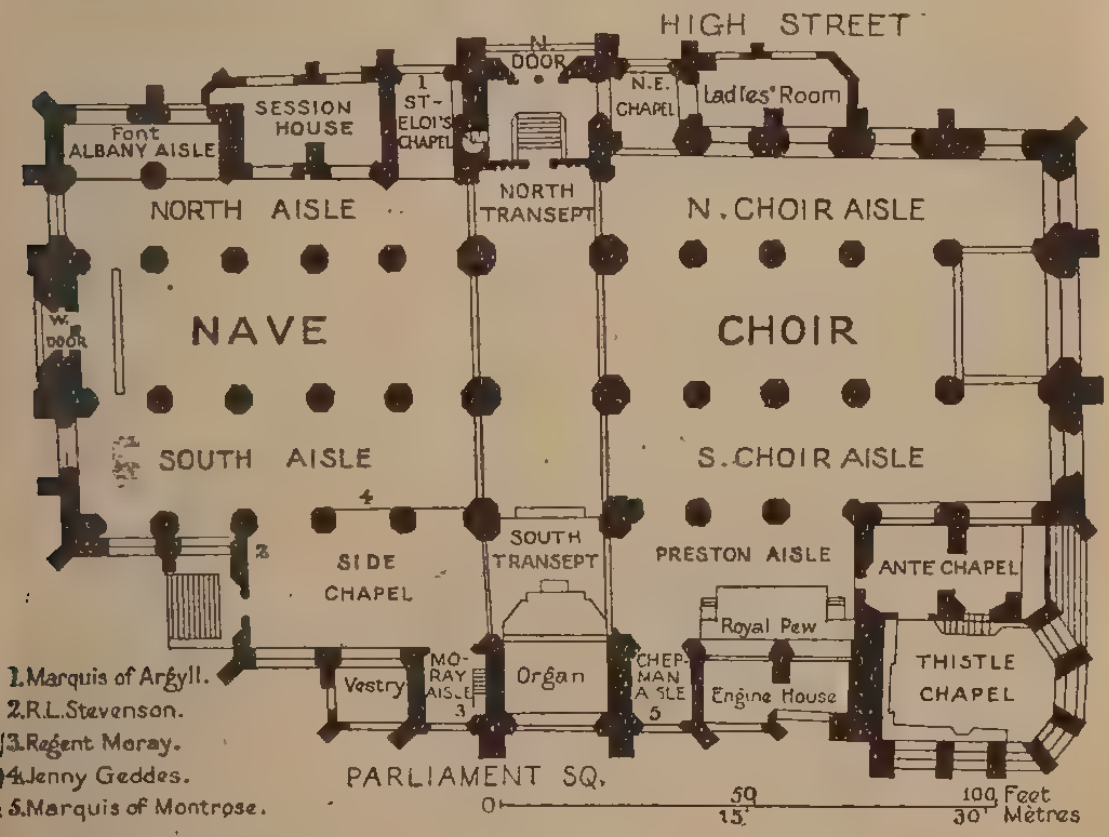
The Gothic ***Church of St. Giles** (Pl. 26), the principal church in Edinburgh, has lost most of its once great architectural beauty through alterations and unhappy restorations, but its square central tower still raises unspoiled the famous 'Crown of St. Giles,' while the interior has been restored to dignity and beauty. The church, usually entered by the S.E. door, is open free daily 10–3 (closed on Sat., Oct., May); adm. to the Thistle Chapel, 3*d*. Services on Sun. at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; daily at 3.30.

History. A church of St. Giles is supposed to have existed here in the 9th cent. and was replaced by a Norman structure c. 1120, which was destroyed by Richard II of England in 1385. The present building was erected by degrees between c. 1387 and the middle of the 15th cent., the tower dating from c. 1495. In 1466 it was made a collegiate church, of which the poet Gavin Douglas became the provost. After the Reformation the forty-four altars of the church were removed, the statue of St. Giles was thrown into the Nor' Loch, and John Knox became minister of St. Giles (1559–72). Subsequently the building was divided by partitions, at first into two, then into four, and finally (until the restoration of 1872) into three churches. In 1633, under Charles I, a short-lived bishopric of Edinburgh was established, with St. Giles's as the cathedral. Here, on July 23rd, 1637, took place a famous incident, when Jenny Geddes, a market-woman, incensed at hearing Laud's service book being read from the pulpit, threw her stool at the head of Dean Hannay, the officiating minister, and so "struck the first blow in the great struggle for freedom of conscience, which after a conflict of half a century ended in the establishment of civil and religious liberty." St. Giles's was again a cathedral under Charles II, but lost that title when episcopacy was disestablished in Scotland at the Revolution of 1688. In 1829–33 a disastrous restoration ruined the W. parts of the church and demolished many of the ancient side chapels; but the operations of 1872–83, carried on mainly at the expense of Dr. William Chambers, publisher (d. 1883), have had happier results, especially in the interior. In 1911 the elaborate little Chapel of the Order of the Thistle was added at the S.E. angle of the church.

Interior. The interior, though somewhat sombre, is dignified and impressive in a way differing from most other Presbyterian churches. The church contains numerous memorials to famous Scots, the colours of Scottish regiments hang in the nave, and many of the stained-glass windows are interesting. The vaulted stone roof of the choir deserves notice; the two E. bays, with fluted columns, are of later date than the rest. Entering by the S.E. door, we pass through the ante-chapel to the **Preston Aisle**, S. of the S. choir aisle, founded in honour of Sir William Preston of Gorton, who presented the church with an arm-bone of St. Giles (1454). The royal pew, by the S. wall, is occupied by the Lord High Commissioner (p. 35) when he attends service,

On the E. wall is a relief-bust of Arthur P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster. In the S.W. angle opens the **Chapman Aisle,** founded by Walter Chapman (d. 1532), the 'Scottish Caxton.' Beneath its floor are the remains of the Marquis of Montrose (d. 1661), whose monument is on the E. wall.

To the S. of the ante-chapel is the small but highly ornate **Chapel of the Thistle** (adm. *3d.*), designed by Sir Robert Lorimer and opened in 1911. The lofty groined roof, the elaborate canopies of the carved oak stalls, the heraldic windows, and the other embellishments are very effective. The old Gothic entrance doorway (1387) was the original S.W. doorway of St. Giles's. The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, the premier Order in Scotland, consists of the sovereign and sixteen knights. The chapel was erected from funds originally bequeathed by the 11th Earl of Leven for the purpose of restoring Holyrood Abbey, the former chapel of the Order (comp. p. 44), which, however, was found impracticable.



From the Preston Aisle we cross the S. transept and enter the *Side Chapel,* in which a daily service is held. On the W. wall is a monument in bronze relief to Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–94) by Augustus St. Gaudens. On the pavement at the entrance from this chapel into the nave is a tablet marking the traditional spot whence Jenny Geddes launched her missile (p. 36). Opening off the S.E. corner of the chapel is the **Moray Aisle** (formerly the Holy Blood Aisle), with a modern monument (1864) to the Regent Moray (?1531–70), bearing a Latin inscription by George Buchanan. The window, by Sir Noel Paton, depicts the murder of Moray (p. 103) and John Knox preaching his funeral sermon.

We cross the nave to the **Albany Aisle** (in the N.W. angle of the church), said to have been founded by the Duke of Albany in expiation of the murder of the Duke of Rothesay (1402; p. 261). The excellent bronze statue of John Knox in this aisle is by MacGillivray (1906). On the walls are a medallion of Mrs. Oliphant (1828–97) and various military memorials, including one to Scottish soldiers who fell in France during the Great War, placed by the French colony in Edinburgh. The font is a reproduction of Thorwaldsen's well-known work at Copenhagen (comp. p. 244).

To the E., near the N. door of the church, is *St. Eloi's* or the *Hammermen's Chapel*, in which was dedicated the famous 'Blue Blanket' (p. 56). The Hammermen's Incorporation, uniting all the workers in metal except the goldsmiths, was a very influential trade-guild in the 16–17th centuries. In this chapel is the handsome monument of the covenanter Marquis of Argyll, beheaded in 1661. The *N.E. Chapel*, on the other side of the N. entrance, has been restored as a memorial to William Chambers (d. 1883), benefactor of the church (p. 36).

Upon the pillars of the crossing are memorial brasses to Gavin Douglas (Provost in 1501), who "died in exile at London 1522," Dean Hannay (p. 36), Abp. Leighton (Principal of the University, 1653–62), and other noted Scots.

Parliament Square, once *Parliament Close*, behind St. Giles's, was originally part of the churchyard, and here a small inscription in the roadway, nearly opposite the S. transept, marks the *Grave of John Knox* (I.K. 1572). Close by is a leaden equestrian statue of Charles II, erected in 1685. The **Parliament House** (Pl. 26), on the S. side of the square, was completed in 1640, but the original Gothic façade was replaced in 1829 by the present façade in the Italian taste. The building, in which the Scottish Parliament met until the Union in 1707, is now used by the Courts of Justice, and strangers are freely admitted daily, by the door marked No. 11, to visit the Parliament Hall, the Scottish National Library, or the Law Courts when the judges are sitting.

The Court of Session, the supreme civil court of Scotland, with 13 judges, includes the Outer and the Inner House. The five Lords Ordinary sit singly in the courts of the Outer House, which are courts of first instance, while the First and Second Divisions of the Inner House (equal in authority), have each four judges, presided over respectively by the Lord President and the Lord Justice-Clerk, and hear appeals from the Lords Ordinary and from Sheriffs of counties. The judges of the Court of Session form also the High Court of Justiciary, or supreme criminal court, in which causes are conducted by a public prosecutor, the Lord Advocate or one of his deputies. The number of the jury is fifteen; a majority is sufficient to decide; and the verdict may be 'guilty,' 'not guilty,' or 'not proven.'

We first enter the **Parliament Hall**, a noble Gothic chamber 122 ft. long and 49 ft. broad, with a fine open timber roof. This is now the waiting hall of the courts, and in session time (mid-May to mid-July and mid-Oct. to mid-

March; except on Mon.) is crowded with advocates in wig and gown, 'writers' and other solicitors, and clients, waiting for cases to be called. The large window of Munich glass, at the S. end (where the throne used to stand) represents the Institution of the Court of Session by James V in 1532. Around the walls are statues, busts, and portraits of judges and eminent lawyers, one of the finest being Roubillac's statue of Duncan Forbes of Culloden (1685–1747). The law courts are entered from the corridor adjoining the S. end of the hall. Sir Walter Scott was clerk of the First Division.—A glass door on the W. side of the Parliament Hall admits to the ***Scottish National Library,** formerly the *Advocates' Library*, founded in 1682, when Sir George Mackenzie ('Bluidy Mackenzie') was Dean of the Faculty of Advocates (free daily 10–4, Sat. 10–1). This is the largest library in Scotland (over 700,000 vols. and many MSS.), and enjoys the right of receiving a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom. In 1924 the superb collection (with the exception of the specifically legal works) was presented by the Faculty of Advocates to the nation, an act of patriotic generosity supplemented by a munificent maintenance donation of £100,000 from Sir Alex. Grant of Logie. Schemes for the erection of a new home for the library (perhaps on the site of the present Sheriff Court building, p. 50) have been proposed. The library includes many early MSS. and printed books and many documents of historical and literary interest, including the bull of Pope John XXII authorizing the coronation of Robert Bruce, autograph letters of Mary, Queen of Scots, a copy of the National Covenant of 1638, and the original MSS. of 'Waverley' and 'Marmion.' A selection of books and MSS. is exhibited in the Laigh Parliament House (below the Parliament Hall), which is supposed to have been the torture-chamber of the Privy Council. Here is also a statue of Sir Walter Scott, by Greenshields.

We now resume our descent of the High Street. The **Mercat Cross,** a restoration at the expense of W. E. Gladstone (1885), incorporating part of the ancient shaft, stands between St. Giles's and the Police Office, which occupies the site of Old Fishmarket Close, once the abode of George Heriot (p. 49). Royal proclamations are made by the heralds from the gallery at the base of the shaft. On the left side of the street are the *Council Chambers*, or *Municipal Buildings*, originally erected as the Royal Exchange in 1753–1761. A tablet at the W. end of the archways (rebuilt 1902) by which they are entered marks the site of the house in which Queen Mary spent the night of 15th June, 1567, after her surrender at Carberry (p. 71). In the quadrangle stands

a group of Alexander and Bucephalus by Steell, and in the N.W. angle a staircase ascends (three flights) to the **City Museum** (free daily 10–4, Sat. 10–1), with an important Burns collection (MSS. and relics) as well as general collections of great interest and value to the student of the social, municipal, and topographical history of the city. The *Tron Church* (Pl. 26; 1637–63), where the High St. intersects 'the Bridges,' received its name from a neighbouring public 'tron' or weighing beam. Its curious old wooden steeple was burned in 1824, when the present stone steeple was erected. Outside this church the populace assemble on Hogmanay (Dec. 31st) to 'bring in' the New Year. Blair St. (r.) descends hence to the Cowgate (p. 47).—Allan Ramsay's first shop (demolished in 1898) stood on the N. side of High St., near *Carrubbers Close*, where he opened his unsuccessful theatre in 1736. The episcopal church in this close (entered from Jeffrey St.) is the successor of the first episcopal church in the city (1688). No. 101 High St. (l.), with the head of a boy on its front, is the 'Heave awa' House.' A tenement on this site collapsed in 1861, with great loss of life; among those pinned down by the wreckage was a lad who encouraged the rescuers by his plucky shout of "Heave awa', chaps; I'm no deid yet."—A little farther on **John Knox's House** (Pl. 27) projects into the street. This interesting old house (adm. daily 10–5; 6*d.*), on the W. side of which, just above the ground floor, appears the inscription 'Lufe God abufe al and yi nychbour [as] yi self,' now contains some memorials of Knox. It may perhaps have been occupied by the great Reformer towards the close of his life and he may have died here (1572), but his 'manse' stood farther up the street, near the present Council Chambers (see above). Just beyond John Knox's House stood the *Netherbow*, the lower gate of the city, which was removed in 1764. It was by this gate (and not by the West Port) that Bonny Dundee quitted the city in 1689, and it was by this gate that Prince Charlie's Highlanders rushed the city in 1745.

To the left diverges *Jeffrey St.*, a modern street, with *Trinity College Church*, incorporating a fine late Gothic fragment of a church founded in 1462 by Mary of Gueldres, widow of James II. Mary's church was taken down in 1845 to make way for the Waverley Station, but its stones were carefully numbered for its re-erection on its new site.—*St. Mary's St.*, diverging to the right to the Cowgate, follows the line of the old city boundary and of the Flodden Wall. A tablet on its E. side indicates the site of the White Horse Inn in Boyd's Close, where Dr. Johnson put up in 1773 before his tour to the Hebrides.

We are now in the burgh of **Canongate**, which was not included in the old city but belonged to the Abbey of Holyrood, and was tenanted by its canons. Later, owing to the proximity of Holyrood Palace, many of the most powerful of the Scottish nobility built houses in this street, which still retains traces of its former fashionable magnificence

even in its fallen fortunes. In *Chessel's Court* (r.) was the Excise Office, the burgling of which was Deacon Brodie's last crime; and on the same side is *Playhouse Close*, named from the first theatre in Edinburgh, in which Home's 'Douglas' was produced (see p. 6). In *Little Jack's Land* (l.) David Hume lived in 1753–62; and in the rooms over the archway at the entrance to *St. John St.* (r.) Smollett stayed with his sister in 1756. James Ballantyne, Scott's printer, was frequently visited by the 'Great Unknown' at No. 10 John St.—**Moray House** (now a teachers' training school; adm. free), on the right, was built by the Countess of Home in 1628, and passed to the Countess of Moray in 1645. It contains some interesting rooms with good ceilings, and beneath the large window is a balcony from which in 1650, ten years before his own execution, the Marquis of Argyll at his son's wedding-party beheld Montrose carried in a cart to his death at the Old Tolbooth.

Cromwell occupied this house in 1648 and 1650. At the date of the Union (1707) the Chancellor Seafield resided here, and the Treaty of Union was at least arranged in a small summer-house still shown in the garden, although for the actual signing the Commissioners are said, in fear of the populace, to have betaken themselves to a cellar beneath the present National Bank, at 179 High St., beside the Tron Church.

The *Canongate Tolbooth*, with its projecting clock, was built in 1591 as a jail and court-house. It is now a reading room. Over the door is the motto 'pro patria et posteris.' On the other side of the street is *Huntly's Speaking House* (1570), the only timber-fronted house remaining, with four Latin aphorisms on its façade. Opposite is **Canongate Church** (1688), in front of which is a replica of the Old Canongate Cross.

In the churchyard, in the first side-path on the left, N. of the church, is the simple tombstone raised by Robert Burns over the grave of Robert Fergusson (1751–74), the poet. Adam Smith (1723–1790) lies in the S.W. corner of the cemetery, near the Tolbooth; beside him, Dr. Gregory (1753–1821). On the E. cemetery wall, almost opposite Fergusson's grave, is the tomb, with portrait-bust, of Burns's 'Clarinda' (Mrs. Agnes Maclehose; d. 1841), and near the foot of the walk leading N. thence are the graves of Sir J. Watson Gordon (1790–1864) and Dr. Horatius Bonar (1808–89). Dugald Stewart (1753–1828) lies in a vault near the foot of the churchyard, where a red granite cross commemorates soldiers who have died in the garrison of Edinburgh between 1692 and 1886.

Queensberry House (r.), enclosed by high walls, was once a handsome building in the style of a French château, but was dismantled in 1801 by 'Old Q' (p. 78). It is now a House of Refuge for the Destitute. The poet Gay (1685–1732) lived here as secretary to the wife of the 3rd Duke of Queensberry. Within Galloway's Entry, nearly opposite, was Whiteford House, once belonging to the Earl of Winton, now the Naval and Military Veterans' Residence and Workshops. It occupies the site of 'the Lord Seyton's Lugeing' into which Roland Graeme (in 'The Abbot') followed Catherine Seyton with such headlong haste. *White Horse*

Close (l.), recently well restored, is a highly picturesque survival. The White Horse Inn here, dating from c. 1623, was a famous inn at which journeys in the 17th and 18th cent. between Edinburgh and London usually began and ended; and here Captain Waverley (in 'Waverley') put up. —Opposite the foot of the Canongate stands Holyrood Palace, with Holyrood Abbey behind it.

At the foot of the Canongate the 'Girth Cross' once marked the W. bounds of the 'Sanctuary' of Holyrood, which from the foundation of the abbey until the abolition of imprisonment for debt in 1880 furnished a refuge for insolvent debtors. In 1816 we are told that the sanctuary sheltered 116 of these 'abbey lairds.' Its limits included the grounds to the E. of the Palace, Salisbury Crags, and Arthur's Seat, a circuit of at least four miles.—To the left, near what was once the Watergate, is a curious little turreted lodge called *Queen Mary's Bath-room*, by which the murderers of Rizzio are supposed to have left the Palace. A dagger found in the roof many years ago is conjectured to have belonged to one of them.

The spacious forecourt in front of the Palace is enclosed by fine wrought iron gates, which, together with the statue of the King in his robes as Knight of the Thistle in its N. part, form the *National Memorial to Edward VII*. The fountain in the centre of the square is a reproduction (1859) of one in Linlithgow Palace. The low buildings opposite the Palace are the Guardhouse and Royal Stables and the Abbey Court-house.

***Holyrood Palace** (Pl. 21), the chief royal palace in Scotland and the residence of Mary, Queen of Scots, for six tragic years, is a somewhat unimposing building in a French style forming a quadrangle, with the historical apartments on one side and the State apartments on the other. In the absence of the Court or the Lord High Commissioner (p. 35) it is open to visitors daily (except on Fri.), 10–5; adm. on Mon., Wed., and Thurs. 6*d*., on Tues. 1/, on Sat. and Sun. (2–5), free. There is an extra charge of 6*d*. for the State apartments.

History. Holyrood Palace was begun c. 1500 by James IV, who is said to have built the N.W. pavilion or tower partly in front of the abbey church in order to command a view up the Canongate. Completed in its first state by James V, the palace was burned down (all but the N.W. portion) by the Earl of Hertford in 1544 and again injured in 1547. Mary, Queen of Scots, spent but six years at Holyrood (1561–67), but from these years dates its halo of tragic romance. Hither the young widowed queen came from France in 1561, here took place her famous interview with John Knox, the murder of Rizzio, and her hasty marriage with Bothwell. Since the departure of James VI in 1603 to ascend the English throne, Holyrood has been seldom visited and never occupied for any length of time by any crowned head. Cromwell occupied it in 1650 and restored it after a fire. In the reign of Charles II the palace was enlarged to its present extent, by the autocratic Duke of Lauderdale, who, carrying back the line of James IV's N.W. tower, ruthlessly destroyed the S.W. tower of the abbey church to make room for his additions. In 1745, from Sept. 17th till Oct. 31st, Prince Charles Stewart held his gay court at Holyrood, beneath the guns of the hostile Castle; in the following January the Duke of Cumberland is said to have slept in the bed once occupied by the Young Chevalier. The Comte d'Artois (afterwards Charles X of France) occupied a suite of rooms in the Palace for some years after 1795, and again, as an exiled monarch, in 1830–32. Queen Victoria occasionally used the Palace on her journeys to and from Scotland, and Edward VII, as a boy, spent some months here in 1859 when studying in Edinburgh. In July 1927 George V and Queen Mary occupied Holyrood for some days.

On entering the Palace we turn to the left and ascend to the HISTORICAL APARTMENTS on the first floor, entering first the **Picture Gallery,** 150 ft. long, hung with the portraits of over 100 Scottish kings, who, as Sir Walter Scott observes, "if they ever existed, lived several hundred years before the invention of oil-painting." These were a government commission executed in 1684–86 by a Fleming named Jacob de Witt. In this hall, in 1567, Queen Mary was married to Bothwell, within three months of Darnley's death. It was the scene of the ball given in 1745 by the Young Chevalier, as described in Scott's 'Waverley,' and is used for the banquets of the Lord High Commissioner and for the election of Scottish representative peers to Parliament. The valuable early Flemish *Paintings exhibited on stands in the middle of the room are believed to come from the old Trinity Church (p. 40): The Holy Trinity, and on the other side, James III and his son James IV (c. 1474); St. Cecilia (a portrait of Mary of Gueldres), with Sir Edward Boncle, Provost of Trinity Church, and on the other side, Margaret of Denmark, consort of James III. In glass cases by the windows are objects found in the course of recent excavations in the abbey grounds; also, a copy of the Holyrood Ordinale (15th cent.), the service book used in the chapel royal. In the window at the end of the gallery are some fragments of ancient stained glass from the abbey. State Apartments, see p. 44. —On this same floor are **Darnley's Apartments,** comprising an audience chamber, bedroom, and dressing-room, and communicating by a private stair in the thickness of the wall with the queen's apartments above. They contain tapestry, several portraits, old furniture, etc.—In **Queen Mary's Apartments,** on the second floor, we first enter the *Audience Chamber*, where Knox had his famous interview with the young queen in 1561. The bed and furniture are of the time of Charles I. A brass plate on the floor at the door indicates the spot where Rizzio's body was left by his murderers. The alleged indelible stain of his blood is (if it exist) concealed by the floor covering. In the *Bedroom* is an ancient bed shown, on very doubtful authority, as Queen Mary's. Opening off this room are two tower-cabinets, one being the *Queen's Dressing Room*, the other being the *Queen's Supper Room* (near which is the head of the privy staircase).

On 9th March, 1566, Mary and a small party, including David Rizzio or Riccio, an accomplished Italian secretary and skilful musician, were at supper here, when they were surprised by Darnley, Ruthven, and other conspirators. Suspecting their purpose, Rizzio threw himself behind the queen, grasping her robe. Darnley, seizing the queen, held her fast in his arms, while her wretched favourite was torn from his hold, dragged through the two outer rooms, and left a corpse with fifty-six dagger wounds at the head of the staircase. Jealousy of Rizzio's political influence with the queen, and perhaps a darker suspicion in Darnley's mind, are the motives ascribed for this crime.

From the end of the Picture Gallery parties are admitted every ¼ hr. to view the STATE APARTMENTS (adm. 6*d*.). These rooms, used by the King and Queen when in residence, contain some fine old tapestries, ancient and modern furniture, portraits, etc. They have recently been redecorated and partly refurnished under the direction of the present Queen. They are usually shown in the following order. *Queen Victoria's Breakfast Room*, with a silver chandelier; *Prince Albert's Dressing Room*, with a 17th cent. ceiling (Expulsion of Ixion) and furniture sewn for Queen Victoria; *Queen Victoria's Bedroom*, with Sheraton furniture.—*Morning Drawing Room*, with an elaborate ceiling and 17th cent. tapestries. The chairs are covered with sewn or embroidered work executed by noble ladies for the Queen (1921–23). *Evening Drawing Room*, with 17th cent. tapestry and furniture of the period of Charles I.; *Throne Room*, with the throne of George IV and several portraits; *West Drawing Room*, with fine ceiling and good panelling; portraits of Mary of Gueldres, Margaret Tudor, and others; Louis XV furniture. On the *Grand Staircase*, which has a good ceiling and 17th cent. tapestry, stands Lady Nairne's sedan chair. The *Household Dining Room* was used as a private chapel by Charles X (p. 42).

Holyrood Abbey, the Chapel Royal, of which only the ruined nave remains, is entered from the N.E. angle of the Palace inner quadrangle.

HISTORY. Holyrood Abbey, the Abbey of the Holy Cross, was founded in 1128 for Augustinian Canons Regular by David I, that 'sair sanct to the Crown' as James VI called him. The king's motive is said to have been gratitude for his escape, through the miraculous interposition of a cross, from being gored to death by a stag while hunting; but more matter-of-fact authorities connect the name of the abbey with a fragment of the True Cross which once belonged to St. Margaret, his mother. The abbey was a regular residence of the court under the first three Jameses, who probably preferred it to their bleaker quarters in the Castle. It suffered severely in 1544 when Hertford burned it, and again in 1547. James II was crowned at Holyrood, and he, James III, and James IV, were married in the church, where, likewise, Mary was wedded to Darnley in 1565. David II, James II, James V, and Darnley now rest in the royal vault here (p. 45), whither the remains of Mary of Gueldres were brought from the Trinity Church (p. 40). Rizzio also is buried in the chapel. In 1633 the building was sumptuously fitted up by Charles I, who was crowned here. Though under Charles II it became a chapel-royal, it was deprived of one of its W. towers (see p. 42). Under James VII it was the chapel of the Order of the Thistle (p. 37), 'revived' by him in 1687. At the Revolution in 1688 the church was sacked though not materially damaged by the Presbyterian mob; the present ruinous state of the church is mainly due to the collapse in 1768 of an over-heavy stone roof which had been erected during a 'restoration' in 1758.

The finest portion of the church is the West Front, which, before the destruction of the S.W. tower, was the widest in Scotland, next to that of St. Giles. The existing N.W. tower is small but richly arcaded, and near it is a doorway composed of six shafts and orders of mouldings with foliage

exquisitely undercut, though now much blackened. The flying buttresses on the N. wall should be noted. The nave consisted of eight bays with aisles. A Norman doorway to the cloisters, at the S.E. end, is a fragment of the original building of David I; the remainder dates from the latter part of the 12th century. After the destruction of the choir, the vault at the S.E. end of the nave was used as the royal sepulchre (comp. p. 44). In the N.W. tower is the tomb of Viscount Belhaven (1639). Recent excavations have revealed the foundations of the E. parts of the church and also of the chapter-house.

From Holyrood we may proceed N. by Abbey Hill to Regent Road (comp. the Plan) and return, passing the High School and the Calton Prison, to 'the Register' (p. 27); or we may follow Holyrood Road and the Cowgate (p. 47) to the Grassmarket (see below).

To the S.E. of Holyrood extends the King's Park, 4 m. round, embracing **Arthur's Seat** (823 ft.; view), a hill of volcanic origin, the ascent of which is nowhere difficult (easiest from Dunsappie Loch, see below). The base of the hill is encircled by the *Queen's Drive*, commanding interesting views. Joining this road to the S. of the Palace, we turn to the left (E.), passing the pretty Gothic *St. Margaret's Well*, which dates from James IV's days and was brought from Restalrig (p. 61). To the left is the Parade Ground, and on the hill, to the right, is *St. Anthony's Chapel*, a small ruin beside a spring, W. of which a path leads to the top of Arthur's Seat. Beyond the little *St. Margaret's Loch* a branch diverges (l.) towards an exit from the park, beside which is *Muschat's Cairn*, the scene of a murder in 1720, where Jeanie Deans met Robertson, her sister's husband ('Heart of Midlothian'). The drive sweeps round the W. side of the hill, passing *Dunsappie Loch* and *Duddingston Loch*, a favourite skating and curling resort, now public property. The pretty village of *Duddingston*, reached by a lower road, has a Norman church, at the gate of which are a 'loupin' on stane,' to assist riders to the saddle, and 'the jougs.' John Thomson (1778-1840), the landscape painter ('Thomson of Duddingston'), was minister here. Passing above the precipice known as 'Samson's Ribs,' the road descends to St. Leonard's Gate, to the N.W. of which is St. Leonard's Hill, with Jeanie Deans's Cottage. Skirting the base of *Salisbury Crags*, the bold W. front of Arthur's Seat, behind which lies the Hunter's Bog (now a rifle range), where David Balfour's naïve courage disarmed Lieut. Duncansby, we complete the circle at Holyrood again. The high path at the immediate foot of the rocks of Salisbury Crags is known as the 'Radicals' Road,' and was made or improved in 1819 by the unemployed, on the suggestion of Sir Walter Scott, who is said often to have walked here.

The Old Town: Grassmarket, Greyfriars, University

Quitting the W. end of Princes St. by Lothian Road (Pl. 24) and closely skirting St. Cuthbert's cemetery, we follow King's Stables Road, once a tilting ground, to the Grassmarket. High above us, on the Castle rock, on our left, we note the West Sally Port (p. 32) of the fortress. The **Grassmarket** (Pl. 32), where no markets are held now, is a large oblong open space, occupying a hollow at the S. base of the Castle rock. It was the starting-point for many local carriers, including Jock Noble, of 'Rab and his Friends,' whose howff was the Harrow Inn at the Cowgatehead. Burns and Wordsworth were among the patrons of the old White Hart Inn on

the N. side. The *Old Corn Exchange* (1849), on the S. side, is now occupied by the Board of Health. For over a century after the Restoration in 1660 the Grassmarket was the place of execution, and here most of the Covenanting martyrs for conscience' sake suffered, or, in the scoffing phrase of the Earl of Rothes, "glorified God in the Grassmarket." The site of the gallows is marked by a cross in the pavement at the E. end of the open space, close to the spot where the West Bow (p. 35), the shortest route from the Tolbooth, debouches; hence the distich quoted by Scott:

"Up the Lawnmarket and down the West Bow,
Up the big ladder and down the short tow."

Here, too, culminated the **Porteous Riot** in 1736. The execution of a man named Wilson, who had been condemned for no heinous crime in the eyes of the populace (see p. 265), and had won admiration by his self-devotion in assisting the escape of his comrade Robertson, was followed by disorder, in which missiles were hurled at the executioner and his guards. Captain Porteous, the unpopular commander of the City Guards, fearing a riot, injudiciously ordered his men to fire, and a number of spectators at windows overlooking the scene were killed. Porteous was thereupon tried for murder and unanimously found guilty, but was reprieved by Queen Caroline. A well-organized mob, however, broke into the Tolbooth where he was confined, and dragging him to the Grassmarket hanged him on a dyer's pole immediately opposite the place of the gallows.

The *West Port*, the street leading from the S.W. angle of the Grassmarket, was the old W. exit from Edinburgh, where, however, the gate was not unhooked for Bonnie Dundee (see p. 40). In Tanner's Close (now gone), on its N. side, close to the Grassmarket, was the den of the Irish monsters, Burke and Hare, whither they enticed numerous victims in order to strangle them and sell their bodies to the doctors.

The Flodden Wall (p. 52) descending from the Castle, crossed the Grassmarket, and remains of it, including a bastion, may be seen in the *Vennel*, which ascends to the S. in steps, near the beginning of the West Port.

From the S.E. angle of the Grassmarket runs the *Cowgate* (Pl. 33, 26), in which, a few yards down, is ***Magdalen Chapel**, one of the oldest and most interesting buildings in Edinburgh (adm. daily). It is now within the premises of the Medical Missionary Society, entered by a doorway surmounted by a 17th cent. pediment with the insignia of the Hammermen's Incorporation (comp. p. 38). The chapel and hospital of St. Magdalen were founded in 1547 for a chaplain and seven bedesmen by Michael Mcquhen and Janet Rynd (d. 1553; tomb in the chapel), his widow, and placed under the patronage of the Hammermen, who retained it until they sold the building in 1857. The steeple was added in 1618–28. Although the bedesmen lingered until 1665, the chapel was chiefly used after the Reformation (1560) for the meetings of the Hammermen's guild, as its present arrangement indicates. The 'brods' or boards on the N. and E. walls record donations for the benefit of poor members of the craft, from 1686 onwards; and below the dais is a fine wrought-iron railing, with the craft insignia in

the middle (a hammer surmounted by a crown). The chief boast of the chapel, however, is the *Stained Glass in the central window, the only important pre-Reformation stained glass in Scotland. The four roundels display the arms of Scotland, of Mary of Guise, and of the founders.—In the 17–18th cent. the chapel was used as a mortuary, perhaps in connection with the neighbouring gallows; and hither in 1685 the body of the Earl of Argyll was brought after his execution. It is commonly stated, though on no very substantial grounds, that John Craig preached in the chapel before he became Knox's colleague at St. Giles's, and that a General Assembly of the Church of Scotland was held here in 1578.

The **Cowgate** goes on E., passing beneath George IV Bridge and the South Bridge, to St. Mary's St. (p. 40), and is continued thence by Holyrood Road, the old South Back of the Canongate, with its breweries to (c. ¾ m.) Holyrood. This street, a fashionable suburb in Mary's reign, is one of the poorest parts of Edinburgh, though recent improvements have diminished both its squalor and its picturesque interest. It was in this depressing street that the cheery remark of a poor old woman furnished the title and subject of Ballantyne's graceful lyric 'Ilka blade o' grass keps its ain drap o' dew.'—A little beyond the Magdalen Chapel is the 17th cent. *Tailors' Hall*, once used as a brewery. At the corner of Blackfriars St., farther on, is the site of Card. Beaton's palace, opposite which stood the Blackfriars' Monastery.

From Magdalen Chapel we return to the Grassmarket and thence ascend Candlemaker Row, on the S. side, which brings us to the churches and cemetery of **Greyfriars** (Pl. 33). *Old* and *New Greyfriars Churches* form one long line of plain building. Old Greyfriars, originally erected in 1612, was partially destroyed in 1718 and totally burned in 1845. Principal Robertson, the historian, was minister here in 1762. New Greyfriars dates from 1721. **Greyfriars Churchyard** (closed at 5 p.m.), a sacred spot in Scottish religious history, is partly surrounded with dwelling-houses, on which R. L. Stevenson suitably moralizes. Here in 1638, in a tide of popular enthusiasm, was signed the National Covenant (p. 16), some of the names being written in blood. Tradition has it that the parchment was spread for signature on the through-stone, or the flat tombstone of Boswell of Auchinleck, at the S.E. corner of the church, but in fact the signing probably took place within the church. On the wall near the N.E. corner of the cemetery is the *Martyrs' Memorial* (1771; original slab in the City Museum, p. 40), bearing the following inscription:

From May 27th 1661 that the most noble the Marquis of Argyle was beheaded, to the 17th of Febry 1688 that Mr James Renwick suffered; were one way or other Murdered and Destroyed for the same Cause, about Eighteen thousand, of whom were executed at *Edinburgh*, about one hundred of Noblemen, Gentlemen, Ministers, and Others; noble Martyrs for Jesus Christ. The most of them lie here.

In this churchyard were penned for five months the 1200 Covenanters taken prisoners at the battle of Bothwell Bridge

(p. 130) in 1679; without shelter, rigorously guarded, and poorly fed, except for the compassion of the citizens. At that time the cemetery extended much farther to the S. and W. of the small enclosure in the S.W. corner that is now usually indicated as the Covenanters' prison.

On the W. side of the cemetery is the tomb of Sir George Mackenzie, Lord Advocate under James VII. It was popularly believed that 'Bluidy Mackenzie' would not remain quiet in his grave; and the boys of Edinburgh used to consider it a heroic deed to shout into the tomb 'Bluidy Mackenzie, come out if you dare.' Among other noted men buried here are the Regent Morton (d. 1581), George Buchanan (1582), Alex. Henderson (1646), William Carstares (1715), Allan Ramsay (1758), William Robertson (1793), Henry Mackenzie (1831), and Dr. McCrie (1835).

A fountain at the corner of Candlemaker Row and George IV Bridge commemorates '*Greyfriars Bobby*,' a terrier that in 1858 watched his master's grave until its own death. American lovers of 'Bobby' erected a red granite tombstone on the grave (on the left side of the cemetery walk leading N.).

Almost opposite the gate of Greyfriars Cemetery opens the broad *Chambers Street* (Pl. 33), which leads to the South Bridge and the older University Buildings. On its N. (l.) side are the *Heriot-Watt Technical College*, in front of which is a statue of James Watt, and *Minto House*, now the University Department of English and Modern Languages, but formerly the hospital of 'Rab and his Friends.' Near the E. end is Guthrie St., the successor of College Wynd, in which Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832) was born. On its S. side rises the **Royal Scottish Museum,** a spacious edifice in a 'Venetian' style, designed by Capt. Fowke and opened in 1866, and considerably extended since. Zoology, geology, botany, chemistry, technology, and other scientific subjects, besides applied art and antiquities, are amply illustrated in its important and valuable collections. The museum is open free daily; Sun. 2–5, week-days 10–5 (10–9 on Wed. and Sat.).

The **University** (Pl. 33, 34), i.e. the old University building, entered from the South Bridge St. by a triple archway, is a massive structure in a classic style, designed by Robert Adam in 1789 and completed by Playfair. The dome, surmounted by a figure of Youth, by J. Hutchison, was added in 1883. At the end of the quadrangle, under the arcade, is the University War Memorial, with an inscription by Kipling. To the right open the class-rooms, and on the left is the *Library* (adm. daily 10–4, Sat. 10–1; 6*d*.), which includes the library of Drummond of Hawthornden and many interesting early books and MSS. In the N.E. angle of the quadrangle are the rooms of the *Speculative Society*, a students' debating society, with memorials of Scott, Stevenson, and other famous students.

Edinburgh University, the youngest of the Scottish universities, was founded in 1582 as the 'town's college' by the town council, who appointed Robert Rolluck as the first principal. When James VI graciously extended his patronage to it, it became known as the College of King James. It has faculties of theology, law, arts, medicine, science, and music, a teaching staff of over 50 professors besides lecturers, and c. 4000 students, of whom some 1200 are women. It was one of the first universities to admit women to classes and degrees. Its medical school has long enjoyed a very high reputation, attracting students from every country, and very large new medical buildings were erected at the close of last century (see below), while more recently new scientific laboratories, the King's Buildings, have been built c. ½ m. S.W. of Blackford Hill Station (p. 51).

The old university stands partly on ground once belonging to the collegiate church of **Kirk o' Field,** i.e. St. Mary in the Fields, a name recalling a famous crime. In Feb. 1567 a house here, in which Henry Darnley was lying ill, was mysteriously blown up by gunpowder early one morning, and the dead bodies of Darnley and his page were found in an adjoining garden, showing marks of strangulation but no other injuries. Queen Mary, apparently reconciled to her husband after the murder of Rizzio, had tended his sick bed, but on the night before the explosion had retired to Holyrood to be present at the marriage of a favourite servant. About three months later she was married to Bothwell.

In Infirmary Street (Pl. 34), opposite Chambers St. is the University Engineering Department, occupying the *Old Infirmary*, in which R. L. Stevenson and W. E. Henley met in 1873. Adjacent stood the Old High School (comp. p. 61), the High School of Scott's time.

South College St., skirting the S. side of the Old University, is continued by Lothian St. (in which Thomas de Quincey died at No. 42 in 1859) to the **New University Buildings** (Pl. 33), an imposing academic group. At its E. end is the *McEwan Hall*, the University graduation hall, opened in 1897. Designed by Sir Rowand Anderson and named after the donor, this handsome hall contains a fine organ and a panel depicting the Temple of Fame. To the left is the *Students Union* (by Sydney Mitchell) opened in 1889 and since enlarged, and behind the McEwan Hall is the *Music Class Room* (1860). To the W., facing Teviot Row, is the **Medical College,** a huge pile in a late Italian style by Rowand Anderson. Still farther W., in Lauriston Place and separated from the W. façade of the Medical College by the Meadow Walk (p. 50), is the magnificent **Royal Infirmary** (Pl. 33, 40), designed by David Bryce in the Scottish Baronial style, and opened in 1879. The infirmary, which has about 1000 beds, is built on the pavilion system and spreads over about 13 acres.

On the opposite side of Lauriston Place stands ***Heriot's Hospital,** founded for the maintenance and education of the sons of poor freemen of the city by George Heriot (1563–1624), the 'Jingling Geordie' of Scott's 'Fortunes of Nigel,' jeweller and banker to James VI. The fine building, one of the handsomest and most original in Edinburgh, is open free to visitors on week-days 10–4 (Sat. 10–1).

The architect is believed to have been William Wallace, the King's master-mason, succeeded by W. Aytoun. The building, completed in 1650, was used by Cromwell as a military hospital, and it was not opened for its intended purpose until 1659, when General Monk removed the patients. Heriot's original endow-

ment has more than doubled in value since his death and the scope of his trust has been extended. The hospital is now a modern and technical fee-paying day school, with no boarders, though there are a certain number of foundationers, to whom an allowance for board is made. In addition the trust contributes to the maintenance of the Heriot-Watt College (p. 48) and has established a considerable number of bursaries at the schools and university of the city.

The Hospital, the main façade of which is on the N. side, is a square building in a mixed Gothic and Palladian style with towers at the corners. A picturesque gateway, with a statue of Heriot on its inner side, leads into a quadrangle, 94 ft. square, not unlike that of an English college. Of the windows, over 200 in number, no two are said to be alike in ornament. The examination hall, on the W. side, was added in 1894. The Gothic chapel and various rooms, with portraits, etc., are shown.

Passing the Vennel (r.; p. 46), which skirts the grounds of the Hospital on the W. and descends to the Grassmarket, we note Archibald Place on the right, leading to *George Watson's College* (Pl. 39), one of the chief boys' schools in Edinburgh, founded by a bequest of George Watson (d. 1723), a banker's accountant, and administered by the Merchant Company. Lauriston Place goes on to Tollcross (p. 52), but we diverge to the right into Lady Lawson Street (Pl. 32), in which is the *College of Art* (1907), and viâ Castle Terrace (Pl. 31) regain the W. end of Princes St.

The South Side

To the immediate S. suburbs of Edinburgh—Newington, Grange, Morningside, Merchiston, etc.—which are commonly grouped together as 'the South Side,' with the customary vagueness as to definite limits, there are three main routes from Princes St., starting respectively from the Mound, from the E. end, and from the W. end, and all served by tramways.

From the Mound (p. 27) we ascend to the Lawnmarket (see p. 35), there branching off to the S., viâ Melbourne Place, at the corner of which are the *County Buildings* (Pl. 26). A little farther on Victoria St. diverges on the right for the West Bow and the Grassmarket (p. 45), and on the same side stands the handsome *Public Library*, due to the liberality of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, opposite the *Sheriff Court House*. From *George IV Bridge* (1825–36) we look down into the Cowgate, where (on the E.) is seen the tower of the Magdalen Chapel (p. 46). Passing the entrance to Greyfriars Churchyard (p. 47), we follow Forrest Road to the *Meadow Walk*, a fine avenue, for foot-passengers only, which intersects the flat grassy public park known as *The Meadows* (Pl. 39, 40). The Meadows were formerly occupied by the Borough Loch, which later degenerated into a marsh, but was drained after 1722 and became a highly fashionable promenade at the end of the 18th century. "Under these trees," writes Lord

Cockburn (d. 1854), "walked and talked and meditated all our literary and scientific, and many of our legal worthies of the last and beginning of the present century." The first turning on the left in the Meadow Walk leads to **George Square** (Pl. 40), an old-fashioned square dating from c. 1770, when the gentry began to quit the Old Town. Sir Walter Scott lived with his father at No. 25 (W. side) from the year after his birth (1772) until his marriage in 1796. On the N. side are the *College of Agriculture* and *George Watson's Ladies' College* (comp. p. 50). Lord Jeffrey (1773–1850) was born at No. 7 Charles St., to the N.E. of George Square, and in 1802, in his elevated residence on the second floor of No. 18 Buccleuch Place, to the S.W., he, with Henry Brougham, Sydney Smith, and others, founded the 'Edinburgh Review' in 1802, rejecting the motto proposed by Smith, 'tenui musam meditamur avena' (we cultivate literature on a little oatmeal) on the ground that it was too near the truth. In Buccleuch St., just to the S., is *Archers' Hall* (Pl. 41), the headquarters of the Royal Company of Archers, the King's Bodyguard for Scotland, which contains some good portraits of members of that distinguished corps.

The Company of Archers, constituted by the Privy Council in 1676, chartered under Queen Anne (1704), and formally appointed the King's Bodyguard in Scotland by George IV in 1822, with high rights of precedence, consists of c. 500 noblemen and gentlemen of good social position, commanded by a captain-general, who is invariably a distinguished Scottish peer. They maintain the ancient art of archery and shoot for a number of prizes annually. When the monarch holds court in Edinburgh they are on duty as escort, guards, and gentlemen-in-waiting. The full-dress uniform is very elaborate, but there is also a simpler field dress or shooting dress.

The S. part of the Meadow Walk is adjoined, on the E., by an enclosure where the Royal Company of Archers are sometimes to be seen at practice. On the S.W. the Meadows are continued by Bruntsfield Links (p. 52). The line of the Meadow Walk goes on due S. to the *Grange Cemetery*, in which are buried Dr. Chalmers, Hugh Miller, Dr. Duff, Professor Masson (all in the main N. walk), and other noted men. Thence we may turn E. for Newington (p. 52) or W. for Morningside (p. 53), or push on S., viâ Kilgraston Road and Oswald Road, to (c. ½ m. more) **Blackford Hill,** the viewpoint so eloquently described in Scott's 'Marmion,' whence we look N. over the city ('mine own romantic town') and across the Forth, with its islands "like emeralds chased in gold," to the Ochils. On the hill, now a public park, stands the *Royal Observatory* (1896), containing the astronomical appliances formerly at Dunecht (p. 294). We may return from *Blackford Hill Station* (p. 23), 10 min. to the N.E., or follow Westmains Road, leading W. past the new *King's Buildings* (p. 49) of the University, to (c. 1 m.) the line of the Liberton tramway.

From the E. end of Princes St. we turn to the S. viâ the *North Bridge* (first built in 1764; entirely rebuilt in 1897), which spans Waverley Station. On the left is a monument to the King's Own Scottish Borderers, who fell in the South African War; on the right rise the offices of 'The Scotsman.' Intersecting the line of High St. at the Tron Church (p. 40) we hold S., crossing the *South Bridge* (1785–87) over the Cowgate and passing the University (p. 48). A fragment of the Flodden Wall is to be seen in Drummond St. (Pl. 34), which diverges on the left. The classical building on the left in Nicolson St., a little beyond the University, is *Surgeons' Hall*, containing the *Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons* (open free, Mon. and Wed. 10–4, Sat. 10–1). An uninteresting street of shops follows. From St. Patrick's Square (Pl. 41) an archway leads W. to Buccleuch Place and George Square (p. 51), and the name of Hope Park Terrace (Pl. 41) will recall the beginning of David Balfour's affair with the truculent Lieut. Duncansby (comp. p. 45). The tramway follows Minto St. through the residential district of *Newington* and reaches its terminus at Liberton Dams.

In 1787 in *Sciennes Hill House* (tablet), in Braids Place, opening off Causewayside (parallel with Minto St. on the E.), Burns (aged 28) and Scott (a boy of 15) had their only meeting. Scott alone of the company could identify a quotation from Langhorne on a print that interested Burns (see p. 78).

From the W. end of Princes St. Lothian Road (Pl. 24, 31) leads off to the S., passing between St. Cuthbert's Church and Princes St. Station. On the left is the *Usher Hall* (1914), a magnificent hall for public meetings and concerts, beside which stands the *Lyceum Theatre* (Pl. 31). The vacant space just beyond Morrison St. was formerly a canal basin ('Port Hopetoun') and perhaps may be occupied by important public buildings. From Tollcross (Pl. 38) the street on the left leads to Lauriston (Heriot's Hospital, etc.). Beyond the *King's Theatre* (Pl. 38, 39), in Leven St., we skirt the W. side of *Bruntsfield Links* (Pl. 39), once a favourite golfing ground of the citizens. The links formed part of the *Borough Muir*, which extended S.W. from the old Borough Loch (p. 50) and was a frequent gathering place for Scottish armies (see p. 53). On their E. side, within high walls, is the fine old mansion of Bruntsfield House. We are now in Merchiston, a district taking its name from an estate that belonged since 1483 to the family of Neper, Napair, or Napier, several of whose heads were provosts of Edinburgh. A little farther on Colinton Road diverges on the right.

Near the beginning of this road is *Merchiston Castle* (now a boys' boarding school), in which John Napier (1550–1617), inventor of logarithms, was born. The mansion, with its old gateway and square tower, dates from the 14th or 15th

century. The 'Napier Room' contains some interesting memorials.—The road goes viâ (1½ m. farther) the *Convent of the Sacred Heart* (formerly Craiglockhart Hydropathic) and (1¾ m.) *Redford Barracks* to (2½ m.) *Colinton* (p. 107).

In Churchill, diverging on the left for the Grange (p. 51), Dr. Chalmers died at No. 1 in 1847. In the wall at No. 69 Morningside Road, just above Morningside Church, is preserved the *Bore Stone*, said to be the stone on which the royal standard was planted while the Scottish army was mustering on the Borough Muir before Flodden. A short distance to the right is seen *Morningside Asylum*, just before we reach *Morningside Road Station* (p. 23). At the tramway terminus is the Braid Hills Hotel (p. 24). To the E. lie the *Braid Hills*, now a public park, with two frequented golf courses.

The New Town and West End

The New Town, in its narrower signification, embraces Princes St. and the rectangularly planned region to the N., with its squares and streets, those "draughty parallelograms," as Stevenson with perfect propriety calls them; but in common usage it means N. Edinburgh generally. The West End includes the fashionable residential district W. of Princes St. Station and Queensferry St. (Pl. 23, 24).

Princes St., the principal street of the New Town, has already been described (p. 26). From its W. end Hope St. leads N. into **Charlotte Square** (Pl. 17, 24), a handsome residential square, with the *Albert Memorial* (by Steell; 1876) in the middle and the ponderous domed church of *St. George* (1810–14) on the W. side. **George St.** (Pl. 17, 18), running thence to the E., is a fine street whose spacious dignity is apt to be overlooked by visitors preoccupied with the very different attractions of Princes Street. In its medial line statues of Chalmers, by Steell, and of William Pitt and George IV, both by Chantrey, stand at its intersection with the sides ascending from Princes St. On the E. side of Castle St., the first turning on the left, is 'poor No. 39,' Scott's House (Pl. 17) in 1800–26, where many of the Waverley Novels were written. On quitting it Scott wrote that it had sheltered him "from the prime of life to its decline." Soon after his marriage in 1797 Scott lived for a time at No. 107 George St. On the S. side of the street is the *Music Hall* (1843), containing a concert hall and assembly rooms; and at No. 45 is 'Blackwoods,' the famous publishing house. The church of *St. Andrew*, at the W. end of George St., is notable as the church where the actual 'Disruption' took place in 1843, when 470 ministers, seceding from the Established Church for conscience' sake, marched thence in

a body to Tanfield Hall at Canonmills (p. 58) to found the dissenting Free Church of Scotland.—**St. Andrew Square** (Pl. 19), a pendant to Charlotte Square, is characterized by the handsome bank buildings on its E. side. In the central garden rises the *Melville Monument*, a fluted column, 150 ft. high (incl. the statue), supporting a statue of Henry Dundas, 1st Viscount Melville (1742–1811). The *Gladstone Memorial*, with a statue of the great statesman and allegorical figures, on the W. side of the square, is by Pittendrigh McGillivray (1917).

During the season St. Andrew Square is the starting-point of the charabancs plying to places of interest in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

Parallel with George St. on the N., and cutting across the face of the slope that descends steeply towards the Forth, is **Queen St.** (Pl. 17, 18), one-sided like Princes St., and skirted by pleasant gardens. At its E. end, in a tall building of red sandstone, dedicated by the munificence of J. R. Findlay, a proprietor of 'The Scotsman,' to 'the illustration of Scottish history,' are the ***Scottish National Portrait Gallery** and the ***Museum of Antiquities.** The building, in a 13th cent. Gothic style, designed by Sir Rowand Anderson, is embellished on the exterior with statues of illustrious Scotsmen by Scottish sculptors. Both collections are open free on week-days 10–5 or 11–4; on Sun. 2–4 or 5. Sticks and umbrellas are given up at the entrance. The Portrait Gallery is on the right of the central hall, the Museum of Antiquities on the left.

Portrait Gallery. This most interesting and valuable collection is admirably arranged, mainly on a chronological system, and there is an excellent brief official guide (3*d.*). Though its importance is chiefly historical, the gallery contains some works of high artistic value. We note only a few of the interesting portraits in each room. From the central hall, in which are Flaxman's statue of Burns and other sculptures, we turn to the right.

Room I (16–17th cent.), on the ground-floor. To the left: 836–840. *James I* (murdered, 1437), *James II* (accidentally killed, 1460), *James III* (murdered, 1488), *James IV* (killed at Flodden, 1513), and *James V* (d. 1542).—*Mary, Queen of Scots* (d. 1587), by Pierre Oudry (so-called 'Cobham Portrait,' a contemporary version of the 'Sheffield Portrait').—228. *Mary, Queen of Scots*, in white mourning for her first husband, Francis I of France.—119. *Mary, Queen of Scots* (the 'Ratisbon Portrait').—*James VI* (d. 1625), three portraits.—*Queen Elizabeth of Bohemia*, attrib. to M. Miereveld.—*Charles I* (d. 1649), after Van Dyck.—*Lady Arabella Stuart* (1575–1615), by M. Gheeraedts.—*Marquis of Argyll* (1598–1661).—*George Jamesone* (d. 1644), the 'Scottish Van Dyck,' by himself.—*Marie Beatrix of Este*, by Wissing.—*General Monk* (d. 1670).

—*Charles II* (d. 1685), attrib. to Hanneman.—*William III* (d. 1702).—In the window cases are interesting autographs, portrait medals, and coins.—We ascend to the upper floor.

Room II (18th cent.). To the left: *Gen. Wade* (d. 1748), maker of the Highland roads.—*Allan Ramsay* (d. 1784), the artist.—*Inauguration of Robert Burns.*—*Allan Ramsay* (d. 1758), the poet.—*Fletcher of Saltoun* (d. 1716).—*James VIII* (the 'Old Pretender'; d. 1766), his wife *Princess Maria Clementina Sobieski* (d. 1765), and their sons, *Charles Edward* ('Bonny Prince Charlie,' the 'Young Pretender'; d. 1788) and *Henry* (Cardinal York, the last of the Stewarts; d. 1807).—*James Boswell* (d. 1795), biographer of Johnson.—*James Thomson*, author of 'The Seasons,' by P. Van der Banck.—*William Hamilton of Bangour* (d. 1754), by Gavin Hamilton.—*David Hume* (d. 1776), by Allan Ramsay.—*Flora Macdonald* (d. 1790), after Allan Ramsay. The most interesting exhibit in this room, however, is the screen with six portraits of *Robert Burns* (1759–1796), which repay comparison. On the reverse, *Jean Armour* (1767–1834), Burns's 'Bonnie Jean,' by J. A. Gilfillan.

Room III (19th cent.). Here the main interest centres on the various paintings, the miniature, and the bust of *Sir Walter Scott* (1771–1832) and the portraits of his friends and contemporaries. *Prof. Wilson* (Christopher North; d. 1854), by Watson Gordon and by Raeburn.—*Archibald Constable* (d. 1827), by A. Geddes.—*James Watt* (d. 1819), by J. Henning.—*Sir David Wilkie* (d. 1841), by Thos. Phillips and by Sir Wm. Beechey.—*Neil Gow* (d. 1807), by Raeburn; *Thomas De Quincey* (d. 1859), by Watson Gordon.

Room IV (19th cent.). *Queen Victoria* (d. 1901), by Chalon (1838).—*Lady Nairne* (d. 1845), poet, by Watson Gordon.—*Sir Colin Campbell* (d. 1863), by Barker.—*Edward Irving* (d. 1834), by John Allan.—Four interesting portraits of *Thomas Carlyle* (d. 1881).—*Dr. Chalmers* (d. 1847), by Wm. Bonner and by Sir D. MacNee.—*Dr. John Brown* (d. 1887), by Reid.—*Gen. Sir Charles Napier* (d. 1860), by G. Jones.—*Prof. John Stuart Blackie* (d. 1895), by Sir Geo. Reid.—*R. L. Stevenson* (d. 1894), by Count Nerli (1892).—*Prof. David Masson* (d. 1907), by Reid.—*Gladstone* (d. 1898), two portraits.

Room V contains drawings, engravings, and silhouettes.

We now cross the Central Hall, in which are mural paintings illustrating Scottish history, while above the arches is a processional frieze of noted Scottish men and women, all by W. Hole.

Museum of Antiquities. Room I illustrates the earlier ages of Scottish history. On the left, as we enter, are Roman antiquities found in Scotland, including several altars and the important and varied series of finds from Newstead, near Melrose (p. 90). A standard case near the middle of the room, on

the N. side, contains the '*Treasure of Traprain Law' (p. 6), a collection of church plate (770 oz.), found in 1919 in a crushed and broken condition and supposed to have been the cache of an early pirate. The workmanship and style are Roman, chiefly of the 4th century. In the next standard case but one are a number of carved stone balls (of the early Iron Age) of a kind peculiar to Scotland and perhaps used as mace-heads or weights.—By the wall at the end of the room are cases with *Gold Ornaments of the Bronze Age; massive silver chains of double rings occurring only in Scotland (early Christian era); facsimiles of famous Scottish brooches, etc. As we return by the other side of the room: Cinerary urns; stone implements; bronze swords and blades; socketed bronze axe-heads; stone axes, including one with its original handle (in the second table case from the exit); flint implements, etc.—We descend to the ground-floor.

Room II. Besides many historical and personal relics, this room contains a remarkable collection of mediæval antiquities and later objects, which throw a welcome light upon allusions in Burns, Scott, and other Scottish authors. Over the entrance door are a Covenanters' flag from Drumclog (p. 166) and the Cavers Standard, said to have been carried by Douglas at the battle of Otterburn (1388). Adjacent is a case with the Lamont Harp. We turn to the left to the collection of casts and originals of Scottish carved stones. On the wall are flags, including a Covenanters' flag from Bothwell Bridge (p. 130). *L.F. 4 is the famous 'Blue Blanket,' or craftsmen's banner, which was presented to the burgesses by James III and accompanied them to Flodden. The name is said to have been first used in contempt by James VI.—The standard cases on the left side of the room contain Scottish mediæval antiquities. *Case I.* Bell and crosier of St. Fillan; bells of characteristic square shape; communion plate in pewter.—*Case II.* Collecting ladles, pulpit sand-glasses, and other church relics. On the other side, Queen Mary's harp (so called); chessmen of walrus ivory (12th cent.); bagpipes, touting-horns, and other musical instruments.—*Case III.* Clothing; military head gear.—By the window, kegs of butter discovered in morasses. —*Case IV.* Broadswords (Andrea Ferraras) with basket hilts; powder-horns, pistols, dirks.—*Case on the Right.* Targes.—*Table Case by the Window.* Tobacco pipes; snuff-mulls, etc.—*Table Case opposite.* Purses, sporran clasps; Highland brooches.—*Tall Case by the Wall.* Remarkable collection of two-handed swords (15–16th cent.); L.A. 45. Huge ceremonial sword.—*Desk Case.* Rings, watches, ornaments; collection of pins (1608–1831). *Next Desk Case.* Spurs (13–18th cent.); stirrups; jougs or branks, thumbscrews (17th

cent.; used for Covenanters); belt of penance. **Last Flat Case.* Personal Relics: necklace, fans and locket worn by Mary, Queen of Scots at her execution; letter with her autograph signature; 'Napier's bones' and wooden rods said to have been used by Napier of Merchiston (p. 52); lock of Prince Charlie's hair; snuff-mull and calling-card of the Ettrick Shepherd; baby-basket used by Sir Walter Scott's mother; lantern, keys, and sword-stick of Deacon Brodie (p. 35); Jennie Geddes's stool (p. 36); spurs worn by Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen; Neil Gow's punch ladle; Johnny Faa's charter chest; Lady Grisell Baillie's three-cornered lantern; Robert Burns's pistols; panes of glass with inscription by Burns.—Adjacent is a pulpit from St. Giles's.

In the recess at the end of the hall are querns, sculptured stones; dugout canoes; primitive implements; Maiden, or guillotine, by which were beheaded Regent Morton (1581), the Marquis of Argyll (1661), and the Earl of Argyll (1685). In the corner, Sea-chest of Alexander Selkirk, the original of 'Robinson Crusoe'; adjacent Stool and Gown of Repentance.

We return by the other side of the hall. *Flat Window Case.* Early golf balls of leather stuffed with feathers.—*Next case.* Tools, implements, etc.—*3rd Case.* Keys, locks, tirling-pins; bunch of keys found in Loch Leven; key of Glasgow Tolbooth.—*Standard Cases. 1.* Spinning wheels; hand-looms from the Fair Isle. *2.* Lighting appliances, lanterns, cruisies, wall-lanterns, candle moulds. *3 & 4.* Domestic utensils; horn spoons, meal-bowls; dugout meal-bowl; quaichs, horn cups, toddy ladles, mustard-mull, etc.

Proceeding W. along Queen St., now very largely occupied by offices, we pass the *Philosophical Institution* (established in 1832), the *Royal College of Physicians*, with its imposing front, and the *Edinburgh Ladies' College* (No. 70), a leading girls' school, founded in 1695 by the Merchant Company. Sir Henry Bishop (1786–1853) lived at No. 22 in 1842; Sir James Y. Simpson (p. 109) died at No. 52; Christopher North lived for a time at No. 53 and Lord Jeffrey at No. 62. At the W. end of the street is a small monument to Catherine Sinclair (1800–64), author of 'Holiday House.'

To the N. and N.W. of Queen St. extends a more or less fashionable residential district with quiet grey streets and substantial houses, conspicuous among which is *Moray Place* (Pl. 17), a spacious circle of fine large mansions, in one of which (No. 24) Francis Jeffrey died in 1850. No. 17 Heriot Row, which runs thence E., skirting the S. side of Queen St. Gardens, was the home of Robert Louis Stevenson, during the 'Sturm und Drang' of his Edinburgh life, from 1857 until 1873. As we progress N. the streets and houses become simpler, and beyond Moray Place and Royal Circus is the humbler district of Stockbridge (Pl. 10).

From Princes St. a convenient tramway service, beginning at Hanover St. and intersecting George St. and Queen St.,

descends the steep Dundas St. and Pitt St. to *Canonmills* (Pl. 4), where it crosses the Water of Leith (p. 59), going on viâ Howard Place and Inverleith Row to Trinity (p. 64). In Henderson Row, which diverges to the left at the foot of Pitt St., is the *Edinburgh Academy* (Pl. 3), a leading boys' school, founded in 1823. Warriston Road, short of the bridge, leads, on the right, to *Warriston Cemetery*.—No. 8 Howard Place (beyond Pl. 4), where Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–94) was born, is now the ***Stevenson Memorial House** (adm. daily 10–4 or 5; 6*d.*), containing a most interesting collection of personal relics, letters, and MSS.; books by or about R. L. S.; portraits; photographs and views. There is also a collection of articles that belonged to 'Cummy' (Alison Cunningham, "my second Mother, my first Wife") and a cabinet made by Deacon Brodie (p. 35) and used by R. L. S. and W. E. Henley.—In Inverleith Row, a few yards farther on, is the entrance to the ***Royal Botanic Garden** and **Arboretum** (open free daily 9 till dusk; Sun. 11 till dusk), an admirably arranged and beautiful domain (c. 60 acres), notable both for its scientific value and for its fine views of Edinburgh. The *Rock Garden* is an especially beautiful feature.

The Arboretum has an exit into Arboretum Road, separating it from Inverleith Public Park (Pl. 2). Turning to the left, we follow Arboretum Avenue to Stockbridge (Pl. 10). Raeburn Place (Pl. 9), diverging on the right, is named after Sir Henry Raeburn (1756–1823), who was born in the vicinity. It leads past the Edinburgh Academy Cricket Ground, in which there is the interesting survival of an ancient bow-butt, and is continued by *Comely Bank*, where, at No. 21, Thomas Carlyle spent the first eighteen months of his married life (1826–28). Comely Bank goes on to Craigleith with its great quarry (station, see p. 23). The elaborate building, with tower and spire, on the hill to the right is *Fettes College* (Pl. 1), an important public school for boys, administered on the lines of the great English public schools. It was opened in 1870 from funds bequeathed in 1836 by Sir William Fettes, a wealthy banker.

West End. From the W. end of Princes St. Queensferry St. (Pl. 24, 25) leads N.W. to the Dean Bridge. The broad Melville St., in which is a monument to the 2nd Viscount Melville (1802–61), diverges on the left for the episcopal **Cathedral of St. Mary** (Pl. 23), designed by Sir Gilbert Scott (d. 1878), one of the largest Gothic churches erected in Great Britain since the Reformation. Begun in 1874, with funds bequeathed by the Misses Barbara and Mary Walker of Coates, it was consecrated in 1879, though the W. towers were not completed until 1915 and 1917. The height of the central spire is 276 ft. and the length of the building is 260 ft. The interior is severe but very impressive. The reredos was the gift of Scottish ladies. The chapter-house was added in 1890. To the N. of the cathedral is the fine old *East Coates House* (16th cent.), now the choir-school. From the W. end of the church Palmerston Place leads S. towards Haymarket Station (p. 59).—The ***Dean Bridge** (Pl. 16),

106 ft., is one of Telford's best designs (1832). It spans the *Water of Leith*, once a polluted stream, but now as clear as a Highland burn, with banks prettily laid out in ornamental gardens.

Upstream, far below the bridge, is seen the little hamlet of *Dean*, with its mills, where Catriona lived with Lady Allardyce. We may descend to the stream by the road to the left of the bridge and follow its banks downwards to Stockbridge (p. 57), passing *St. Bernard's Well* (Pl. 16), a little Doric domed temple, dating from 1789 and restored in 1887 (small fee for drinking the water). The statue of Hygieia is by D. W. Stevenson.

At the N. end of the bridge is the handsome *Trinity Episcopal Church*, a little beyond which we enter the broad Queensferry Road, which skirts the N. side of the *Dean Cemetery* (Pl. 15). In this beautiful burial-ground, opened in 1845, rest many men of note: Lord Jeffrey, Lord Cockburn, Prof. John Wilson, Sir Archibald Alison, the historian, Prof. Aytoun, James Nasmyth, inventor of the steam hammer, Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald, and many more.—Beyond the Dean Cemetery is *Daniel Stewart's Hospital* (Pl. 15), now a boys' day school, founded in 1814, with buildings in an Elizabethan style dating from 1849–53.—Queensferry Road joins Craigleith Road at Craigleith Station (see p. 23).

To the S.W. Princes St. is prolonged by Shandwick Place and its continuation to *Haymarket Station* (Pl. 29, 30), where Dalry Road diverges on the left. Keeping straight on, however, we pass in front of *Donaldson's Hospital* (Pl. 29), another, and one of the finest, of the educational foundations by wealthy citizens. James Donaldson (d. 1830) bequeathed over £200,000 for the education of 300 boys and girls, one-half of whom are deaf and dumb. The fine building is a masterpiece by Playfair. Visitors are admitted on Wed. and Fri. (2.30–4), by order from the Treasurer at 61 Castle St.—Beyond Murrayfield Station (p. 23) Roseburn St. diverges on the left for the new football ground of the *Scottish Rugby Union*, where international and other important matches are played.—The road crosses the Water of Leith at *Coltbridge*. A body of dragoons stationed here to oppose Prince Charles Stewart in 1745 were so alarmed by the approach of the Highlanders that they incontinently fled, dashing down the Lang Gait (Princes St.), and not drawing bridle till they reached Prestonpans, c. 9 m. distant, a flight that is known as the 'Canter of Coltbridge.'—About ½ m. farther, beyond a side-road (l.) leading to Pinkhill Station (p. 23), is the ***Scottish Zoological Park** (*Rfmts.*), very attractively laid out, on the slope of Corstorphine Hill, with a good collection of animals, exhibited in the modern style, as far as possible under natural conditions. The park is open on week-days from 9 till dusk, on Sun. 2 till dusk (adm. Mon., Thurs., and Fri. 1/, Tues., Wed., and Sat. 9*d.*; Sun. 1/).

The road goes on (½ m. more) to **Corstorphine,** an ancient village now within the city boundary, with an interesting *Church*, founded as a collegiate church in 1429. On the S.W. is a belfry tower, with an octagonal spire, and the older or unrestored portions have roofs of flagstones. In the interior are preserved the sedilia and two recessed tombs, with effigies of the Forrester family, by whom the building was founded. Corstorphine is the terminus of a short branch-railway from Edinburgh. *Corstorphine Hill* (520 ft.), on the N., is crowned by the Clermiston Tower, erected in 1872, the year after the Scott centenary. A by-way, passing behind the Zoological Park, crosses the hill to Ravelston; at the point known as *Rest and be Thankful*, noted for its view to Edinburgh and the Forth, David Balfour and Alan Breck parted on the last page in 'Kidnapped,' though they met again in 'Catriona.'

Eastern Edinburgh

From the General Post Office, at the E. end of Princes St., we follow Waterloo Place (Pl. 19, 20), which, crossing Low Calton by the Regent Bridge, is continued to the E. by Regent Road (tramway to Portobello, etc., see p. 24). On the right, immediately beyond the bridge, an inconspicuous flight of steps ascends from a doorway in the retaining wall to the *Old Calton Burying Ground*, in which are the tombs of David Hume (1711–76) and other Scottish worthies. The tall Obelisk, or 'Martyrs Monument,' commemorates five political reformers who were sentenced to transportation for sedition in 1793–94, at a time when Government was alarmed by the Reign of Terror and other events in France. The fine Lincoln Monument here, the earliest monument (1893) to Lincoln on this side of the Atlantic, is dedicated also to the Scottish-American soldiers who fell in the American Civil War (1861–65). On the same side of the street is the castellated *Calton Jail*, a large county prison dating from the early 19th cent., but now disused and superseded by a new prison at Saughton.

Opposite rises the ***Calton Hill** (c. 350 ft.), which, with its monuments, fills in the vista from Princes St. so effectively, while itself commanding magnificent views. "Of all places for a view," remarks Stevenson, "the Calton Hill is perhaps the best; since you can see the Castle, which you lose from the Castle; and Arthur's Seat, which you cannot see from Arthur's Seat." The hill is accessible by a flight of steps opposite the prison, or by a roadway beside the High School gate, farther E. Near the top of the steps a reproduction of the monument of Lysicrates ('the Lantern of Demosthenes') at Athens commemorates Prof. Dugald Stewart (p. 167), and

farther N. are a monument to Prof. John Playfair (1748–1819), the mathematician, and the buildings of the *City Observatory*. The tallest structure on the hill is *Nelson's Monument* (102 ft. high; open daily 10–7, in winter 10–3; adm. 3*d*.), which it is customary to liken to a 'spy-glass or a butter-churn' (time-ball, see p. 32); but the most prominent is the unfinished *National Monument*, commemorating the fallen in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns. This building, intended to be a reproduction of the Parthenon, was begun in 1822, but after the erection of the present twelve columns (each of which is said to have cost £1000) funds gave out. The descent on the N. side of the hill leads to Greenside and Leith Walk (p. 62).

Farther on Regent Road passes below the ***Royal High School,** the finest of the many fine classical buildings in Edinburgh, which occupies a commanding position on the S. slope of the Calton Hill. The original building of 1825–29, by Thomas Hamilton, an old High School boy, is a happy adaptation of the temple of Theseus at Athens. The school claims to trace its history back to the 12th cent., and its lists of pupils show the names of many famous Scotsmen. Before 1829 it stood in the Old Town (p. 49).

The view opens on the right, across the valley to Arthur's Seat. *Burns's Monument*, on the right, is another classical design by Hamilton (1830), apparently inspired by the Lysicrates Monument. On the slope below lies the New Calton Burying Ground.—Abbey Mount diverges on the right for Holyrood (comp. p. 45) just before we join the old London road coming from Greenside (p. 62), which we follow to *Jock's Lodge*, a group of houses with Piershill Barracks, now occupied by artillery. Immediately short of the barracks Restalrig Road strikes off on the left for **Restalrig Church** (apply at the house beside the churchyard gate) and the quaint old Craigentinny House.

The church, a very early foundation with a chequered history, was destroyed in 1560 as 'a monument of idolatry,' but was restored in 1837 and again in 1910. Adjoining is a small 15th cent. hexagonal chapel, with a groined roof supported by a central pillar. This was restored in 1908, but the new pavement was burst by a water spring below it, and the building, at one time regarded as a chapter-house, is identified as the *Chapel of St. Triduana*, whose spring was once resorted to for diseases of the eye. St. Triduana, or Tredwall, was a noble virgin of Colossæ who accompanied St. Regulus (p. 266) to Scotland and died at Restalrig; being praised for the beauty of her eyes, she plucked them out as an acceptable sacrifice.—The barony of Restalrig was sold in 1604 by Robert Logan, the Gowrie conspirator (p. 219), to the Balmerino family, from whom, on the attainder of the 6th Lord Balmerino in 1746, it passed to the Earl of Moray.

On the left of the old London road extend the sewer-irrigated Craigentinny Meadows, and just beyond Restalrig Avenue (l.; c. ¼ m. beyond Piershill Barracks), we may enter by an iron gate ('Craigentinny Bowling Club') to inspect

the remarkable tomb of William Henry Miller of Craigentinny (1789–1848), founder of the famous Britwell Library. This isolated structure is in the form of a lofty classic sarcophagus tomb, and on the sides are two admirable bas-reliefs by Alfred Gatley (d. 1863), known as the *Craigentinny Marbles* and representing the Overthrow of Pharaoh in the Red Sea and the Song of Moses and Miriam.

About ½ m. farther on we reach *Portobello* (p. 71).

Leith. Newhaven. Granton

Leith, which has three stations (Leith, North Leith, and Leith Central) may be reached by railway from either Waverley Station or Princes St. Station, as well as by frequent tramway services. *Granton* is served by tramways Nos. 8, 13, and 14.

Leith (80,488 inhab. in 1911), officially the 'Port of Leith,' one of the chief seaports of Scotland, is situated on the Forth, at the mouth of the Water of Leith, which divides it into North Leith and South Leith. Immediately contiguous to Edinburgh, with no apparent line of division, it was included within the extended boundaries of that city in 1920. Though of ancient foundation, its modern interests are mainly maritime and commercial, but it has preserved a few memorials of antiquity. Steamers from Leith, see pp. 18, 20.

History. From the days of Robert the Bruce until 1832, Leith was under the 'superiority' of Edinburgh, a relationship that was the cause of frequent friction; but from the Reform Bill of 1832 until 1920 it had a municipality of its own. As the port of the capital Leith is prominent both in Scottish history and Scottish song. It was frequently attacked by the English, and was devastated by them in 1544 and 1547. Many of the Stewart kings welcomed their brides at the shore of Leith. Mary, Queen of Scots, landed here in 1561 on her return from France, a maiden of nineteen. George IV, who landed here in 1822, was the first Hanoverian king to visit Scotland. Leith was the headquarters of Mary of Guise during her struggle with the Lords of the Congregation, and in 1559 beat off their attack, in which they were aided by the English. Of the citadel, erected by Cromwell in 1650 and seized by a Highland Jacobite force in 1715, there are practically no remains.

Leith Street (Pl. 19), which descends steeply N.E. from the E. end of Princes St., skirting the district of Greenside (r.) at the W. base of the Calton Hill (p. 60), is continued by the broad *Leith Walk* (Pl. 13, 7) to the Central Station in S. Leith. On the left we pass the *Theatre Royal* (Pl. 9; in Broughton St.), adjoined by the Roman Catholic *Cathedral of St. Mary*, then Picardy Place (Pl. 12, 13), recalling a settlement of French weavers in the employment of the British Linen Co., and the quarter of Pilrig, mentioned in 'Catriona.' Thomas Carlyle lodged near Leith Walk about 1823, and that street is identified with the 'Rue St. Thomas de l'Enfer,' of the Everlasting No in 'Sartor Resartus.'

From the statue of Queen Victoria (1907), at the foot of Leith Walk, three streets radiate towards the N. Constitution

EDINBURGH
Trinity 1 m.
Queensferry, Forth Bridge
Stirling, Glasgow
Zoological Park
INVERLEITH PUBLIC PARK
ARBORETUM
Royal Botanic Gardens
Peters Tollege
Moredun Ho
Carrington Ho
Grange Cricket Gr
Ancient Bow Butt
Sports Gd
Curling Pond
Tanfield
Edinburgh Academy
Dean Br
Water of Leith
STOCKBRIDGE
Learmonth Gdns
Learmonth Ter
School
QUEENSFERRY ROAD
BUCKINGHAM TERRACE
Dean Ch
Cemetery
Dean Cemetery
Gardens
Water of Leith
Queen
Victoria Jubilee Nurses Home
Dean Bridge
Bells Mills
Mill Lade
Dovecot
Donaldsons Hospital
Douglas Cres
Glenogle Cres
Melville Drive
Melville Terrace
Lauriston Place
Forrest Road
Chalmers Hospital
Infirmary
Surgical Hospital
Royal Maternity Hospital
Lauriston Castle
Cramond Br
Cramond Rd
Ferry Rd
Trinity
Granton Rd
Granton Pier
Granton Harbour
Granton Gas Works
Granton Station
Caledonian Railway
Caledonian Distillery
Brewery
Rubber Works
Dairy
Dairy Rd
Brandfield
Haymarket
LMS Coal Depot
Haymarket Station
Haymarket Terrace
Morrison St
Fountain Bridge
Fountain Brewery
Fountainbridge
Castle Terrace
Lothian Rd
Princes St
West Princes St Gdns
Cathedral
Ch
Hall
Library
Theatre
Museum
Gallery
Exhibition Hall
Usher Hall
Lyceum Theatre
Empire Theatre
Kings Theatre
Post Office
Police Station
Fire Station
Hospital
Infirmary
Sch
Coll
Brunstfield
Carlops
Midcalder
Copyright
Scale of ½ Mile
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 Yards

Newhaven 1½ m.
Leith ½ m.
Portobello, Berwick
Meadow
Gardens
ROYAL TERRACE
CALTON HILL
Gardens
REGENT TERRACE
CALTON ROAD
WAVERLEY STATION
PRINCES STREET
HOLYROOD PALACE
KINGS PARK
THE QUEENS DRIVE
CRAGS
Meadow Ground
Roslin, Perthes
Metres
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800

St., the most easterly, is a busy commercial street in which are the *Townhall* and the *Post Office*. A little to the E. of it are *Leith Links*, on which Charles I was playing golf when the news of the Irish rebellion in 1641 reached him. On the links are two mounds supposed to have been raised for batteries, either in the time of Mary of Guise or of Cromwell. —Kirkgate is the old main street of Leith. On the right is the church of *St. Mary*, dating from the 15th cent. but much restored. John Logan, a claimant to be the author of the 'Ode to the Cuckoo' (comp. p. 257), was minister of this church (1773–86), and in the cemetery lies John Home (1722–1808), author of 'Douglas,' who was born in Leith. Nearly opposite the church is the *Trinity House*, founded in 1555 as a charitable institution, but rebuilt in 1817 and now the seat of a corporation for the licensing of pilots. It contains a portrait of Adm. Lord Duncan, by Raeburn, a picture of Vasco da Gama rounding the Cape, by David Scott, and other interesting paintings. In Water St., which continues Kirkgate to Bernard St., or in one of the parallel streets, stood the house of Mary of Guise. Tolbooth Wynd, leading W. from the foot of Kirkgate, recalls the ancient tolbooth (demolished in 1819) in which Secretary Lethington (c. 1528–73) is said to have poisoned himself, but both the place and the deed are doubtful. The wynd debouches on the Water of Leith between the Coal Hill (l.) and the Shore (r.). The father and grandfather of W. E. Gladstone were corn-merchants in the Coal Hill, before the first removed to Liverpool. The Shore was the old landing place and a stone on the quay wall records the landing of George IV in 1822. Here stood also the old Council House.

From the N. end of Constitution St., Bernard St. and Commercial St. skirt the *Docks*. In addition to two small graving docks, Leith has six capacious dock-basins, and a large new one is proposed. The harbour entrance is protected by two piers, each over 1000 yds. in length. Near the end of Commercial St. are some faint traces of the citadel of 1650, and a little farther on is *Leith Fort*, erected in 1779, but now of no defensive strength.

To the W. of Leith is **Newhaven,** a fishing port, noted for its fish dinners and for the conservative peculiarities of its fishing population, which is of Dutch or Danish origin. The Newhaven fishers seldom marry outside their own ranks; the men are distinguished for hardy daring, and the women for their physical strength, testified by the heavy loads of fish they bear in their creels. Clad in a peculiar costume of many heavy petticoats, Newhaven fishwives are still to be seen in the streets of Edinburgh hawking their fish.

Newhaven is adjoined on the W. by *Trinity*, a pleasant residential suburb, and farther W. is **Granton,** a creation of the Duke of Buccleuch, who began the construction of the spacious harbour in 1835. Before the building of the Forth Bridge the ferry from Granton to Burntisland was a link in a main line to the N., and a ferry steamer still plies four times daily (see p. 259).

Excursions from Edinburgh

Opportunities for excursions from Edinburgh, long or short, by road or rail, are innumerable, and are very visibly pressed upon the attention of the summer visitor. The tramway cars, the Corporation omnibuses, the regular motor-car services of the Scottish Motor Traction Co., and the suburban railways (see pp. 23, 24) provide convenient access to many interesting points in the nearer or farther environs. Below we describe three favourite excursions by road.

Midlothian, or *Edinburghshire*, is one of the smaller Scottish counties and its interest, certainly its historic interest, centres mainly in the capital, which now occupies 50 sq. m. in the N., including almost the entire seaboard of c. 12 miles. On the S. Edinburgh is girt by a pleasant zone of attractive country, with some of the best agricultural land in Britain, and farther S., where the Pentlands rise in the S.W. and the Moorfoots to the S.E., we find ourselves among the lonely hills. Midlothian farms and farming are famous, and paper-making and sea-fishing are other chief industries, while there is coal-mining towards the E. The battlefields of Pinkie (1547), Carberry Hill (1567), and Rullion Green (1666) are in this county; among its ancient castles are Craigmillar, Roslin, Borthwick, and Crichton; Dalkeith Palace and Newbattle Abbey are stately mansions.

From Edinburgh to Dalkeith (railway, see p. 75; omnibus, see p. 24). Dalkeith lies 7 m. S.E. of Edinburgh. The Old Dalkeith Road, the direct continuation of St. Leonard's St. (Pl. 41, 42), passes within ½ m. of Craigmillar Castle, but the New Dalkeith Road, which continues the line of 'the Bridges' and Nicolson St. (see p. 52) to Newington and (2 m.) the hamlet of *Nether Liberton*, is more usually chosen, though it passes 1 m. S.W. of Craigmillar. At Nether Liberton we diverge to the left from the Penicuik Road (comp. p. 75), and thence we ascend, passing the grounds of Inch House, to (c. 3 m.) the U.F. church of Liberton, beside the golf course and c. ½ m. N.E. of its village (p. 65).

A road, skirting the N.E. side of the golf course, strikes hence left to join (⅛ m.) the old road, where we turn right, then left, to reach (c. 1 m.) the picturesque ruin of ***Craigmillar Castle** (free daily), lying ½ m. S. of Duddingston station (p. 45). Craigmillar, a favourite residence of Mary, Queen of Scots, consists of a lofty square keep of the 14th or 15th cent., to which large additions were afterwards made. Visitors inspect the vaulted halls, the small chamber known as Queen Mary's, and the dungeons, and ascend the staircase (1661) to the top, which commands a renowned view. The castle belonged to the Preston family until 1760. Here the Earl of Mar, brother of James III, was imprisoned in 1477 on a charge of treason, and here (or in Edinburgh) he is said to have been bled to death. James V as a boy spent some time at Craigmillar when the pest was raging in Edinburgh. Mary came hither to recruit in 1566 after her illness at

Jedburgh (p. 94), and here before the year closed she held the secret conference with Bothwell, Argyll, Huntly, and Maitland that led to the murder of Darnley. —A group of houses on the Old Dalkeith Road is known as *Little France*, recalling the quarters there of some of Mary's French attendants.

Beyond Greenend we pass (4¼ m.) *Gilmerton*, with its large cave (station, see p. 75).—7 m. **Dalkeith** (*Cross Keys*), a little town (7238 inhab.), with a considerable grain market, is situated between the North and South Esk. Halfway down the main street, which extends to (½ m.) the gates of Dalkeith House, is the ancient Gothic church of *St. Nicholas*, restored in 1852. In the roofless E. apse, the burial chapel of the Douglases and Buccleuchs, is the tomb of Anne, Duchess of Buccleuch (1651–1732; see below), to whom the 'last minstrel' sang his lay at Newark (p. 84). **Dalkeith House,** or *Dalkeith Palace*, seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, contains a fine collection of paintings and some relics of Monmouth, and the gardens and vineries are celebrated. The very extensive park, in which the North and South Esk meet, is open to the public on Wed. and Sat. in the absence of the family.

Dalkeith House, mainly built or rebuilt for Duchess Anne c. 1700 by Sir John Vanbrugh, is a heavy imitation of the palace of Loo in Holland. The original stronghold was given in the 12th cent. by David I to the Grahams, from whom it passed to the Douglases of Liddesdale. In 1642 the estate was sold to Francis Scott, 2nd Earl of Buccleuch, who left two daughters. General Monk, as the custodier of the elder sister (d. 1661), resided at Dalkeith House for five years (1654–59), and here the Restoration is said to have been planned. Anne, the younger sister, married the Duke of Monmouth (executed in 1685), and in 1663 the pair were created Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. Froissart visited Dalkeith for a fortnight in 1364 (he spells it Alvest); other noted visitors were James VI (1581 and 1617), Charles I (1633), Prince Charles Stewart (1745), George IV (1822), Queen Victoria, and Edward VII.

The scene of 'The Gray Brother,' an unfinished ballad by Scott, was Burndale, afterwards named Gilmerton Grange, near Dalkeith; and in the poem many of the famous spots in the pretty valley of the Esk are lovingly recalled:

> "Who knows not Melville's beechy grove
> And Roslin's rocky glen,
> Dalkeith, whom all the virtues love,
> And classic Hawthornden?"

Melville Castle (p. 76) stands c. 1½ m. W. of Dalkeith, 'Newbattle's oaks' (p. 80) c. 1 m. S.; Hawthornden (p. 76) and Roslin (p. 66) lie c. 3 and 4 m. S.W.; 'Auchendinny's hazel glade' and 'haunted Woodhouselee' (p. 76) a little farther on in the same direction.—Lasswade (p. 76), Scott's residence for some years, is c. 2 m. S.W. of Dalkeith.

FROM EDINBURGH TO ROSLIN (railway, see p. 75; omnibus, see p. 24), 7½ m. The most direct route follows the Dalkeith road (see above) to *Nether Liberton*, whence we proceed straight on uphill to (3 m.) *Liberton* ('Leper Town'), with its conspicuous square pinnacled church tower. At (5 m.) *Straiton* a road on the left offers a detour to Roslin (9½ m.) viâ Hawthornden; but we keep straight on to (6½ m.) *Bilston Inn* before turning to the left for (7½ m.) *Roslin*.

A slightly longer but preferable route leads from the W. end of Princes St. To (2½ m.) the tramway terminus near the Braid Hills Hotel, see p. 53. About 1 m. farther on we reach the cross-roads known as *Fairmilehead*, whence the branch on the left leads to Kaimes and Liberton, the branch on the right to Colinton (2 m.).

Half-a-mile along the road to Colinton and a few yards short of the white-washed 'Hunters' Tryst,' the rendezvous of the Six Foot Club mentioned in 'St. Ives,' a by-road diverges on the left for (½ m. more) **Swanston,** the Pentland village with *Swanston Cottage*, which R. L. Stevenson loved so dearly and which plays its romantic part in 'St. Ives.' From 1867 till 1881 this simple cottage was the holiday home of the Stevenson family; it now belongs to the city of Edinburgh and contains some relics of R. L. S., but is not open to the public. From the village we regain the Roslin road by a path skirting the N. side of Lothianburn golf course.—Beyond the Hunters' Tryst we take the first turning on the left and, passing a column in memory of Rullion Green (p. 75), reach *Colinton*, where the manse is another Stevenson shrine (see p. 107).

About ½ m. beyond Fairmilehead we pass Lothianburn Golf Course and the beginning of the path leading to Swanston (see above), and a little farther on is *Hillend Park*, a pleasant public park on the breezy slopes of the Pentlands.

From the next fork the road on the right (the Biggar road), running on to Carlops (14 m. from Edinburgh), for Habbie's Howe (see below), skirts the S.E. slope of the **Pentland Hills,** which are traversed by footpaths, affording opportunities for many delightful walks. The range, the highest point of which is *Scald Law* (1898 ft.), begins c. 3 m. S. of Edinburgh and stretches towards the S.W. for c. 16 m. with an average breadth of c. 4½ m.; in its N. part are many reservoirs. On its N.W. side it is skirted by the road from Edinburgh to Lanark. Among the most convenient starting points for expeditions across or among the hills are the railway stations of Colinton (p. 107), Currie (p. 107), Balerno (p. 107), and Midcalder (p. 108), on the N.W. side; and of Glencorse (p. 75), Penicuik (p. 76), and Broomlee (p. 77; West Linton), on the S.E. side.

Beyond Hillend Park, on our right, rises Caerketton or Kirk Yetton Hill, and farther on we pass (0¼ m. from Edinburgh) the entrance to *New Woodhouselee*, but not the 'haunted Woodhouselee' of Scott's ballad (p. 65). From (7¼ m.) Flotterstone Bridge a road ascends, on the right, to *Glencorse Reservoir* (¾ m.), in the lower part of which lies engulfed the church of St. Katherine in the Hopes (p. 67).—On the lower slopes of Carnethy Hill (1890 ft.), beyond the bridge, lies (r.) the battlefield of *Rullion Green* (p. 75), and at c. 9½ m. a path diverges on the right, which leads over the pass (1456 ft.) between Scald Law and Carnethy to Loganlee Reservoir, 1½ m. S.W. of Glencorse Reservoir. From the top of the pass either of these hills (views) may be ascended in ½ hr.—Beyond Ninemileburn, where a road from Penicuik (p. 76) comes in on the left, stands (l.) *Newhall House*, amid the scenery of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd.' *Habbie's Howe*, "where a' the sweets o' spring and summer grow," is usually identified (but not without dissidents) in a dell reached viâ the first turning on the left beyond the gates of Newhall. Here the visitor may look for the "flowery bowm between twa verdant braes," the little waterfall that "maks a singin' din," and the "pool, breast-deep, beneath, as clear as glass."—Beyond (14 m.) **Carlops** (*Inn*) the road goes on to West Linton (16½ m.; p. 77), Dolphinton (20½ m.; p. 77), and *Biggar* (28 m.; p. 79).

For Roslin we keep straight on, presently joining the direct Penicuik road (p. 76) a little S. of Bilston Inn (p. 65) but diverging again from it (l.).

8 m. **Roslin** (*Royal*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, T. 1/6–2/6; *Original Inn*) is a miners' village, famous for its chapel and its castle.

***Roslin Chapel** (adm. on week-days, 10–6, 1/; services on

Sun. at 12 and 3.30) is the choir of a church of which the nave was never built and the transepts only begun. Its glory is the rich profusion of its sculptural decoration, in which some authorities have seen (perhaps unnecessarily) traces of Spanish or French influence. The carvings, flying buttresses, and pinnacles on the exterior should be noted.

HISTORY. The chapel, founded in 1446 by William St. Clair, 3rd Earl of Orkney (and subsequently Earl of Caithness), was intended to be only the first portion of a great collegiate church, dedicated to St. Matthew, with a provost, six prebendaries, and two choristers.

The chapel became the burial-place of the St. Clairs, and the ballad of 'Rosabelle' (in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel') recalls the legend that on the night before the death of any of the family, it seemed to be all on fire within.

> "Blazed battlement and pinnet high
> Blazed every rose-carved buttress fair—
> So still they blaze when fate is nigh
> The lordly line of high St. Clair."

The barons were (it is said) interred in full armour until 1650, when the widow of that year departed from the ancestral custom, "thinking it beggarly to be buried in that manner." The chapel was damaged by the Edinburgh mob in 1688, but after being partly repaired in the next century, was thoroughly restored in 1842 by the Earl of Rosslyn for Episcopalian services. A baptistery and organ chamber were added at the W. end in 1881.

The central aisle, of 5 bays, 15 ft. wide, is separated from the side aisles by clustered columns, the capitals of which are richly carved. It is barrel-vaulted with transverse ribs, and the roof of each bay is carved with a different flower. Between the columns and the outer walls the side aisles are crossed by straight stone transoms covered on both sides with elaborate bas-reliefs. On one are represented the Seven Deadly Sins and, on the other side, the Seven Cardinal Virtues; on another is a Dance of Death with many figures; on a third are the words 'Forte est vinum, fortior est rex, fortiores sunt mulieres, super omnia vincet veritas.' At the E. end of the S. aisle is the **'Prentice Pillar*, adorned with spirals of flowers and foliage more elaborately carved than the rest. It receives its name from the story (by no means peculiar to Roslin) that it was carved by an apprentice in the absence of his master, who slew him in a fit of jealousy on his return. Three carved heads at the S.W. end of the chapel pass for those of the 'prentice, his mourning mother, and his master. An incised slab in the pavement, showing a knight in armour with a dog at his feet, is said to represent the founder of the castle (see below), but is probably later.

The story goes that Sir William St. Clair wagered his head against the lands of Pentland that his two hounds, 'Help' and 'Hold,' would pull down, before it reached a certain burn, a deer that had often baffled the royal huntsmen on the Pentland Hills. The deer was killed exactly at the burn and Robert Bruce awarded the estate to St. Clair, who in gratitude built a chapel to St. Katherine in the Hopes, now said to be covered by the waters of Glencorse Reservoir (p. 66).

Behind the altar is a Lady Chapel, only 15 ft. high, one step above the pavement of the choir. It is vaulted and groined

in four bays, and carved pendants descending from the central ribs give a rich effect.—At the S.E. angle of the choir a flight of steps descends to a chamber or 'crypt' projecting beyond the E. end of the chapel and, owing to the slope of the ground, only partly subterranean. The altar and piscinæ show that it was a chapel, while the fireplace and other secular conveniences suggest that it was later used as a vestry or as a priest's residence.

Roslin Castle (open daily; adm. 6*d*.), a little below the chapel, to the S., is built on the edge and against the face of a cliff overhanging the North Esk. It is approached by a short bridge over a gully on the N.E. side, and the ruins are impressive only when seen from the side next the river, where three stories descend to the living rock. In the great hall are the arms of Sir William St. Clair, who restored the castle in 1580, and various retainers' rooms, dungeons, the kitchen, etc., are shown in the lower stories. The oldest part was founded by Sir William St. Clair, who was a contemporary of Robert Bruce, and was killed in Spain fighting against the Moors (1330). The keep or S.W. tower, built by his grandson, was enlarged by the founder of Roslin Chapel (see p. 67). Destroyed in 1544 by the Earl of Hertford, the castle was restored c. 1580, but was finally battered down by General Monk in 1650.

A little to the N. of Roslin is the moor where, in 1303, the Scottish army under the Regent Comyn fought and won three battles in one day against three successive divisions of the invading English.—A pleasant footpath leads from Roslin down the Esk to (2½ m.) *Polton* (p. 76), passing within sight of Hawthornden (p. 76).

The stations of *Rosslyn Castle* (p. 76) and *Rosslynlee* (p. 77) lie 1¼ m. and 1¾ m. S. of Roslin village.

From Edinburgh to the Forth Bridge and South Queensferry. The Forth Bridge may be reached by taking the train to Dalmeny Station (see Rte. 32), but it is preferable, in good weather, to make the expedition by road (motor omnibuses, see p. 24).—Crossing the *Dean Bridge* (Pl. 16; p. 58) we follow Queensferry Road (Pl. 15) to the W., with the Dean Cemetery and Daniel Stewart's College on our left. Conspicuous on the right is Fettes College (p. 58).—Beyond (1½ m.) *Craigleith Station* (l.; p. 23) and Craigleith Quarry (r.; abandoned), whence emerged much of the New Town of Edinburgh, we pass the entrance to Ravelston House (l.; not seen), whose old-fashioned garden supplied some of the features for Tully Veolan in 'Waverley,' and the suburban village of *Blackhall*. *Craigcrook Castle*, the residence of Lord Jeffrey from 1815 until his death in 1850, lies ¾ m. to the left, beautifully situated under Corstorphine Hill.—2¾ m. *Davidson's Mains* is another suburban village, with a local station (p. 23).

A road to the right leads hence to the little village of *Cramond*, at the mouth of the Almond (omnibus from Edinburgh), passing (½ m.) *Lauriston Castle*, the early home of John Law (1671–1729), founder of the first bank in France and author of the disastrous Mississippi scheme (1717–20), and *Barnton House*, the grounds of which are now given up to golf. At Cramond St. Ives dined with the senatus of the University of Cramond, whose device was Plain Living and High Drinking. A ferry here crosses the Almond to the grounds of Dalmeny Park, through which we may walk to Queensferry.

Beyond (4 m.) *Barnton Station* (p. 23) we cross the Almond, a mile above its mouth, by Cramond Bridge and enter *Linlithgowshire* (p. 103).

Old Cramond Bridge (1619) is a little lower down, and it was on a predecessor of this that James V, while wandering in disguise as the 'guidman of Ballengeich' (comp. p. 203), was rescued by Jock Howieson, the miller, from attack. James presented Howieson with the estate of Braehead, on condition that the holders should ever present a basin and ewer for the king's use whenever he should visit Holyrood or cross Cramond Bridge. The service was duly rendered to George IV in 1822, to Queen Victoria in 1842, and to George V in 1927.

On the right is *Dalmeny Park* (Earl of Rosebery), to the grounds of which visitors are sometimes admitted on request. The mansion is modern (1819), but close by, on the shore, is the ancient *Barnbougle Castle*, restored as an annexe.—A divergence should be made to the left, c. 2 m. farther on, for the village of **Dalmeny**, with its beautiful little Romanesque *Church.

This church, dating probably from the 12th cent., ranks with Leuchars church (p. 262) among the finest specimens of Romanesque in Scotland. The S. door, with its arch of double mouldings, much worn, is surmounted by an interlaced arcade of five arches. The stone-vaulted chancel and apse alone remain in their original state and show two richly sculptured circular arches. The windows are round-headed with dog-tooth mouldings. On the N. side of the nave a regrettable addition has been made for the Rosebery pew and burial vault.

Returning to the main road we descend the steep Hawes Brae and, passing under the viaduct approach to the Forth Bridge, reach the old *Hawes Inn*, at New Halls, on the outskirts of South Queensferry. Here Jonathan Oldbuck and Lovell forgathered in the first chapter of Scott's 'Antiquary'; and here, in 'Kidnapped,' Ebenezer Balfour and Capt. Hoseason plotted the abduction of David Balfour.

South Queensferry (*Hawes Inn*, see above; *View Forth*, temperance), a small and quaint royal burgh, derives its name from Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore, who frequently passed here on her journeys between Edinburgh and Dunfermline. In later times it was on the coach road to the N., and a steam ferry-boat still plies to North Queensferry (p. 252) six times daily (6*d*.; motor cycle 2/6, with side-car 5/, motor-car 7/6–10/). The chapel of a Carmelite priory, founded in 1330, was restored in 1890 as an Episcopalian chapel and should certainly be visited.

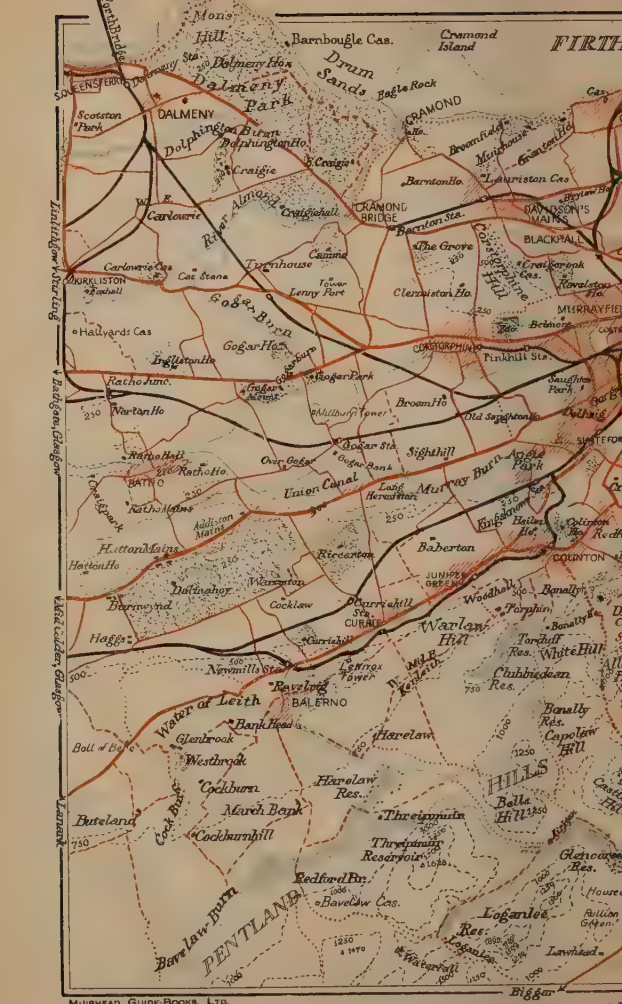
At Queensferry the Firth of Forth (here 218 ft. deep) contracts to a width of 1¼ m. and here it is spanned by the ***Forth Bridge** (1883–90), one of the engineering wonders of the world. In midchannel, and affording a stepping-stone for the bridge, lies *Inchgarvie*, an islet on which a fort,

originally built c. 1491, opposed Cromwell in 1650 and was restored in 1779 when Paul Jones was in the offing. The bridge, which is used exclusively for railway traffic, is built on the cantilever system, with three massive steel towers or piers, from each of which extends an arm or bracket on both sides to meet the arm of its neighbour or the approach-viaduct, as the case may be. The traveller who merely crosses the bridge by train (see p. 252) attains no adequate conception of this huge yet graceful and striking structure; it must be viewed from below, and even then it is difficult to realize its enormous proportions, except perhaps, when an apparently toy train is seen puffing across the gigantic network of girders.

The length of the bridge and its approaches is c. 1¾ m. (2765½ yds. to be exact), of which the bridge proper represents 1 m. and 23 yds. There are two main spans of 1710 ft. each and two side spans of 689½ ft. each. The railway track is 157 ft. and the top of the bridge 361 ft. above high water level, and the headway under each span is 150 ft. In the construction 54,000 tons of steel were used and 6½ million rivets, and at the busiest time 5000 men were employed. The painted surface represents 135 acres. The cost of the bridge was about £2,750,000; the cost of maintenance is about £4000 annually. The engineer of the bridge was Sir John Fowler, assisted by Sir Benjamin Baker, with Sir William Arrol as contractor.

Beyond South Queensferry the main road goes on to (9 m.) Linlithgow (p. 103); but the coast road, passing the little harbour of *Port Edgar* and *Hopetoun House* (Marquis of Linlithgow), an 18th cent. classical mansion, leads to (2 m.) *Abercorn*, a village with an old church, from which the Duke of Abercorn takes his title. About ½ m. S.W. of Abercorn stands the ancient *Midhope Tower*, and 2 m. W. is *Blackness Castle* (p. 105).

From Edinburgh to *Aberdeen*, see Rtes. 34, 37; to *Berwick*, see Rte. 1; to *Carlisle*, see Rte. 2; to *Dundee*, see Rte. 34; to *Galashiels*, *Selkirk*, and *Melrose*, see Rte. 8A; to *Glasgow*, see Rte. 10; to *Inverness*, see Rtes. 32, 30; to *North Berwick*, see Rte. 6; to *Oban*, see Rte. 45; to *Peebles*, see Rte. 7; to *Perth*, see Rte. 32; to *St. Andrews*, see Rte. 35; to *Stirling* and *Callander*, see Rte. 23; to the *Trossachs*, see Rte. 25A.


Barnbougle Cas.
Cramond Island
FIRTH
Drum Sands
Eagle Rock
Dolmeny Hos.
Dolmeny Sta.
Dalmeny Park
DALMENY
Scotston Park
Dolphinton Burn
Dolphinton Ho.
Craigie
CRAMOND
Broomfield
Muirhouse
Granton Ho.
Granton Cas.
Barntonlio.
Lauriston Cas.
Carlowrie
River Almond
Craigiehall
CRAMOND BRIDGE
Barnton Sta.
DAVIDSON'S MAINS
BLACKHALL
The Grove
Cairnie
Inverhouse
Carlowrie Cas.
KIRKLISTON
Cat Stane
Tower
Lenny Port
Clermiston Ho.
Cairnbrae
Crewkerne
Ravelston Ho.
MURRAYFIELD
Halyards Cas.
Gogar Burn
Gogar Ho.
Bellstane
CORSTORPHINE
Pinkhill Sta.
Ratho Jnc.
Roger Park
Saughton Park
Norton Ho.
Broom Ho.
Old Saughton
Gogar Sta.
Sighthill
Ratho Hall
Ratho
BATHO
Gogar Bank
Union Canal
Lang Herenton
Murray Burn
Angle Park
Ratho Mains
Addison Mains
Kaimes Sch.
Kaimes Hos.
Colinton Ho.
Hatton Mains
Hatton Ho.
Riccarton
Baberton
COLINTON
Dalmahoy
Warrenton
Cockiaw
JUNIPER GREEN
Currie Hill Sta.
CURRIE
Weedhall
Bonaly
Porphin
Borrowmd
Currie
Hagg's
Warlaw Hill
Torduff Res.
White Hill
Newmills Sta.
Lennox Tower
Clubbiedean Res.
Ravelrig
BALERNO
Water of Leith
Bank Head
Glenbrook
Harelaw
Bonally Res.
Capelaw Hill
Westbrook
Harelaw Res.
HILLS
Cockburn
Bella Hill
March Bank
Threipmuir
Buteland
Cock Burn
Cockburnhill
Threipmuir Reservoir
Glencorse Res.
Redford Bn.
Bavelaw Cas.
PENTLAND
Logan Res.
Barlaw Burn
Logan
Lawhead
Watercraft
Bigger
Lanarkshire
Midlothian, Glasgow
Linlithgow, Stirling
Boll of Beg
Scotstoun Sta.
Dolmeny Sta.

ENVIRONS OF
EDINBURGH
Miles
Scale 1:126720 (2 Miles to 1 Inch)
Kilometres
Black Rocks
NEWHAVEN
LEITH
Links
PORTOBELLO
JOPPA
MUSSELBURGH
FISHERROW
Haddington, Berwick
PRESTALRIG
JOCK'S LODGE
St. Anthony's Chapel
Arthur's Seat
Duddingston Loch
DUDDINGSTON
Prestonfield
NEWINGTON
GRANGE
CRAIGMILLAR
Craigmillar Castle
Inchkeith
Liberton
Braid Burn
Braid Hills
LIBERTON
Greenend
Mortonhall
Fairmilehead
Burdiehouse Burn
GILMERTON
Sheriffhall
Lasswade, Newcastle
Kelso, Coldstream
Park B.
Melville Cas.
ESKBANK
DALKEITH
Dalkeith Park
Dalkeith Palace
Woodburn
Lothianburn
STRAITON
Pentland
New Pentland
W. End
LOANHEAD
LASSWADE
NEWBATTLE
Abbey
BONNYRIGG
Polton
Hawthornden
Hawthornden Cas.
Cockpen
NEWTON GRANGE
Hilton
Dryden
ROSLIN
Gorton Hill
R.N.E.H.
Dalhousie Cas.
Newbarloan
Dalhousie B.
Upper Dalhousie
Crookshill Rigg
Rosewell
Preston Hall
Hunterfield
Rosslyn Cas. Sta.
Whitehill
Auchendinny
Woodhouse Cas.
Rosslynlee Sta.
Gourlaw
Auchindinny
Penicuik Sta.
Peebles
CARRINGTON
Melrose, Carlisle, Carter Bar

6. FROM EDINBURGH TO NORTH BERWICK

22¼ m., L.N.E.R. in 38–54 mins. (4/9, 2/10); to (6 m.) *Musselburgh* in 14–19 mins. (7½, 4½*d.*); to (18 m.) *Haddington* in 36–62 mins. (8/9, 2/3); to (19½ m.) *Gullane* in 40–50 mins. (4/, 2/5).—Tramway to *Port Seton*, see p. 24.

Road Route, 22½ m. We quit Edinburgh viâ London Rd. (Pl. 13, 14). Beyond 5 m. *Musselburgh* (see below) we turn right (A 1) for (9 m.) *Tranent* (p. 72), (12½ m.) *Gladsmuir* (p. 73), and (16 m.) **Haddington** (p. 73), or keep to the coast road (A 198) for (8½ m.) *Prestonpans* (p. 72), (15 m.) *Aberlady* (p. 73), (17½ m.) *Gullane* (p. 73), (20 m.) *Dirleton* (p. 74), and (22½ m.) **North Berwick** (p. 74).

Quitting Waverley Station (p. 23), with the imposing old prison and the Calton Hill above, on the left, the train threads a long tunnel under the latter, beyond which we have a good view of Holyrood Palace and Arthur's Seat, on the right. We pass the suburban station of *Piershill*, near Restalrig (p. 61).—3 m. *Portobello* (Royal Hotel), now part of Edinburgh, is a popular seaside resort, with broad sands, crowded in summer with bathing-machines, donkeys, and trippers. Hugh Miller (1802–56) shot himself in Tower St., in a fit of insanity. Sir Harry Lauder was born at Portobello in 1870. The name was given by a sailor who had served under Adm. Vernon at the capture of Portobello in Panama (1739) and built the first house here.—3¾ m. *Joppa*, another seaside resort, is the W. extension of Portobello, whence the tramway (p. 24) goes on to Musselburgh, Prestonpans, and Port Seton (p. 72).—4¾ m. *Newhailes*.

A branch-line, passing the fine old mansion of Newhailes and crossing the Esk, runs hence to (1¼ m.) **Musselburgh** (*Musselburgh Arms*; *Windsor Temperance*; *Woodside Private*, R. & B. 6/6), an "old-world, old-fashioned, half fishing, half manufacturing town" (17,110 inhab.), at the mouth of the Esk, with the suburb of *Fisherrow* on the opposite bank. David Moir (1798–1851), the 'Delta' of 'Blackwood's Magazine' and author of 'Mansie Wauch,' was born here. Golf has long been played on the links N.E. of the town, where Cromwell camped after the battle of Dunbar (p. 5) and where the Edinburgh race-meeting is annually held in autumn. Between the town and the links is *Loretto*, a well-known public school, near the site of a chapel of Our Lady of Loretto, a famed pilgrim resort, the stones of which were sacrilegiously used to build the tolbooth in the High St. in 1590. Prince Charlie spent the night after the battle of Prestonpans at *Pinkie House* (no adm.), a Jacobean mansion with a fine fountain, S.W. of Musselburgh. To the S. lies the battle-field of Pinkie (p. 72). Randolph, Earl of Moray, Bruce's faithful lieutenant, died at Musselburgh in 1332.

From Newhailes to Macmerry, 9½ m., branch-line, crossing the Esk (through trains from Edinburgh in ¾–1 hr.).—3 m. *Smeaton*, a colliery village. On the left (½ m. N.E.) appears *Carberry Tower*, a little beyond which lies *Carberry Hill*, where Mary, Queen of Scots, after a brief skirmish, surrendered in 1567 to the rebel lords, by whom she was immediately sent to Lochleven Castle (p. 256). The line curves E., passing (l.) *Elphinstone Tower* (13th or 14th cent.); and beyond (7 m.) *Ormiston* (Hotel), a picturesque village with an old market cross and a monument to Robert Moffat (1795–1883), the African missionary, turns N. for the collieries at (8½ m.) *Winton* and (9½ m.) *Macmerry*. Winton House, a fine old mansion 1½ m. E. of Ormiston, was the seat of the Earls of Winton until 1716 (comp. p. 72).

A light railway goes on S.E. from Ormiston to Gifford (through trains from Edinburgh in 1–1¼ hrs.; 4/5, 2/6). 2 m. (from Ormiston) *Pencaitland*.—3½ m. *Salton*, or *Saltoun*, 1½ m. S. of Saltoun Hall, birthplace of Andrew Fletcher

(Fletcher of Saltoun; 1653–1716), the Scottish patriot, especially remembered for his obiter dictum that "if a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation." Fletcher's tutor was Gilbert Burnet, minister of Saltoun in 1665–69 and afterwards bishop of Salisbury. —5½ m. *Humbie.*—9¼ m. **Gifford** (*Goblin Ha'*, R. & B. 7/6 ; *Tweeddale Arms*, R. & B. 6/) is a picturesque village with an old market cross, whence a broad avenue of limes leads to the gates of (1 m.) *Yester House* (Marquis of Tweeddale). About 1 m. beyond this 18th cent. mansion stood the old castle, beneath which was Bo Ha' (i.e. Hobgoblin Hall), a spacious cavern (still extant) formed by magical art by Hugo of Yester, the Warlock of Gifford, where Alexander III had a mysterious encounter with an elfin knight, as related in the 3rd canto of 'Marmion.'

We cross the Esk c. 1½ m. beyond Newhailes and beyond (6½ m.) *Inveresk* we pass (r.) the site of the battle of Pinkie, where the Earl of Hertford defeated the Scots under the Regent Arran with great slaughter in 1547. Carberry (p. 71) lies 1½ m. S.—We now enter *Haddingtonshire* (p. 4).—9½ m. *Prestonpans* (Queen's Arms) is the station for Prestonpans (2001 inhab.), ⅔ m. N., once noted for its salt-pans, and for *Tranent* (4763 inhab.), 1 m. S.E., with collieries. Col. Gardiner (1688–1745), mortally wounded in the battle of Prestonpans (see below), died in the manse of Tranent and is buried in the churchyard. A commemorative obelisk (on the right, seen just beyond the station) stands in the grounds of Bankton House, his own home.

On the left are the village of *Preston* and *Preston Tower*, the remnant of an ancient fortalice believed to have been an outpost of the Earls of Home. It was burned by Somerset in 1544 and by Cromwell in 1650. Preston cross dates from 1617. To the E. of Prestonpans are the fishing villages of *Cockenzie* and *Port Seton*.

As we quit Prestonpans station we have on our left the battle-field where Prince Charles Stewart, on his southward march, defeated Sir John Cope in Sept. 1745. The Highlanders, approaching from Tranent across a morass, surprised the royal forces at the break of day and by their furious charge decided the action in ten minutes, losing only 30 men and slaying 400. The victory is celebrated in the lively Jacobite song, 'Hey, Johnnie Cope, are ye wauken yet?'—On the left, ¼ m. farther on, is *Seton Castle* (1790), which replaces Seton Palace, once one of the most magnificent abodes in Scotland and held by one of the most distinguished Scottish families.

On the night after Rizzio's murder in 1556 Queen Mary and Darnley rode to Seton on their way to Dunbar, and in 1567, a week after Darnley's murder, Mary and Bothwell spent a week here in amusement. The 5th Lord Seton or Seyton, who figures in Scott's 'Abbot,' was one of Mary's most devoted adherents. James VI and Charles I were likewise entertained here. The last of the Seton family, the 5th Earl of Winton, was attainted in 1716, and the title has since become merged in that of Eglinton.—The 14th cent. church of *Seton*, to the E., was never completed beyond the chancel, the transepts, and a low tower, but the window tracery is good and the roof is vaulted and ribbed. In the (restored) apse are recumbent effigies of the 2nd Lord Seton and his wife.

13¼ m. *Longniddry*, a straggling village, is the junction for Gullane and for Haddington. John Knox was a private tutor

here in 1643–47. Principal Robertson (1721–93) was minister of *Gladsmuir*, 2 m. S., in his youth (1743–58) and there wrote his 'History of Scotland.'

From Longniddry to Gullane, 6 m., branch-line, following the flat and sandy coast (through trains from Edinburgh, see p. 71).—3 m. *Aberlady* (Hotel), a seaside resort on a wide sandy bay, is the station for the links of the Kilspindie and the Luffness golf clubs.—6 m. **Gullane** (*Marine Hotel*, R. & B. 11/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. £5 5/–£9 9/; *Bisset's*, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/6, pens. 16/) is noted for its three public golf courses on the springy turf of its sandy dunes, while the Hon. Company of Edinburgh Golfers have their headquarters at *Muirfield*, ¼ m. N., a championship course (strangers, admitted only on introduction, pay 5/ per day). It was from the sandy shore at Gullane that Alan Breck made his exciting final escape, as described in 'Catriona.'

From Longniddry to Haddington, 4¾ m., branch-line in ¼ hr. (from Edinburgh, see p. 71).

Haddington (*George*, R. & B. from 7/3, D. 4/6, pens. 13/6; *Black Bull*), the birthplace of John Knox and the pleasant county town (4053 inhab.) of East Lothian (p. 4), is noted for its grain market. Made a royal burgh by David I and later a royal residence (for Alexander II was born here in 1198), it was several times burned by the English. A tree (planted at the request of Thomas Carlyle) in Giffordgate, in the suburb of Nungate, on the E. bank of the Tyne, marks the site of the birthplace of John Knox (1505–72), and a statue of the Reformer stands on the *Knox Memorial Institute* (1879), the successor of the ancient school at which Knox and William Dunbar (1465 ?–1530 ?), the poet, were educated. The mathematical school, at which Edward Irving taught in 1810-12, is likewise absorbed in the present school. The *Town Buildings* in High St. were designed by William Adam (1748; since enlarged), and in Hardgate St. is *Bothwell Castle*, a mansion belonging to Bothwell, in which Queen Mary rested on her way to Dunbar (p. 5); but the chief building of interest is the *Abbey Church*, near the river, ¾ m. E. of the station, a mainly Dec. edifice of the 13th or 14th cent., of which only the nave and tower (90 ft.) are intact, while the choir and transepts are in ruins. This church has inherited the title of 'Lamp of the Lothians' ('Lucerna Laudoniæ'), that seems originally to have belonged to a more magnificent Franciscan abbey church, now vanished. It contains the marble effigy of the Duke of Lauderdale (d. 1682) and, near the E. end of the choir, the tomb of Jane Welsh (1801–66), a native of Haddington and wife of Thomas Carlyle. Samuel Smiles (1812-1904) was likewise born in Haddington.

Motor-omnibuses ply several times daily from Haddington to *Edinburgh* (1¼ hr.; 1/6) and thrice daily to (4½ m.) *Gifford* (p. 72).—About 1 m. S. of Haddington is the fine mansion of *Lennoxlove* (no adm.), so named after Frances, Duchess of Lennox, one of the beauties of Charles II's court. Originally called Lethington, it was the seat of 'Secretary Lethington' (Wm. Maitland; d. 1573) and birthplace of his grand-nephew the first Duke of Lauderdale (1616-82).

About ¾ m. beyond Longniddry the ruin of *Redhouse*, a double tower of c. 1500, is seen on the left; farther on is *Gosford House*, long a seat of Lord Wemyss. On the right rise the *Garleton Hills* (590 ft.), on which are a British fort and the conspicuous *Hopetoun Monument*, in memory of the 4th Earl of Hopetoun (1766–1823), a Peninsular hero.—Beyond (17¾ m.) **Drem** we diverge to the left from the main line to Berwick and the South (Rte. 1).—20¼ m. *Dirleton*. The village (Castle Hotel), one of the prettiest in Scotland, with a church dated 1661, a large green, and the massive ruins of a 13th cent. castle, lies 1½ m. N.W. Dirleton Castle held out for some time in 1298 for Wallace against Edward I and was dismantled by Gen. Monk in 1650. From the De Vaux family it passed to the Ruthvens, and is said to have been the bribe that induced Logan of Restalrig (p. 3) to join the Gowrie Conspiracy (p. 219).

22½ m. **North Berwick** (4524 inhab.), a royal burgh and fishing village on the Firth of Forth, is one of the most fashionable seaside resorts of Scotland, though there is a refreshing absence of esplanade, pierrots, and organized entertainments. Golf is the absorbing interest.

Hotels. MARINE, a large first-class hotel, W. of the station, R. & B. from 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; ROYAL, at the station, R. & B. 11/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. from 21/; DALRYMPLE ARMS, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 8/, 5/, pens. from 84/.—BOARDING HOUSES are numerous.

Amusements. GOLF. *West Links*, with two courses (18 holes and 9 holes), 4/ per round in summer, 2/6 in winter; *East Links* (18 holes), 2/6 and 1/6.—LAWN TENNIS. Courts beside the E. Links, 2/6 per day, 6/ per week, 17/6 per season.—BOWLING GREEN, Clifford Road, 1/6 per day, 5/ per week.

Motor Cars ply in summer to the neighbouring golf courses at *Muirfield*, *Gullane*, *Aberlady*, etc.; to *Edinburgh*, etc.—STEAMERS make excursions in summer around the *Bass Rock* (2/), to *Fidra* (2/), *Isle of May*, etc.

North Berwick has two sandy bays—West and East—separated by a spit on which is the fishing harbour. Near the last is a fragment of the 'Auld Kirk.' The town, mainly one street with good shops, is on the W. bay; the E. bay is surrendered to villas, which are let in the season. The solitary antiquity (in a field near the station) is a fragment of a priory founded for Cistercian nuns by Duncan, 6th Earl of Fife, in the 12th century. Here the Abbess of St. Hilda arrested her journey, while Clare de Clare and Marmion went on to Tantallon Castle. The town and district are charmingly sketched in R. L. Stevenson's essay 'The Lantern Bearers.'

North Berwick Law (612 ft.), a conical hill of felsite ⅝ m. to the S., commands a splendid panorama of sea and land. On the top are the ruins of a watch-tower, built during the last war with France, and the jawbones of a whale, set up archwise.

Off the coast lie a number of rocky islets, the chief of which is the **Bass Rock**, a precipitous mass of basalt (350 ft. high) about 1 m. in circumference, 3 m. N.E. of North Berwick and 1½ m. from the shore at *Canty Bay*. It may be visited by boat from North Berwick (no fixed charge); landing is a little difficult except in very calm weather. The precipitous cliffs are the home of innumerable noisy

sea-birds, mainly gannets or solan geese, which are shot for their feathers. There was a castle on the island from very early times, and traces of fortifications and of a chapel connected with the name of St. Baldred are still to be seen. After 1671 the island was used as a prison for Covenanters, including Blackadder (who died here) and Prophet Peden. A few Jacobite prisoners succeeded in 1691 in seizing the fort and maintained it until 1694, when it was destroyed. David Balfour (in 'Catriona') was a later captive.

About 2¾ m. E. of North Berwick are the extensive ruins of ***Tantallon Castle** (adm. 6*d*.; 10–5, Sun. 11–5), the famous and romantic stronghold of the Douglases, across the drawbridge of which Marmion made a hair's-breadth escape after boarding the Douglas in his hall. The castle occupies a position of great strength on a headland washed on three sides by the sea and protected on the land side by a double moat; so that to 'ding doon Tantallon and mak a brig to the Bass' were, proverbially, feats of equal improbability. Tantallon probably dates from the 14th cent., and though it withstood a regular siege by James V in 1528, it was eventually destroyed by General Monk.—About 1 m. E. of Tantallon, in the grounds of Seacliffe House, are the remains of a small monastery called *Auldhame Church*, and said to have been St. Baldred's place of abode and death (8th cent.).—*Whitekirk*, 3 m. S. of Tantallon, has a fine pre-Reformation church, injured by suffragettes in 1914, and a little farther on are the woods of *Tyninghame*, noted for their hollies. Tyninghame House (Earl of Haddington) lies 2½ m. N.E. of the station of East Linton (p. 6). An attractive direct road leads back from Whitekirk to (4¼ m.) North Berwick.

At the mouth of the Firth of Forth, c. 12 N.W. of North Berwick and 4½ m. S.E. of the coast of Fife (to which county it belongs), lies the **Isle of May** (1 m. long by ½ m. broad), with its lighthouse. It contains the ruins of a chapel (13th cent.) of St. Adrian, a missionary from Hungary murdered by the Danes (c. 870). His stone coffin is said to have floated across to Anstruther Wester (p. 265).

7. FROM EDINBURGH TO PENICUIK AND TO PEEBLES

27 m. L.N.E.R. in 1–1½ hrs. (5/5, 3/3); to (15½ m.) *Penicuik* in 39–48 min. (2/6, 1/6). Short branches diverge from this line for *Dalkeith*, *Roslin*, and *Lasswade* (all within c. ½ hr. from Waverley Station), but these are more conveniently visited by charabanc or by motor (comp. pp. 24, 64, 65).

ROAD ROUTE (A 701), 23 m. We quit Edinburgh viâ Nicolson St. (Pl. 34).—3 m. *Liberton* (p. 65).—5 m. *Straiton* (p. 65; to the left for Hawthornden and Roslin, 4½ m.).—6½ m. *Bilston Inn* (to the left for Roslin, 1 m.).—10 m. *Penicuik* (p. 76).—13 m. *Leadburn* (p. 77).—18½ m. *Eddleston* (p. 77).—23 m. **Peebles** (p. 78).

Dalkeith (p. 65) lies 7 m. S. of Edinburgh, viâ Dalkeith Road, see p. 64.

From Edinburgh (Waverley Station) to (3 m.) *Portobello*, see Rte. 6. We diverge to the S. from the main line to England and traverse a coal-mining district to (6¼ m.) *Millerhill*.

FROM MILLERHILL TO GLENCORSE, 8 m. (through trains from Edinburgh in 40 min.).—2¾ m. *Gilmerton*, ½ m. N.W. of the line, has large abandoned limestone quarries, with an artificial cave supposed to have suggested Wayland Smith's cave in 'Kenilworth.'—4¼ m. *Loanhead* is a colliery village. *Burdiehouse*, 1½ m. N., is said to take its name ('Bordeaux House') from a settlement of Queen Mary's French attendants in 1561.—6 m. **Roslin**, see p. 66.—At (8 m.) *Glencorse* are the large barracks of the Royal Scots. On the slopes of the Pentlands, c. 1¼ m. W., is the battle-field of *Rullion Green*, where the Western Covenanters, marching on Edinburgh, were defeated by Sir Thomas Dalyell in Nov., 1666. Glencorse Reservoir (p. 66) lies c. 2 m. N.E. of the station.

Leaving Millerhill the line skirts the grounds of Dalkeith House (l.) and crosses the N. Esk, immediately beyond which a short spur line diverges for *Dalkeith* (p. 65).—8 m. *Eskbank*.

About ¾ m. S.E., on the S. Esk, is Newbattle Abbey (p. 80), and 1 m. W., on the N. Esk, is *Melville Castle*, the modern seat of Viscount Melville, with its "beechy groves."

FROM ESKBANK TO POLTON, 3 m. (through trains from Edinburgh in ½ hr.).—1¼ m. *Broomieknowe.*—1¾ m. *Lasswade* (913 inhab.; motor from Edinburgh, see p. 24), a pleasantly situated village with several factories, is perhaps the prototype of the 'Gandercleuch' of 'Tales of my Landlord,' for here, opposite the gate of Dunesk House, is the small thatched cottage in which Sir Walter Scott passed several happy years soon after his marriage (1797). Beside the ruins of the Norman church are the graves of Drummond the poet (see below; tablet), and of Henry Dundas (1742–1811), 1st Viscount Melville, who was practically 'King of Scotland' from 1775 to 1805.—Near the station of (3 m.) *Polton*, with its paper mills, is the cottage (now De Quincey Villa) occupied by Thomas de Quincey in 1840–43. From Polton a pleasant path leads up the Esk to (2¼ m.) Roslin (p. 66), passing Hawthornden.

Beyond Eskbank the Peebles line diverges from the Waverley Route to the South (Rte. 2A) and runs S.W. viâ (9½ m.) *Bonnyrigg* to (11¼ m.) *Hawthornden*. The mansion of **Hawthornden** (no adm.), ½ m. N., rebuilt in 1638 by William Drummond (1585–1649), a poet of the Spenserian School, sometimes spoken of as 'the Scottish Petrarch,' is a picturesque castellated house grafted on a peel-tower, planted on the edge of a red cliff looking sheer down into the glen or 'den' of the N. Esk and surrounded by pretty gardens and woods. In the soft rock beneath the tower are a deep well and a number of ancient caves or chambers, two of which are naïvely but erroneously dubbed 'Bruce's bedroom' and 'Bruce's library.' Drummond here entertained Ben Jonson for about a fortnight in 1618–19, and the sycamore tree under which 'royal Ben' was welcomed by 'Hawthornden' still exists. Drummond's notes of their conversations, full of literary gossip, have been preserved.

FROM HAWTHORNDEN TO PENICUIK a short branch-line (4½ m.) follows the narrow but extremely picturesque valley of the Esk. The station of (12½ m.) *Rosslyn Castle* commands a splendid view of the castle, chapel, and glen of Roslin, but is 1½ m. from the village. On the left appear the slight remains of *Old Woodhouselee Castle*, once the property of Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, the assassin of the Regent Moray (comp. p. 103).—To the S. of (13¾ m.) *Auchendinny*, in its narrow gorge, is *Auchendinny House*, a residence of Henry Mackenzie, 'The Man of Feeling' (1745-1831). Glencorse station (p. 75) lies ½ m. W.—14¾ m. *Eskbridge* has large paper mills.—15½ m. **Penicuik** (*Royal Hotel*; motor from Edinburgh, see p. 24) is a little paper-making town (2673 inhab.) pleasantly situated on the N. Esk, near the base of the Pentlands, which may be explored from here.

Carlops and the country of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd' lie 4½-5 m. S.W. (see p. 66).—From *Howgate*, 1¾ m. S.E., Rab (of 'Rab and his Friends') came daily to Edinburgh with his master, the carrier.

The ancestors of the Clerks, owners of *Penicuik House* (1¼ m. S.W.; burned in 1899), were bound by their tenure to receive the king when he came to Edinburgh with three blasts of the horn at the Bore Stone, and their motto was 'Free for a blast.' In the grounds is an obelisk in memory of Allan Ramsay the poet (1686–1758), and about 1 m. farther up the Esk are the ruins of *Brunstane Castle*, formerly a stronghold of the Crichtons.

The next stations on the Peebles line are (12½ m.) *Rosslynlee*, 1¼ m. from Roslin (p. 66), and (15 m.) *Pomathorn*, ½ m. S.E. of Penicuik (p. 76). Passing (r.) the Wellington Reformatory we reach (17⅛ m.) *Leadburn* (862 ft.; Inn), on the boundary of Peeblesshire.

Peeblesshire, an inland county lying between Selkirkshire and Midlothian, is sometimes called *Tweeddale*, from the fact that the Tweed rises and has nearly half its course within it, with almost all the Peeblesshire streams as its tributaries. It is, in the main, a hilly pastoral and agricultural region, pleasant and well cultivated rather than strikingly picturesque, with rounded hills and numerous streams that make it the best angling county in S. Scotland. Though more secluded than the other Border counties it did not escape the Border unrest, as is witnessed not more clearly by numerous peel-towers than by the pathetic 'Border Widow's Lament,' the beautiful ballad dirge for a reiver executed in 1529. Peeblesshire is the county of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd' and o Scott's 'St. Ronan's Well' and 'The Black Dwarf'; as well as of Crawford's 'Bush aboon Traquhair,' Laidlaw's 'Lucy's Flittin',' and several poems by Hogg. Peebles and Innerleithen are its only towns.

From Leadburn to Dolphinton (Carstairs), 10 m., L.N.E.R. in 25 min., commanding fine views of the Pentlands to the N.—2¾ m. *Lamancha*. Lamancha House (1663), ¾ m. S.W., was so called by an Earl of Dundonald after his estates in Spain.—4¼ m. *Macbiehill*.—6½ m. *Broomlee* is the station for **West Linton** (*Gordon Arms*; *Mowbray's*), ½ m. N., once a town of some little importance, whose masons were renowned for their skill in carving tombstones. In the village is Lady Gifford's Well (re-erected 1861) surmounted by her figure, carved in 1666 by her husband, Laird Gifford. A curious bas-relief on one of the houses shows the dates 1678 and 1660, and figures representing 'the six progenitors of James Gifford. his awne protract (portrait) and eldes son.'—*Halmyre House* (16th cent.), 1¾ m. S.E. of the station, is an old residence of the Gordon family. The valley of the Lyne, farther S., has remains of a number of ancient forts, of which Whiteside Hill, Boreland Rings, Drochil, and Hoghill are in a fair state of preservation. Beyond *Romanno Bridge* and close to Newlands church (3 m. S.) are 14 curious terraces (250 ft.).—From West Linton the fine pass (1430 ft.) of *Cauld Stane Slap* leads over the Pentlands to (13 m.; 4 hrs.) *Midcalder* (p. 108).—10 m. *Dolphinton*, a village with two stations. From the L.M.S.R. station trains (poor connection) run down the S. Medwin valley, viâ (12½ m.) *Dunsyre*, with memories of the Covenanters, (16¾ m.) *Newbiggin*, and (19 m.) *Bankhead*, to (21 m.) **Carstairs** (p. 13).

About 2½ m. beyond Leadburn we pass (r.) the picturesque waterfall of *Cowie's Linn*. On the left stretch the *Moorfoot Hills*, culminating in Blackhope Scar (2136 ft.). At their base lie *Portmore Loch*, and *Northshield Rings*, a large prehistoric fort of oval shape with three walls with sunk ditches. —To the right of (23 m.) *Eddleston* is *Darnhall*, an old house in the style of a French château. On the high ground 1 m. S.E. are the pear-shaped *Milkieston Rings*, the largest fort in the county, with a detached rampart on the slope of the hill below. The line runs by the Eddleston Water to its confluence with the Tweed at Peebles.

27 m. **PEEBLES** (5537 inhab.), an old county town with large woollen mills and an environment of pleasant villas, is charmingly situated on the Tweed. It is a quiet town, but, if the attractions of a pastoral hilly country, many historical associations, and excellent angling in the neighbouring streams appeal to the visitor, the sarcastic old tag, 'Peebles for pleasure,' is not so sarcastic after all.

Railway Stations. *L.N.E.R.*, on the N. side of the Tweed, for Edinburgh, Galashiels, and Melrose.—*L.M.S.R.*, on the S. bank, for Symington and Glasgow.

Hotels. *Peebles Hydropathic, an imposing edifice on the slope of Ven Law, c. ½ m. E. of the town, with excellent baths and large grounds, pens. from 9/6, July–Sept. 10/.—In the town: Tontine, High St., R. & B. 9/, D. 5/; County, High St., R. & B. 8/6, D. 3/6–5/; Cross Keys (see below), Northgate, R. & B. 7/6, D. 2/6–4/6; Crown, plain; Caley, 9/6 per day, temperance; Green Tree, L. 3/, plain.

Post Office, Northgate.

History. Peebles is of ancient foundation and its castle (now vanished) was a favourite hunting lodge of the early Scottish kings, particularly of Alexander III. The humours of its ancient fair or feast of Beltane are the subject of 'Peblis to the Play,' a poem ascribed both to James I and to James V. Though less harassed than towns nearer the Border, Peebles was burned by the English more than once. It was occupied by Cromwell in 1649 and by the Pretender in 1745. Only a few fragments of the town walls remain. 'Old Q,' the notorious 4th Duke of Queensberry (1725–1810), and Robert Chambers (1802–71), publisher and author of 'Vestiges of Creation,' are the most famous natives of the town. Mungo Park was a surgeon in Peebles (1801–2) between his African journeys.

Quitting the L.N.E.R. station we turn to the left at the end of Station Road and enter the town by Northgate, some of the houses in which, as elsewhere in the town, have vaulted floors level with the street, relics of the bastel houses built for security against Border raiders. The *Cross Keys Inn* (17th cent.) in Northgate, formerly the town house of the Williamsons of Cardrona, claims to be the original of the 'Cleikum Inn' of which Meg Dods was the masterful hostess ('St. Ronan's Well'). Mungo Park (see above) lived at No. 7 in the Bridgegate, which leads to the right to the Eddleston Water. The shaft of the old *Town Cross* has been set up at the S. end of Northgate, nearly opposite the *Chambers Institution* (10–5; adm. free), a library and museum presented to the town by William Chambers (1800–83), brother and partner of Robert (see above).

The older part (bearing the date 1644) was the town house of the Hays of Yester and afterwards of the Queensberry family. 'Old Q' (see above), who was born in the house, sold it in 1781. In the picture gallery are a 'Homeric Dance,' by Etty, and 'Cinderella,' by Millais. The museum contains the chair and trowel of the Black Dwarf (p. 79), an axe used by Gladstone, Hogg's turnip-sowing barrow, and other relics, including the small print 'Affliction' before which Burns and Scott had their only meeting (p. 52).

From the farther end of High St. an ancient bridge (15th cent.; widened in 1834 and 1900) crosses the Tweed to Francks-croft, with the L.M.S.R. station. The 'old town' is reached by crossing the Cuddy Brig over the Eddleston Water at the W. end of High St. Here, in Biggiesnowe, were born the

brothers Chambers (see p. 78) at No. 18, and Prof. Veitch (1829–94), philosopher and poet, at No. 14. A little N. are the ruins of the *Cross Kirk*, built by Alexander III, on the spot where in 1261 a magnificent and venerable cross was found, fabled to have been buried at the time of Maximian's persecutions in the 3rd century.

From the venerable tower of the church of *St. Andrew* (founded in 1195) we may follow the road (or, preferably, the agreeable path by the river; gate opposite the tower) to the ruins of ***Neidpath Castle** (adm. 6*d.*), beautifully situated on the left bank of the Tweed, c. 1¼ m. above Peebles. This stronghold passed from the Frasers to the Earls of Tweeddale, whose crest (a goat's head) surmounts a gateway in the courtyard. The 2nd earl held it for Charles II, but the old tower, to which a later castle had been united, was battered by Cromwell's cannon and taken after an obstinate resistance. The castle was purchased in 1686 by the 1st Duke of Queensberry, whose worthless successor, 'Old Q' (p. 78), was denounced in a sonnet by Wordsworth as 'degenerate Douglas,' for wantonly cutting down the fine timber surrounding it.

A road, diverging to the left c. 1 m. beyond Neidpath Castle and crossing the Tweed, ascends the valley of the Manor Water to (3¼ m.) Manor church, and then (by the second turning on the left) to (4¼ m.) the *Black Dwarf's Cottage* (rebuilt). Near the church is *Hallyards*, where Scott stayed with Prof. Adam Ferguson (1797) when he visited David Ritchie, the original black dwarf. Peebles may be regained by following the road round the S. side of the *Cademuir*. Pedestrians may keep up the Manor Water and crossing between *Black Law* (2285 ft.) and *Shielhope Head* (2110 ft.) strike the Megget Water and (c. 17 m. from Peebles) *St. Mary's Loch* (p. 101).

From Peebles to Symington, 19 m. L.M.S.R. in 40 min. (4/, 2/5); through trains to Glasgow in 2 hrs. (11/5, 6/10). This line ascends Tweeddale for some miles, crossing to the left bank just beyond (1 m.; r.) Neidpath Castle (see above), the view of which is spoilt by a tunnel.—Opposite (3 m.) *Lyne* is the ivy-covered tower of *Barns*, the residence in the 16th cent. of William Burnett, who on account of his propensity for marauding expeditions at night was nicknamed 'the howlet.' *Lyne Church* (1 m. N.W.), one of the smallest in Scotland, contains a pulpit and two canopied pews brought from Holland by Lord Yester. On Sheriffmuir, between the railway and the Lyne, are two standing stones, and W. of the church is a well-defined Roman camp. *Drochil Castle*, 3¼ m. farther up the Lyne, semi-fortress, semi-manor-house, was begun by the Regent Morton, whose execution, however, in 1581 (comp. p. 57) abruptly arrested its completion. Farther N. are several ancient camps, see p. 77.—6½ m. *Stobo*, with the handsome *Stobo Castle* (1805). *Stobo Church*, 1 m. N.E., has some Norman work (13th cent.) at the doorway and in the nave and chancel. The whole upper portion of the Gothic window in the chancel from the spring of the arch is in one piece. The jougs still hang by the porch.—On the left lies *Dawyck*, noted for its fine timber, and farther on, on rising ground, are the conspicuous ruins of *Tinnis Castle* (i.e. Thane's Castle). Railway and river now (9½ m.) part company, and we enjoy (r.) a fine view of Upper Tweeddale.—11 m. *Broughton*, a modern village. At *Langlaw Hill* (1½ m. N.W.) is a British fort consisting of two concentric rings, with some detached entrenchments. About 1¾ m. S.E. lies *Drumelzier* (p. 102), with its ruined castle.—From Broughton to Moffat by Tweedsmuir and the Devil's Beef Tub, see p. 101.

The line now runs W. by the Biggar Water and enters *Lanarkshire* (p. 126).—15½ m. **Biggar** (*Station*; *Elphinstone Arms*; *Clydesdale*, R. & B. 6/6, D. 5/; *Biggar*), a country town (1489 inhab.) of one wide street, was the birthplace of Dr. John Brown (1810–82), author of 'Rab and his Friends.' Beside the church (1545) are the graves of the Gledstanes or Gladstones, ancestors of the statesman, whose grandfather left Biggar for Leith about 1756 (p. 63). Only one small tower remains of *Boghall Castle* (¼ m. S. of the station), once a seat of the Earls of Wigton. At the W. end of the town is a moot hill.—We surmount the slight watershed (656 ft.) and enter the Clyde valley, crossing the river at (17 m.) *Coulter*.—19 m. *Symington*, see p. 18.

From Peebles to *Innerleithen*, *Galashiels*, and the *Scott Country*, see p. 82.

8. THE SCOTT COUNTRY

The chief centres of the **Scott Country,** i.e. the district personally associated with Sir Walter Scott, which is at the same time the scene of some of his best-known works, are *Galashiels*, *Selkirk*, and *Melrose*, from each of which motor coaches ply in the season to the surrounding points of interest. *St. Boswells* is the station nearest to Dryburgh and the junction for Jedburgh and Kelso. For a stay of a day or two Melrose, convenient both for Abbotsford and for Dryburgh Abbey, is the best general centre. Galashiels, Melrose, and St. Boswells are stations on the 'Waverley Route' to the South (comp. Rte. 2); Selkirk is reached by a branch-line from Galashiels, where carriages are changed.

Motor Coaches, starting from Edinburgh in the season, make the round of all the chief places of interest in one long day (see p. 24).

A. Edinburgh to Galashiels, Selkirk, Melrose, and St. Boswells

L.N.E.R. to *Galashiels*, 35½ m. in 50 min.–1¼ hr. (6, 11, 4 2); to *Melrose*, 37¼ m. in 1 1-¾ hrs. (7 9, 4/8); to *St. Boswells*, 40½ m. in 1–2 hrs. (8 6, 5 1). This is part of the main route (Rte. 2A) to the South. Passengers for *Selkirk* (39¾ m. in 1¼–2 hrs.; 8 2, 4/11) change carriages at Galashiels.—Another route to Galashiels runs viâ Peebles and Innerleithen, see pp. 75, 82.

Road Routes. (i) A 7 to (34 m.) **Galashiels** and (40 m.) **Selkirk,** see p. 6 (reversed).—A 6091 runs from Galashiels S.E. to (38 m. from Edinburgh) **Melrose** (p. 86) and is continued thence by A 68 to (44 m.) *St. Boswells* (p. 91).—(ii) A 68, less direct and more hilly, quitting Edinburgh viâ St. Leonard's St. (Pl. 41, 42), leads viâ (7 m.) *Dalkeith* (p. 65) and crosses the *Lammermuirs* (summit 1131 ft. at 18¼ m.).—26 m. *Lauder* (p. 81).—33 m. *Earlston* (p. 4).—After crossing (35½ m.) the Tweed we turn to the right for (37½ m.) **Melrose** (see above).

Edinburgh (Waverley Station), see p. 23. Thence to (8 m.) *Eskbank*, see p. 75.—9 m. *Newtongrange*.

Near the station stands *Newbattle Abbey* (Marquis of Lothian), surrounded by magnificent trees in a fine park (no adm.). The mansion succeeds a Cistercian abbey founded in 1140 and burned down by the Earl of Hertford in 1544, and contains a fine collection of Italian and other paintings and a valuable library. The private chapel in the basement is a relic of the abbey buildings. The last abbot, Mark Kerr, opportunely changed his opinions in 1560 and in 1561 was made commendator of the abbey's possessions, which remain the property of his descendants. The abbey church (rebuilt in 1727) is now the parish church and contains the pulpit of Archbp. Robert Leighton (1613–84), who was minister here in 1641–53. Part of his library is preserved in the manse.

Beyond Newtongrange we pass (r.) *Dalhousie Castle*, seat of the Ramsays, an old castle dating from the 12th cent., much altered, and *Cockpen Church*. Near the castle once stood the abode of the Laird of Cockpen, whose wooing Lady Nairne has celebrated in song.

12 m. *Gorebridge*, an unpretending village, is near the ruins of *Newbyres Castle*. About 1½ m. S.W. is *Arniston*, the seat of the Dundas family, notable for its statesmen and lawyers, S. of which, on the South Esk, are (1 m.) the small church of *Temple*, formerly owned by the Knights Templar, and (2 m.) *Rosebery*, a plain house from which the Earl of Rosebery takes his title.—12¾ m. *Fushiebridge*, at which we alight for Crichton Castle and Borthwick Castle. William Robertson (1721–93), the historian, was born at the manse of *Borthwick*.

Crichton Castle (1½ m. N.E., ¾ m. from the main road; key at Crichton manse, close by) belonged to Sir William Crichton, chancellor under James II and adversary of the Douglases. The narrow keep dates from the 14th cent.; the remainder, of later date, is in a more elaborate and ornamental style than was usual in Scottish castles. Marmion was here entertained by Sir David Lyndsay for two days on his way to Edinburgh as English envoy.

**Borthwick Castle* (at the N. end of Borthwick beside the Gore Water), a massive gloomy double tower built by Lord Borthwick in 1430, is of extraordinary strength and contains several features of interest, but visitors are not now admitted. Queen Mary and Bothwell were here alarmed in 1567, about a month after their marriage, by the approach of the hostile Scottish lords. Bothwell fled to Dunbar and Mary is said to have followed two days later in the disguise of a page. In 1650 the castle surrendered to Cromwell, after a very brief bombardment.

The railway now attains its summit level (900 ft.) and begins to descend the valley of the Gala, crossing and recrossing the stream. The valley, celebrated in the old song (re-edited by Burns), 'The braw, braw lads of Gala Water,' was at one time known as Wedale or 'vale of woe.'—19¼ m. *Heriot.*—22½ m. *Fountainhall.*

FROM FOUNTAINHALL TO LAUDER, 10½ m., light railway in ¾ hr., passing from Midlothian into Berwickshire.—6½ m. *Oxton.*—10¼ m. **Lauder** (*Black Bull*, R. & B. 6 6; *Lauderdale Temp.*, R. & B. 5 6), a dull little town (750 inhab.) with a quaint old town-hall and a 17th cent. church, is an angling centre. In 1482 James III with his army halted here on his way to invade England. His nobles, jealous of Cochrane, the king's architect and minister, and of other humbly-born royal favourites, seized them and forthwith hanged them from the bridge of Lauder. Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, as leader in this action, won the title of 'Bell-the-Cat.' The site of the old bridge, of which no vestige remains, is in the grounds of the stately *Thirlestane Castle* (Earl of Lauderdale), which dates from c. 1672, but includes a tower built by Edward I.

26¾ m. *Stow*, on the Gala, a clean little place of high antiquity, has a good church and spire. To the S. is Torsonce House.—Passing (29¾ m.) *Bowland* we enter Selkirkshire. At Torwoodlee (r.), 1 m farther, is a good example of a broch.

Selkirkshire or *Ettrick Forest*, a beautiful Border county of peaceful hills and lonely valleys, remote from railways, was once a royal hunting ground, but has long since been given over to pastoral solitude and quiet, with only the scattered peel-towers of the moss-troopers to recall its romantic past recorded in many a stirring or pathetic ballad. The 'Flowers of the Forest,' the most pathetic of all, is a lament for Flodden. Yarrow descending from St. Mary's Loch, and Ettrickdale, parallel on the S., are its famous valleys, while the Tweed flows for a space across its N. part. Scott, sheriff-depute ('Sinrra') of the county for 33 years (1799–1832), lived at Ashiestiel in 1804–12; Wordsworth visited and revisited Yarrow; and James Hogg, the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' was a link between the romance of Scott and the joviality of 'Christopher North,' who brought Tibbie Shiel's into fame. Thomas Boston, of the 'Fourfold Estate,' was minister of Ettrick. Galashiels and Selkirk are the only towns in the county.

33½ m. **Galashiels** (p. 82). We cross the Tweed, near the village of *Bridgend*, beside the ford at which Father Philip met the White Lady of Avenel ('The Monastery').—37¼ m. **Melrose** (p. 86). On the left, where our line is joined by that from Reston (p. 3), on a peninsula formed by a loop of the Tweed, is *Old Melrose*, the site of the abbey of St. Aidan (see p. 86).—40½ m. **St. Boswells** (p. 91).

From St. Boswells to *Carlisle*, see Rte. 2A.

B. Galashiels and Selkirk

GALASHIELS (12,946 inhab.), on both banks of the Gala, is noted for the manufacture of tweeds and woollen hosiery, and its largest buildings are the woollen mills.

Hotels. Royal, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; Douglas, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/, both in Channel St.; Abbotsford Arms, Stirling St., unpretending, R. & B. 7/6; King's, R. & B. 6/, pens. 10/6, Waverley, temperance hotels near the station.

Post Office, Channel St.

Motor Coaches. Circular tours (4/6–6/) to places of interest in the neighbourhood (Melrose, Abbotsford, Dryburgh, St. Mary's Loch, etc.) start every afternoon in summer. Coaches run daily to *Edinburgh* (circular route; 5/) and to *Berwick-on-Tweed* (7/), and twice weekly to *North Berwick* (8/6), *Moffat* (9/6), and *Dumfries* (12/).

Golf Courses. *Ladhope Course* (18-hole), N.W. of the town, on the Stow road; green fee 1/ per day, 3/6 per week, 7/6 per month.—*Torwoodlee Course*, 1 m. N. (introduction required).

Galashiels is a long, grey, modern town, with good shops and a spacious market-place. In Corn Mill Square rises the effective *War Memorial* for 1914–18, consisting of a clock-tower (by Sir Robt. Lorimer), in front of which is a spirited equestrian figure by T. J. Clapperton. In a recess are the names of the fallen, illumined by ever-burning lights. At the foot of Lawyers' Brae, beside the Municipal Buildings, is a bust of Burns. About 2½ m. S., on and near Rink Hill (638 ft.), are well-marked traces of the Catrail (p. 8).

Abbotsford (p. 89) may be visited from Galashiels viâ Abbotsford Ferry (p. 83), either by railway or on foot; carriages must make the detour (3½ m.) viâ Melrose Bridge (see below) or (6¼ m.) by the Selkirk road to Lindean, where the Ettrick Water is crossed. From the latter road we have an attractive view of the house as we ascend the opposite bank of the Tweed.—A pleasant road leads S. to (6¼ m.) *Selkirk* (p. 83), closely following the railway line (p. 83).

The Road to Melrose, 4 m., leads S.E., parallel with the railway and the Gala. Opposite (1 m.) Langlee House a tablet by the road commemorates Sir Walter Scott's last journey home to Abbotsford (11th July, 1832). We cross (1⅞ m.) the *Allan Water*, the narrow glen of which is the 'Glendearg' of Scott's 'Monastery.' Beyond the mansion of Pavilion we pass over (2¼ m.) Melrose Bridge and turn to the left for (4 m.) *Melrose* (p. 86), to the right for (3½ m.) *Abbotsford*.

From Galashiels to Peebles, 18½ m., railway in 40 minutes.—At (2½ m.) *Clovenfords* (Inn), a village at which Leyden (p. 9) was schoolmaster in 1792, are the well-known Tweed Vineries (visitors admitted), showing a vast expanse of profitable glass.—About 2½ m. farther, on the opposite bank of the Tweed, appears **Ashiestiel,** the house tenanted by Sir Walter Scott as sheriff of the county in 1804–12, before he went to Abbotsford. This was the period of the 'Lay,' the 'Lady of the Lake,' and 'Marmion.'—6½ m. *Thornielee.—Elibank Tower*, the ruined seat of the Murrays, is seen on the left, about 2½ m. short of (10½ m.) *Walkerburn*, a woollen manufacturing village. We cross the Tweed.

12 m. **Innerleithen** (*Traquair Arms*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), a little town (2403 inhab.), prettily placed at the junction of the Leithen and the Tweed, has mineral springs and passes for the original, so far as there is any one original, of 'St. Ronan's Well.' A motor coach plies hence in summer to St. Mary's Loch. Caerlee Hill Fort and Pirn Hill Fort are interesting British remains in the vicinity, and on Purvis Hill, 1 m. E., are some remarkable earthen terraces, rising 450 ft. above the Tweed. About 1½ m. S., on the Quair Water, is *Traquair House* (no adm.), a somewhat gaunt 17th cent. mansion, including a much more ancient tower, one of the oldest inhabited mansions in Scotland. The avenue gates, flanked by stone figures of bears supposed to have suggested the bears of Bradwardine at Tully-Veolan in 'Waverley,' have never been opened since they were closed in 1796 on the death of the seventh (and, as it proved, last) countess

of Traquair ' until an eighth countess should enter.' The road up the glen, the scene of Laidlaw's ' Lucy's Flittin',' may be followed passing the ' Bush aboon Traquair,' sung by Robert Crawford in 1724, to (5 m.) *Glen*, the modern mansion of Lord Glenconner, early home of the Countess of Oxford and Asquith. The road leading S. from Innerleithen, passing Traquair church, to (9 m.) the Gordon Arms Inn (p. 84) was the route by which the Ettrick Shepherd led Wordsworth when Yarrow was ' visited ' in 1814. To the E. of this road rises the heather-clad *Minchmoor* (1856 ft.), across which runs the old road from Selkirk to Peebles, by which Montrose fled after Philiphaugh (p. 84), drawing bridle first at Traquair House.

15¼ m. *Cardrona*, 1 m. S. of which is the ruined tower of Cardrona. On the left bank, above Glenormiston House, rises the peaked *Lee Pen* (1647 ft.).—18½ m. *Peebles*, see p. 78.

From Galashiels to Selkirk, 6¼ m., branch railway in ¼ hr., quitting the main line 1½ m. S. of Galashiels and following the Tweed, with a glimpse of Abbotsford, on the left.—2¾ m. *Abbotsford Ferry*, 1 m. S. of the house, with a ferry over the Tweed.—The line crosses the Tweed below its junction with the Ettrick, and follows the latter viâ (4¼ m.) *Lindean* to (6¼ m.) *Selkirk*.

SELKIRK (5775 inhab.), a tweed-making royal burgh, with numerous mills, is situated on a hilly site overlooking the Ettrick, 2 m. below its junction with the Yarrow.

Hotels. County, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Fleece, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/6, pens. 12/; Station, R. & B. 6/, D. 4/6, pens. 10/6; Lockie's Temperance.

Post Office, High St.

Motor Coaches to *Hawick* (1/3, return 2/); to *Bemersyde* and *Drybrugh* (2/6); to *St. Mary's Loch*, *Moffat*, and *Peebles* (7/), etc. Some of the coaches from Galashiels pass through Selkirk (comp. p. 24).

Golf Course (9 holes), E. of the town on the St. Boswells road, green fee 1/6 per day, 3/6 per week, 7/6 per month; round of 18 holes 2*d*.

Racecourse, c. 1¼ m. S.E. of the town, on the St. Boswells road; meetings on Fri. and Sat. following the second Mon. in June.

In the triangular market-place, whence the principal streets diverge, is the town-hall, with its lofty spire, in front of which is a statue of Scott. At the other end of High St. is a statue of Mungo Park (p. 78), and farther on, in front of Victoria Hall, is a memorial (1913) of Flodden (' O Flodden field '). The street opposite the town-hall leads to the turreted County Buildings. In the reading-room of the Public Library (opposite) a tablet records that Andrew Lang (1844–1912) was born in Selkirk. A tablet in the West Port marks the old Forest Inn, where Burns lodged in 1787.

The old tag, " Up wi' the sutors of Selkirk and doon wi' the Earl of Home," commemorates the former fame of the town for its shoemakers (sutors). Tradition has it that the sutors greatly distinguished themselves at Flodden and captured an English banner, which is still preserved by the corporation. The town, however, was burned by the English after the battle.

The ceremony of ' licking the birse ' still prevails at the admission to the dignity of burgess of the town; three or four bristles such as shoemakers use, attached to the seal on the burgess ticket, are dipped in wine and passed through the mouth of the candidate.

Abbotsford may be visited from Selkirk viâ Abbotsford Ferry (see above), or by road (5¼ m.) down the valleys of the Ettrick and the Tweed; and a direct road leads E. from Selkirk to (9¼ m.) St. Boswells (for Dryburgh; p. 91), passing

(6½ m.) near *Bowden Church* (p. 90), but the principal excursions are those to the valleys of the Yarrow and the Ettrick (see below), which may be combined in one long round (c. 40 m. in all).

FROM SELKIRK TO ST. MARY'S LOCH, 19 m. (motor coach, see p. 83). The road (A 708), crossing the Ettrick and turning to the left, ascends the *VALLEY OF THE YARROW, noted for quiet beauty and famous in song, from the 'Dowie Dens of Yarrow,' downwards. Hamilton of Bangour (1704–54) wrote 'The Braes of Yarrow' ('Busk ye, busk ye, my bonny, bonny bride'); Wordsworth devoted three poems ('Yarrow Unvisited,' 'Yarrow Visited,' and 'Yarrow Revisited') to this lovely valley, which inspired also Scott, Hogg, Shairp, Veitch, and many lesser singers.—The name of (3 m.) *Philiphaugh* (r.), a mansion with fine gardens, recalls the battle on the neighbouring 'haugh' or flat land, where in 1645 Montrose was disastrously defeated by the Covenanters under Leslie. A little farther on the General's Bridge, built by General Mackay, leads to *Bowhill*, a residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, which contains Raeburn's portrait of Sir Walter Scott as a young man and portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Monmouth by Kneller. Visitors to Newark (see below) cross this bridge, but we keep on the left bank.—4 m. *Foulshiels*, with the humble cottage in which Mungo Park (1771–1806?), the African explorer, was born. On our left, across the river, the massive 15th-cent. ruin of **Newark Castle** "looks out from Yarrow's birchen bower." Newark was originally a royal hunting seat and shows the arms of James I on its W. side. It was afterwards granted to the Scotts, and here the 'Last Minstrel' recited his famous Lay to the Duchess of Buccleuch (p. 65). In the courtyard Leslie barbarously shot the prisoners taken at Philiphaugh (see above).—We cross and recross the stream.—5 m. *Broadmeadows House Hotel* (R. & B. 10/, pens. 12/–18/). On the bank of (6 m.) Hangingshaw Burn, near the modern mansion of Hangingshaw, are a few fragments of the old castle of the Outlaw Murray, celebrated in an ancient ballad. The scenery now changes its character; the woods cease and the hills are smooth and bare.—Near (9 m.) *Yarrow Church* (too thoroughly 'restored' within) are four isolated upright stones said to commemorate the fight described in the 'Dowie Dens' ('gloomy glens'; see above), but really dating back (according to Prof. Rhys) to the 5th or 6th century. A rough road (practicable for motors) leads hence to *Kirkhope* (3 m.; p. 85) in Ettrick.

13 m. *Gordon Arms Inn* (R. & B. 6/6, D. 4/), an anglers' inn, stands at the divergence of a road N. to Innerleithen (p. 82). On our right is the farm of *Mount Benger*, 'a gey cauld place,' of which James Hogg (1772–1835) was the unsuccessful tenant in 1821–30. A road, diverging on the left, leads past

the farm of *Altrive Lake*, now Eldinhope, where Hogg died, to (6½ m.) Tushielaw Inn (see below) in Ettrick.

We cross (14 m.) the Douglas Burn, flowing down from the ruined *Blackhouse Tower*, the stronghold of Sir James Douglas, the friend of Bruce, and the scene of the elopement of the lovers in the 'Douglas Tragedy.' Scott met Laidlaw, his future amanuensis, at the farm of Blackhouse, and was introduced by him to Hogg.—15½ m. *Dryhope Tower*, on the right, is the alleged birthplace of Mary Scott, the 'Flower of Yarrow,' who wedded 'Auld Wat of Harden' (p. 9). We have now reached the N.E. end of ***St. Mary's Loch** (p. 101), the N.W. bank of which we skirt, noting the old churchyard of *St. Mary* (p. 101) on the hillside, to (18 m.) *Rodono Hotel*, above the road, and (19 m.) *Tibbie Shiel's Inn*, see p. 101.

The excursion coaches frequently go on to Moffat and return to Selkirk viâ Peebles, or a seat may possibly be obtained in a Moffat coach returning thither (comp. p. 99). Otherwise the return to Selkirk may be made viâ Tushielaw Inn and Ettrickdale, see below. To Tweedsmuir, see p. 102.

From Selkirk to Tushielaw by Ettrickdale, 15 m. This picturesque route leads S.W. from Selkirk, at first on the right bank of the Ettrick, passing Bowhill (p. 84).—3 m. *Carterhaugh*, where the Ettrick is joined by the Yarrow, is the scene of the fairy ballad of 'Tamlane.'—4½ m. *Oakwood Tower*, on a steep bank, was occupied in the 13th cent. by Michael Scot the Wizard (p. 260), and it is supposed to have seen the "three lords birling at the wine" in the ballad of the 'Dowie Dens of Yarrow.' We cross to the left bank at (7 m.) *Ettrickbridge*, and beyond (7½ m.) *Kirkhope*, near a pretty river gorge, whence a road leads (r.) to Yarrow Church (see p. 84), we enter a pastoral valley.—12 m. *Deloraine*, home of William of Deloraine, 'good at need,' in the 'Lay.'—15 m. *Tushielaw Inn*, an anglers' hotel.

A road, diverging to the N., about ¼ m. short of the inn, leads over to (6 m.) Tibbie Shiel's Inn on St. Mary's Loch (p. 101), whence the return to Selkirk may be made down the Yarrow (comp. above).

From Tushielaw to Moffat, 19 m., an interesting road for robust walkers, following the upper Ettrick. We pass (1 m.) *Tushielaw Castle*, the retreat of Adam Scott, 'King of the Border,' who was hanged in his own courtyard by James V on his famous raid against raiders (p. 7).—2½ m. Ruins of *Thirlestane Castle*, the home of John Scott, a follower of James V. About 1 m. farther on a road diverges (l.) for *Eskdalemuir* (12 m.) and Langholm (26 m.), see p. 7.—Between Ettrick school and (4 m.) *Ettrick Church* a monument indicates the site of the cottage where James Hogg (1770–1835) was born. He is buried in the churchyard, where lie also Tibbie Shiel (p. 101) and Thomas Boston (1676–1732), minister of the parish and author of the 'Fourfold Estate,' who preached his last sermons from the window of the neighbouring manse. Track to the Loch of the Lowes and Chapelhope, see p. 100.—Farther up Ettrickdale the road crosses (6 m.) the *Back Burn*, descending from *Andrewhinnie Hill* (2220 ft.); 4 m. beyond which a rough road (for pedestrians only) strikes across *Bodesbeck Law* (p. 100) for (13½ m.) *Capplegill* (p. 100), in Moffatdale, 5½ m. N.E. of (19 m.) *Moffat* (p. 99).

A road, leading S.E. from Tushielaw Inn over the moors viâ Loch Ale to (16 m.) Hawick (p. 5), passes (3 m.) *Buccleuch Farm*, near the site of the castle whence the Duke of Buccleuch takes his title

C. Melrose and Abbotsford

MELROSE (2155 inhab.), famous for its beautiful abbey and charming surroundings, is the best centre for the exploration of the 'Scott Country.'

Hotels. ABBEY, near the abbey, GEORGE & ABBOTSFORD, High St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/; WAVERLEY HYDRO (1 m. N.W.; omn. meets trains, 6*d*., 1/), pens. 15/ or £4 18/–£6 6/; KING'S ARMS, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; ANDERSON'S, R. & B. 8/, WAVERLEY, both temperance.

Post Office, Buccleuch Street.

Motor Coaches to *Abbotsford*; to *St. Mary's Loch* (5/); to *Kelso, Yetholm*, and *Morebattle* (5/); to *Dryburgh, Jedburgh*, and *Kelso* ('three abbey' tour; 4/6); etc.

Golf Course on Dingleton Common, ¼ m. S. of the station (1/6 per day, 6/ per week, 15/ per month).

The little town, the 'Kennaquhair' of Scott's 'Monastery' and 'Abbot,' surrounded by pleasant villas, is charmingly situated at the foot of the Eildon Hills and overlooks the Tweed. We turn to the right at the station to gain the market-place, with its cross (dated 1642) bearing the arms of Scotland. Thence diverge the three main streets, many of the older houses in which show carved stones pillaged from the abbey. A footbridge connects Melrose with *Gattonside*, its suburb on the N. bank of the Tweed, but Melrose Bridge is c. 1 m. W. of the town.

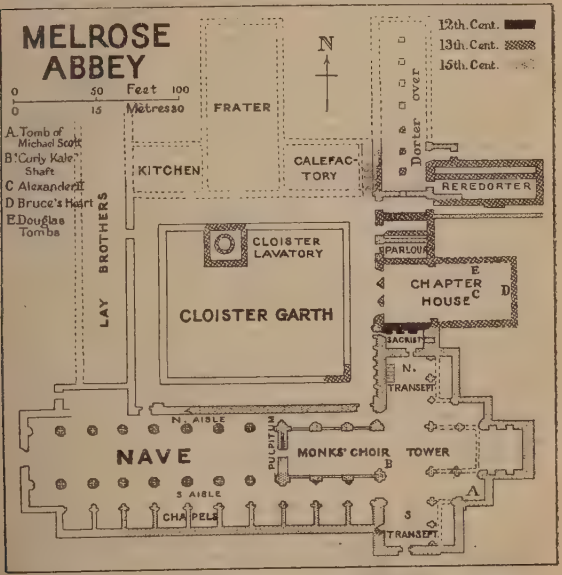
****Melrose Abbey,** the beautiful ruined church of the Cistercian abbey of St. Mary, in Abbey St., is about 3 min. walk from the station. It is open daily, except Sun., from 8 a.m. till dusk (adm. 6*d*., children 3*d*.). Visitors are no longer admitted on moonlight nights to 'view fair Melrose aright.' It is said that Scott himself never saw the ruins by moonlight.

HISTORY. In 1136 David I founded and richly endowed a monastery at Melrose, filling it with Cistercian monks from Rievaulx in Yorkshire, as a successor to the ancient Culdee monastery at Old Melrose (see p. 81). The new abbey lay in the direct forthright of English invasion, and was wrecked again and again, notably in 1322 and 1385. Robert Bruce restored it in 1326 and bequeathed his heart to it; but the present remains represent a later rebuilding of about the end of the 15th cent.; only a small portion is older. In 1544 and 1545 it was plundered and seriously damaged in the Earl of Hertford's invasion and it was probably never thoroughly restored. The Reformers did it little injury, but the ruins came to be freely used as a quarry for building materials and wind and weather did the rest. In 1566 Queen Mary made Bothwell commendator of the abbey, and after his proscription in 1568 it passed through many hands, until in 1918 it was presented to the nation by the Duke of Buccleuch.

The present ruin represents the E. part of the nave of the abbey church (into which the monks' choir projects for three bays), the transepts, with remains of the central tower, and the chancel. Every part of the church will repay careful study. The remains of stone vaulting are very elaborate, and the bosses and the capitals of the columns display in their intricate and delicate foliage, especially in the leaves of 'curly kale,' the proverbial skill and fancy of the Scottish

stone-carvers. Visitors should not omit to view the outside, especially the fine window of the S. transept.

The W. front and the W. end of the NAVE have disappeared. Of the aisles only the three E. bays remain, beside the projecting monks' choir. The S. aisle was flanked by a series of chapels (of which eight remain), each used as the burial-place of some distinguished family and with windows showing



elegant Perp. tracery. The N. aisle, which is remarkably narrow, had no side chapels, as it here abuts upon the cloister. A stone choir screen separates the central aisle from the monks' choir, the elegant pointed arches of which are obscured by heavy piers and arches erected in 1618, when it was fitted up as a Presbyterian church (until 1810).—At the crossing the two W. piers of the TOWER remain; the capitals of the clustered shaft on the S.W. pier are amongst the finest carvings in the church.—Both the TRANSEPTS have E. aisles.

The Dec. *Window of five lights, 24 ft. high and 16 ft. wide, with flowing tracery of great beauty, in the S. transept, is the finest in the abbey. A tablet in this transept mentions one John Moreau or Morow as master mason of Melrose (16th cent.). —Off the N. transept opens the SACRISTY, the N. wall of which is perhaps the oldest part of the church (12th cent.). An inscription on the threshold indicates the tomb of Joanna, wife of Alexander III and sister of Henry VIII.—In the CHANCEL, which retains its beautiful fretted stone roof, the Dec. framework of several windows remains, with Perp. shafts and tracery inserted. The E. window of five lights divided by a cross transom, with its 'slender shafts of shapely stone,' is finely described in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' Immediately beneath it lies (it is said) the heart of Robert Bruce, interred here when brought back from Spain, whither Douglas had carried it on the way to the Holy Land. The slab of dark marble in front covers the grave of Alexander II (d. 1249; p. 335). The tombs of the Douglases, near the high altar, were defaced by Lord Evers, who fell at Ancrum Moor. In a chapel on the S. side of the chancel is the alleged tomb of Michael Scot, the Wizard (p. 260), to which William of Deloraine paid his memorable visit.

The church is adjoined on the N. by the CLOISTERS, the S. walk of which is noted for its fine shallow arcading. It was by the rich Dec. circular-headed doorway at the E. end of this walk that Deloraine entered the church. Recent excavations have revealed the whole ground-plan of the cloisters and identified the foundations of the chapter-house (on the E. side) and other portions of the monastic buildings.

The *Graveyard*, S. of the church, should be visited. Beneath the fifth window from the W. end of the abbey lies Sir David Brewster (1781–1868), who died at Allerly, near Gattonside (p. 86). Towards the E. end of the graveyard, immediately to the left of a railed enclosure, is a little old red tombstone with a quaint moralized inscription beginning 'The earth goeth on the earth Glistring like gold.' Farther E., in the second row beyond a white Gothic tomb, is the red stone erected by Sir Walter Scott on the grave of Tom Purdie (d. 1829), his favourite henchman, wood-forester at Abbotsford, and in the extreme S.W. corner is the grave of Peter Matheson (d. 1852, aged 84), Scott's coachman.

Abbotsford

Abbotsford is open to visitors from 10–5 every week-day between March 1st and Sept. 30th (adm. 1/). It stands 2½ m. W. of Melrose (motor coaches, see p. 24) and may be conveniently visited also from *Galashiels* (comp. p. 82) or from *Selkirk* (comp. p. 83).

From Melrose we follow the pretty Selkirk road to the W., viâ (1 m.) the village and old Border peel of *Darnick*, Scott's interest in which earned him the sobriquet of 'Duke of Darnick.'

A road diverging here to the left leads to *Chiefswood*, the summer cottage of J. G. Lockhart, the son-in-law of Scott, and to *Huntlyburn House*. The Huntly Burn descends from the *Rhymer's Glen* (not usually open to visitors), where True Thomas (p. 4) met the Queen of the Fairies. Higher up is *Cauldshiels Loch*.

Beyond Darnick we see (r.) the Waverley Hydropathic (p. 86) on *Skirmish Hill*, a name recalling a fight between the

Scotts and the Elliots for the custody of the young James V in 1526. Farther on we turn to the left (the road to the right crosses Melrose Bridge for Galashiels, see p. 82), and reach (2½ m.) the postern in the wall by which tourists are admitted to Abbotsford.

***Abbotsford,** the home of Sir Walter Scott, where he died in 1832, is a mansion of many turrets, somewhat ill-placed, close below the road, on a slope descending to the Tweed. Like the surrounding estate, on which he planted nearly every tree, it is the creation of Scott, and it contains many personal memorials of its famous founder besides numerous interesting historical relics collected by him.

Scott purchased the farm (c. 100 acres) of Clarty or Cartley Hole in 1811, rebuilt the house, and added a W. wing, afterwards (1821) erecting a much more ambitious mansion. When financial disaster overtook him the house and library were presented to him by his creditors (1830), and their possession was ensured to his family by a subscription of friends at his death (1832). Scott's elder and last surviving son died childless in 1847, and the property passed to Scott's grandson, Walter Lockhart, the 'Littlejohn' for whom the 'Tales of a Grandfather' were written. Since then it has descended in the female line, the name 'Scott' being assumed by each holder.

The ENTRANCE HALL has panelling and the pulpit from the old kirk of Dunfermline, and round the cornice are armorial bearings of Scottish Border families. The fire-grate belonged to Abp. Sharp (p. 271). A glass-case contains the last suit of clothes worn by Scott. Here are also ancient armour, two cuirasses from Waterloo, and the keys of the old Edinburgh Tolbooth and of Selkirk jail. Outside is the door of the Tolbooth, built into the W. end of the house.

The STUDY, little altered, contains Scott's desk, arm-chair, and table. The light gallery opens on a staircase leading to Sir Walter's bedroom. In the small adjacent turret-room is a death mask of Scott.

The LIBRARY has a carved ceiling with designs from Roslin Chapel (p. 66). Over the fireplace is a military portrait of Sir Walter's son, by Sir W. Allan. The bust, by Chantrey (1820), in a recess at the end of the room, is considered to be the best likeness of Scott. A cabinet-table in the bay window contains historical relics: Queen Mary's seal, Balfour of Burley's snuff-box, Charles Stewart's quaich, purse made by Flora Macdonald, Rob Roy's purse, Napoleon's pen and writing-case, Burns's toddy tumbler, Scott's knife, fork, and snuff-box; and several miniatures, etc.

In the DRAWING ROOM, with fine furniture, are portraits of Oliver Cromwell, Hogarth (by himself), Dryden, Nell Gwynn (both by Lely), James VI, and Scott (by Raeburn); also a Head of Queen Mary painted an hour after her execution. The cornice reproduces the 'curly kale' carving of Melrose Abbey.

The ARMOURY contains Scottish weapons of all periods; also pistols of Napoleon and Claverhouse; armour of James

IV; a German heading-sword; Montrose's sword; Rob Roy's gun; claymore used in 'the '45'; the keys of Lochleven Castle (but comp. p. 108); etc. On the wall hang caricatures and other small pictures.

The *Dining Room*, in which Sir Walter died, is not shown. It contains family portraits, including one of Sir Walter's great-grandfather, known as 'Beardie,' who refused to shave till the restoration of the Stewarts.

The three conspicuous summits of the **Eildon Hills** (S. summit 1215 ft.; middle 1385 ft.; N.E. 1327 ft.), to the S. of Melrose, may be ascended from the Dingleton road. From the summit Scott could "point out forty-three places famous in war and verse." The Eildons are commonly identified as the Trimontium of the Romans, an identification of great moment for the interpretation of Roman military history in Scotland (but comp. p. 11). There are traces of a prehistoric settlement on the N. summit; and numerous Roman remains have been found at Newstead (see below).

Eildon Hill, once a single cone, was split into three in a single night at Michael Scot's (p. 260) command by a demon for whom the wizard was bound to find constant employment. The building of the cauld or weir across the Tweed at Kelso took no longer, but the endless task of making ropes out of sea-sand finally vanquished the importunate spirit. Thomas the Rhymer (p. 4) spent more than three years in the enchanted country within the Eildons after his capture by the Queen of the Fairies (p. 88).

The road goes on to join (c. 3 m.) the Selkirk and St. Boswells road (p. 83), not far from the interesting church of *Bowden*, built in 1128 and thoroughly restored in 1909.

From Melrose to Dryburgh. This excursion is most directly made viâ St. Boswells, which is reached either by railway (p. 81) or by the road (4¼ m.) leading S.E. from Melrose viâ the village of Eildon.—A more picturesque road (6 m.), however, runs E. viâ *Newstead*, crossing (2½ m.) the Tweed and immediately afterwards (at Leaderfoot) the Leader. The road straight on leads to Kelso (see below); we, however, turn to the right and at the gate of *Gladswood* reach the commanding point known as 'Sir Walter's View.' In a loop of the Tweed below us (r.) lies Old Melrose (p. 81) and in the distance rise the Eildons. Descending the hill we pass *Bemersyde*, seat of the Haigs, who have held it for more than 700 years, according to a prophecy of Thomas the Rhymer:

"Tyde what may betyde
Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde."

After the Great War the mansion was purchased by national subscription and presented to Earl Haig, in 1921, "as an emblem of sentiment and grateful testimony of his distinguished services to humanity in a cause which—by Divine Grace victorious—has triumphed in support of right and justice." On the right, overlooking Dryburgh and the Tweed, appears a large effigy in red sandstone of William Wallace, erected in 1814 by the 11th Earl of Buchan.—6 m. *Dryburgh Abbey* (p. 91).

From Melrose to Kelso by Road, 14 m. (railway route viâ St. Boswells, see p. 10). After crossing the Leader (see above) the road ascends straight on to (8 m.) *Smailholm*, a village 1¼ m. S. of which is *Smailholm Tower* (60 ft. high), the scene of Scott's 'Eve of St. John' and described in the 3rd canto of 'Marmion.' Close to the tower is the farmhouse of *Sandyknowe*, where Scott as a child visited his paternal grandfather.—Beyond Smailholm the road gradually descends to (14 m.) *Kelso* (p. 96).

From Melrose to *Galashiels*, see p. 81.

GALASHIELS
Langlee Mains
Langlee Ho.
E. Langlee
Allan Water
Gala Water
Buckholm Hill
E. Housebyres
W. Housebyres
Sorrowlessfield
Packman's Burn
Leaderfoot Viaduct
Black Hill
Park
Redpath
Drygrange
Camp Knowe
Kittyfield
Gattonside
Pavilion
Melrose Bridge
Hydro
River Tweed
Leaderfoot
Gladswood
Gala Hill
Broomilees
Darnick
Abbotsford
Newstead
Old Melrose
MELROSE
Abbey
Oakenden Ho.
Bemersyde
Touting Burke Hill
Chiefswood
Dingleton
Bemersyde Ho
Huntlyburn
Abbotsford Ferry Stn.
Peaschill
Eildon
Wallace Statue
Rink Hill
Peebles
Roman Road
Rivers Glen
Gait Causeway
Eildon Hills
Eildon Hall
Faldenside
Cauldshiels Loch
Chester Hall
NEWTOWN ST. BOSWELLS
R. Tweed
Dryburgh Abbey
ST. BOSWELLS
Bowden Moor
Cauldshiels Hill
Bowden Burn
Whitelaw
St. Boswells Green
Lindean Stn.
Lindean
Faughill Moor
BOWDEN
Maxpoffle
Selkirk
Jedburgh
White Law
Holydean Castle
0
½
1
1½
2 Miles
MELROSE DISTRICT
Scale 1:80,000
1
2 Kilometres

D. St. Boswells (Dryburgh) to Jedburgh and Kelso

L.N.E.R. to *Jedburgh*, 15½ m. in ¾–1 hr. (3/2, 1/11); to *Kelso*, 11½ m. in 25 min. (2/5, 1/5½). Passengers for Jedburgh change carriages at Roxburgh. This line goes on beyond Kelso to (35 m.) *Berwick*, thus uniting the Scott country with the East Coast Route from England.

ROAD ROUTES. To (10 m.) **Jedburgh,** see p. 93; to (10 m.) **Kelso** and (10 m.) **Roxburgh,** see p. 93.

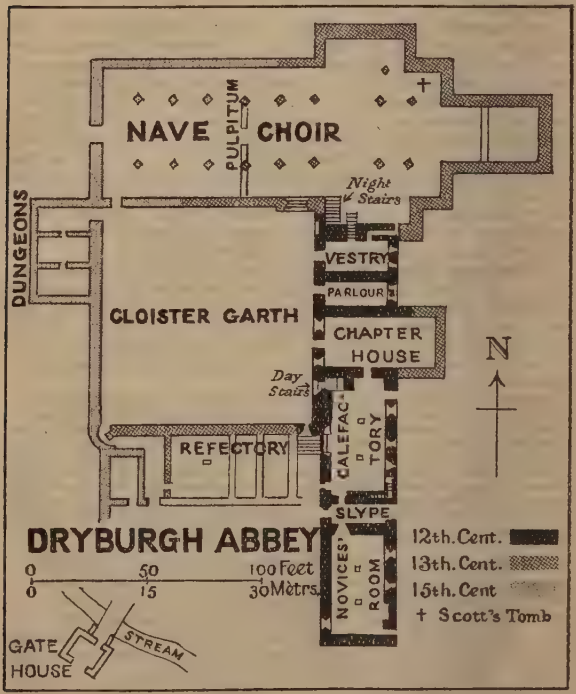
St. Boswells (*Rfmts.*; *Station Hotel*; *Dryburgh Arms*), an important junction, in the village of *Newtown St. Boswells*, lies c. 1¼ m. N.W. of *St. Boswells Green*, with its spacious common, which is adjoined (N.E.) by the old village of *St. Boswells* or *Lessudden* (Buccleuch Arms, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), taking its name from St. Boisil, prior at Old Melrose (p. 81). Dryburgh Abbey lies 1¼ m. E. of the station, on the other side of the Tweed. A lane diverging to the left c. ½ m. S. of the station leads to a footbridge over the river, on the farther side of which is a monument to James Thomson (p. 97), within a few minutes of the abbey. Motors either deposit their passengers at the footbridge or make a detour (4 m.) to the abbey viâ the bridge beyond St. Boswells village.

***Dryburgh Abbey,** the burial-place of Sir Walter Scott, was never of great size or wealth but occupies a charmingly secluded position in a loop of the Tweed, surrounded by ancient yew trees. The remains include the ruined church and considerable portions of the conventual buildings. The abbey is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. or dusk (1–5 p.m. on Sun.); adm. 6*d.*, free on Sat. and Sun.

History. On a spot once occupied by the 6th cent. sanctuary of St. Modan, Dryburgh Abbey was founded in 1150 by David I, or, less probably, by Hugh de Morville, lord of Lauderdale. In 1322 and again in 1385 it was ruined by the English, and after a more complete destruction by the Earl of Hertford in 1544 it seems never to have been rebuilt. After the Reformation the abbey lands passed through various hands. About 1700 they belonged to Thomas Haliburton, great-grandfather of Scott, but in the next generation they passed from his heirs (of whom Scott was in the direct line), leaving them only the right to 'stretch their bones' in the abbey. In 1786 the estate was acquired by the Earl of Buchan. It was finally purchased by Lord Glenconner who, in Jan. 1918, presented it to the nation.

Of the CHURCH, originally 190 ft. long and 75 ft. wide across the transepts, there remain the W. front, with a doorway of good Transition Norman work, the ruined nave of six bays, with a few column bases, the E. aisle of the N. transept, the S. transept adjoined by the *Chapel of St. Modan* (burial-place of the Earls of Buchan), and a portion of the choir. In the beautiful E. aisle of the N. transept, known as *St. Mary's Aisle*, which opens towards the choir by two pointed arches surmounted by quatrefoil openings and a triforium gallery, Sir Walter Scott was interred on Sept. 26th, 1832, and here rest also his wife, his son, and his son-in-law, John Gibson Lockhart (d. 1854). Adjoining is the burial-place of the Erskines and of the Haigs of Bemersyde.

The cloister garth, surrounded by the CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS, on the S. side of the church, is on a lower level, to which steps descend from the nave. On the E. side, and entered by a beautiful portal, is the *Chapter House*, with barrel vaulting and arcades at the end, but otherwise a plain building, still



entire. S. of this is the *Calefactory*, with its large fireplace, next to which is the *Library*. On the S. the garth is bounded by the *Refectory*, the W. gable of which exhibits a large rose window of great beauty. Below the refectory and below the

W. cloister, near the church, are a number of dark chambers. Just S. of the cloisters are the remains of a *Gatehouse*.

From Newtown St. Boswells to Jedburgh by road (A 68), 10 m. (railway route, see below). The road runs from the station S.E. to (1¼ m.) *St. Boswells Green* (p. 91). Thence we turn E., with a view ahead of the Waterloo Monument on Penielheugh, and reach (4 m.) *Ancrum Moor*, where in 1545 the English, under Lord Evers and Sir Bryan Latoun, were defeated with great slaughter as they were returning, laden with booty, from a raid. Ancrum Moor is known also as *Lilliard's Edge*, from Lilliard, a Scottish maiden, who fought and fell in this contest. Beyond (6 m.) *Ancrum House* a road diverges on the right for Ancrum (p. 9).—Our road crosses (7 m.) the Teviot and strikes the main road from Hawick (on our right) to Kelso (comp. p. 9). We turn to the left, passing *Bonjedward* (Marquis of Lothian; r.), mentioned in the 'Raid of the Redeswire' (p. 94), and then (c. 8 m.) to the right (just short of Jedfoot Station, see below). We ascend the Jed Water to (10 m.) *Jedburgh* (see below).

Road Route to Kelso, 10 m., following the Tweed all the way and the railway as far as Roxburgh Junction.—At (8 m.) *Barns* a by-road diverges S. for (10 m.) *Roxburgh* (p. 97), going on to (6½ m. more) *Jedburgh*.

The railway follows the right bank of the Tweed, but the beauties of the river are not seen from the train.—3 m. *Maxton*. The village, which retains the shaft of its old cross, lies on the left, and beyond, across the Tweed, are the fine woods of *Mertoun*, now the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere. The Waterloo Monument (see below) is long in view. Farther on *Littledean Tower*, a hold of the Kers, appears on the left, and conspicuous in the distance (left) is *Smailholm Tower* (p. 90).—Across the river from (5½ m.) *Rutherford* stands Makerstoun House.—The scenery is attractive, and beautiful views of the valley below us, backed in the distance by the woods of Floors (p. 97), are caught as we approach (8½ m.) **Roxburgh Junction.** Roxburgh village is prettily placed near the Teviot. In the churchyard is buried Andrew Gemmels (d. 1793; aged 106), the original of Edie Ochiltree, the bedesman in Scott's 'Antiquary.' Old Roxburgh and Roxburgh Castle, 2 m. N.N.E., are reached by a fine walk on the left bank of the Teviot, but are more conveniently visited from Kelso (p. 97).—Continuation of the railway to Kelso, see p. 96.

From Roxburgh Junction to Jedburgh, 7 m., branch-line in 20 min. The line, diverging S., runs at first beside the Teviot, the banks of which are steep and rocky and abound in caves.—About 1 m. S.E. of (1¾ m.) *Kirkbank*, with its old castle, a chain-bridge crosses the river to *Kalemouth* and to *Eckford Church*, on which still hang the 'jougs' or scold's bridle.—On Penielheugh (1741 ft.), above (4½ m.) *Nisbet*, birthplace of Samuel Rutherford (1600–61), rises the Waterloo Monument, raised in 1815 by the Marquis of Lothian and his tenants.—At (5½ m.) *Jedfoot*, near the Hawick and Kelso road (see above), we quit the Teviot for the Jed Water.

7 m. **JEDBURGH** (*Royal*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/); *Spread Eagle*, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/; *Abbey*, R. & B. 5/,

L. 2/6, temperance), the county town (2426 inhab.) of Roxburghshire (p. 7), is prettily situated on the Jed. The little town, first mentioned in the 9th cent., has an air of antiquity, but, apart from its beautiful abbey, has not much of antiquity to show.

Jedburgh Castle (on the site now occupied by the old prison) was one of the five fortresses surrendered to England by the treaty of Falaise in 1174 as security for the ransom of William the Lion. It later became a favourite royal residence, but was pulled down in 1409 as being of more use to the invading English than to the Scots. Malcolm IV died here in 1165. It was in this castle that, at the marriage feast of Alexander III (comp. p. 72), a grisly spectre appeared, afterwards interpreted as a presage of the king's death (p. 259).

'Jeddart Justice,' like Lydford Law, consisted in hanging a man first and trying him afterwards. The 'Jeddart Staff,' a shaft 7 or 8 ft. long with a head shaped like a hook or an axe, was a well-known Border weapon that did good service in the 'Raid of the Redeswire' (p. 93), when the men of Jedburgh, with their war-cry 'Jeddart's here,' contributed largely to victory. Mrs. Somerville(Mary Fairfax; 1780–1872), the mathematician, and Sir David Brewster (1781–1868) were born at Jedburgh, the former in the old manse (now pulled down), where her father-in-law, Dr. Somerville, was minister from 1774 to 1830. Samuel Rutherford (p. 184) and James Thomson (p. 97) were scholars at Jedburgh school.

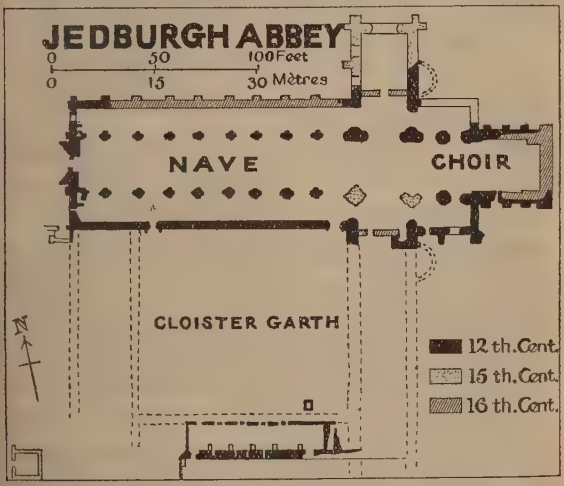
Facing the market-place is a 17th cent. *Gatehouse*, and the old bridge at the foot of Castlegate is said to be coeval with the abbey. In Queen St. or Back-Gate, parallel with High St., is shown an old bastel house, in which Queen Mary nearly died of an illness brought on by her exhausting ride to visit Bothwell at Hermitage Castle (p. 8), and in Canongate is the house in which Brewster (see above), son of the grammar-school master, was born. Prince Charles Stewart lodged at No. 11 Castlegate in 1745, on his march to England, and No. 27 Canongate was visited by Burns in 1787. Wordsworth in 1803 occupied lodgings at No. 5 Abbey Close, where he found in his hostess "the picture of a life well-spent," and was visited by Scott.

***Jedburgh Abbey,** a grand old building of red sandstone in the E.E. and Norman style, is situated on the river bank, c. 1 m. from the station. We enter from the W. end (adm. 6*d*.).

History. The priory founded in 1118 on this site by David I, for canons brought from the abbey of St. Quentin at Beauvais, became an abbey in 1147. In 1285 Alexander III was married in the church to Jolande, daughter of the Count of Dreux. The abbey suffered severely from the invasions of the English, notably in 1523, when it was bombarded by the Earl of Surrey, and in 1544–45 when it was sacked by the Earl of Hertford. At the Reformation (1560) it passed into the possession of Sir Andrew Ker of Fernieherst, and subsequently part of the nave was used as a parish church until 1875, when a new parish church was built by the Marquis of Lothian. In 1913 the abbey was taken over by the Ancient Monuments Commission on behalf of the nation.

The abbey church resembles the abbey of Kelso, especially in its W. front and in the shortness of the transepts. The W. doorway, with good Norman mouldings, is surmounted by three gables, then by a large window amid arcading, and that again by a beautiful wheel-window. The long Nave (130 ft.)

of nine bays is one of the finest examples of Transition in Scotland, with three tiers of arches remarkable for grace and lightness. The main arcade, with clustered pillars, is pointed and supports a triforium of round arches, each enclosing two pointed arches, while above is a clerestory of pointed arches. In the S. aisle is the tomb of Lord Chancellor Campbell (1779–1861), who lived at Hartrigge House, N.E. of Jedburgh. —The restored TOWER (86 ft.; view) is supported on round arches.—The N. TRANSEPT, still entire, with a good window,



is a fine specimen of the Dec. style (14th cent.). It contains the tombs of the Kers and a recumbent effigy, by G. F. Watts, of the 8th Marquis of Lothian (d. 1870).—The CHOIR, now of two bays only, has massive round piers carried up to include the triforium in a semicircular arch embracing two smaller arches. The small chapel beside the Norman door on the S. side of the choir was at one time used as the parish school.—The elaborate but weather-worn exterior decoration of the Norman door (restored) on the S. side of the nave is repeated in facsimile on a modern doorway farther to the W. A fragment of the cloister (perhaps the refectory) has been laid bare to the S. of the church.

Excursions may be made from Jedburgh to *Dunian Hill* (p. 9; 2 m. S.W.) and to the *Waterloo Monument* (p. 93; 5½ m. N.).—A good road goes on up the Jed valley above Jedburgh to the Cheviot Hills, passing (c. 1 m.) the 'Capon Tree' (right), a venerable relic of Jethart forest, and (c. 2 m.) *Fernieherst Castle* (left), the seat of the Kers. The road crosses the Jed about 6 m. from Jedburgh and goes on, over (11 m.) the shoulder (1405 ft.) of *Carter Fell* (1815 ft.), into England, crossing the Border at the point where the 'Raid of the Redeswire,' the last engagement on the Border, took place in 1575.

From Jedburgh to *Hawick* by road, see p. 9; to *St. Boswells* viâ Ancrum, see p. 93.

On quitting Roxburgh Junction the railway crosses the Teviot on a high viaduct. Beyond the Tweed appears Floors Castle (p. 97).

11½ m. **KELSO** (3527 inhab.), somewhat partially described by Scott as "the most beautiful if not the most romantic village in Scotland," lies ½ m. from the station on the other side of the Tweed, at its junction with the Teviot. It is a busy little town, with a fine abbey.

Hotels. Cross Keys, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/, pens. 105/; Queen's Head, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/ or 100/; Border Temperance, R. & B. 5/, D. 2/6, pens. 50/.

Motor Omnibuses to *Berwick* viâ Coldstream or viâ Swinton, see p. 2; to *Jedburgh* daily in summer, four times weekly in winter; to *Yetholm* twice daily except Wed., 1/.

Racecourse, 1 m. N. of the town (meetings in April and Oct.).

Golf Course (9 holes); green fee 1/6 per day, 5/ per week, 10/ per month.

History. Kelso, known in the 12th cent. as Calkou or Chalkou (perhaps 'Chalkheugh'), underwent its share of affliction at the hands of English invaders, notably in 1522, 1544, and 1545. It received various royal visits, and several treaties between the English and Scots were arranged here, while it was frequently a rendezvous for Scottish armies on their way to the south. Queen Mary spent two nights at Kelso in 1566. In 1715 the rebel forces proclaimed James VIII in the market-place, and in 1745 Prince Charles Stewart stayed two nights here on his northward retreat. Walter Scott in 1783 was for six months a school-fellow of James and John Ballantyne (natives of the town) at the old grammar school; and here, in 1802, the Ballantyne Press issued the first two volumes of his 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.' Horatius Bonar (1808–89), the hymn-writer, was minister at Kelso for over 30 years.

A 'Kelso convoy' is a bare civility from host to parting guest: 'a step and a half ower the door-stane.'

We approach the town by a fine bridge, by Rennie (1803), said to have been the model for Waterloo Bridge in London, and affording a justly famous view of the abbey close by. In the market-square, with its four diverging streets, is the *Court House* with a tower whence the curfew is sounded nightly. The *Museum and Library,* in Chalkheugh Terrace (fine view), is open free on Mon., Wed., and Fri.; in the library is the identical copy of 'Percy's Reliques' that inspired the youthful Scott.

***Kelso Abbey,** a Norman and E.E. structure with a conspicuous central tower, much smaller than Jedburgh Abbey, is open free daily.

History. The abbey, one of the earliest completed by David I, was founded in 1128, and was occupied by monks from Tiron in Picardy, who had previously been settled at Selkirk in 1113. In 1152 it received the body of its founder's son, Henry, Earl of Northumberland. Profiting by royal favour, the abbey

rose to wealth and influence, and its mitred abbots claimed precedence over even St. Andrews until a decision was given against them by the king in 1420. When the Earl of Hertford entered Kelso in 1545 the abbey was garrisoned as a fortress and was taken only at the point of the sword; the entire garrison of 100 men, including 12 monks, were slaughtered, and the building was reduced to ruins. From 1649 till 1771 the transept was used as a parish church, but in 1805 the unsightly additions were removed. At the Reformation the abbey with its lands was conferred upon Sir Robert Ker of Cessford, ancestor of the Duke of Roxburghe, its last private owner, who presented it to the nation in 1919.

The abbey church, described by Burton as "fortress-like in character, more like a Norman castle than any other building in Scotland," had an aisled choir at the W. end, an aisleless transept, with an imposing central tower, and, in lieu of nave, a square ante-church projecting only 23 ft. E. of the tower. There now remain part of the E. front, with part of a good deeply moulded doorway, the transepts, two bays of the choir, and the S. and W. sides of the tower. The Norman porch of the N. transept is surmounted by a reticulated gable. The main round arches of the choir support two tiers of smaller arches opening on triforium galleries. The tower was supported by four magnificent E.E. arches, 45 ft. high, of which two remain. Around the walls of the church, both inside and out, ran an elegant interlaced arcade, on the ground level.

Rosebank, a small house on the left bank of the Tweed just below Kelso, was a favourite resort of the boy Walter Scott, to whose uncle it belonged. At *Garden Cottage* (now Waverley Lodge) he stayed with his "kind and affectionate Aunt Janet."

In the neighbourhood of Kelso are several dignified residences, the chief of which is **Floors Castle** (Duke of Roxburghe), "so situated as to combine the ideas of ancient baronial grandeur with those of modern taste." It was built by Vanbrugh in 1718 and altered to its present Tudor aspect by Playfair about 1849. The grounds and fine gardens are open to the public on Wed. (permit at the National Bank of Scotland, Kelso); the lodge is at the end of Roxburgh St., 1 m. from the market-place. A holly tree in the park is said to mark the spot where James II, besieging Roxburgh Castle in 1400, was killed by the bursting of a cannon, which he was inspecting "with more curiosity than became a king."

Roxburgh Castle, 1¼ m. W. of Kelso, on a fertile peninsula between the Tweed and Teviot and reached by crossing both rivers, has left scanty remains, though it was a place of strength since the 12th cent. and a royal residence that saw the marriage of Alexander II and the birth of Alexander III (1241). Nothing remains of the once important town of Roxburgh beside it, though in the 13th cent. this was one of the four royal burghs (Edinburgh, Stirling, Berwick, Roxburgh) that established a convention or court. Both castle and town had long been English possessions when they were destroyed by the Scots after the death of James II (see above).

James Thomson (1700–48), author of 'The Seasons,' was born in the former manse of *Ednam*, an ancient village c. 2½ m. N. of Kelso, beyond the race-course. By a slight detour Ednam may be included in an excursion to *Hume Castle* (p. 4), which stands 5½ m. N. by the direct road viâ the mansions of Newton Don and Stichill.

About 8 m. S.E. of Kelso (motor coach, p. 96) lies **Yetholm** (*Cheviot Temperance; Plough*, R. & B. 6/6), once noted as the headquarters of the Scottish gipsies and the residence of their 'King.' It is divided by the Bowmont Water into Town Yetholm and Kirk Yetholm, the gipsy resort. The old gipsy dynasty of the Faas is, however, extinct; Esther Faa Blythe, the last 'queen,' was buried here in 1883. Yetholm lies 1¼ m. W. of the English border, and c. 7 m. S.E. as the crow flies is the *Cheviot* (2676 ft.), the highest point of the Cheviot Hills (see the *Blue Guide to England*).

FROM KELSO TO BERWICK-UPON-TWEED, 23½ m., railway in 1 hr. (4/10, 2/11); motor coach route, see p. 2. This railway follows the valley of the Tweed, on the S. or English side of the river, which from 5 m. below Kelso marks the Border.—2¼ m. *Sprouston.*—Immediately beyond (4½ m.) *Carham* the railway enters England.—To the N. of (7 m.) *Sunilaws* is *Wark-on-Tweed*, with the scanty remains of the once formidable Wark Castle, defended against David II by the Countess of Salisbury. Edward III hastened to its relief and, according to Froissart, fell in love with its beautiful defender.—10 m. **Coldstream** (*Newcastle Arms; Temperance*, R. & B. 5/6). The station is at *Cornhill* (Collingwood Arms) in Northumberland; the little town (1295 inhab.), 1½ m. N., beyond the Tweed, is in Scotland. Coldstream, like Gretna Green (p. 14), was once noted for irregular marriages, and here Lord Brougham was married in 1819. The regiment raised in this neighbourhood in 1660 has ever since been known as the 'Coldstream Guards.' About 3 m. S.E. of Cornhill is the battle-field of **Flodden,** where the Scots under James IV were disastrously defeated in 1513 by the English under the Earl of Surrey. A monument " to the brave of both nations " stands on a hill near Branxton Church, on the spot where James IV is believed to have fallen. 'Sybil Grey's Well' (see 'Marmion') lies farther S., just within the wood that crowns Flodden Hill and 1½ m. S. of *Crookham.*

The road leading N. from Coldstream to (9¼ m.) *Duns* (p. 3) passes (1 m.; left) *The Hirsel*, seat of the Earl of Home, and at (4¼ m.) *Swintonmill* intersects the road from Berwick to Kelso, 2½ m. W. of Swinton (p. 2).

Before reaching (13¼ m.) *Twizel*, with its ruined castle, we cross the deep glen of the sluggish but treacherous Till. Just above the castle is the narrow single span bridge, over which James IV, from an infatuated sense of chivalry, permitted the English vanguard to pass unmolested before the battle of Flodden.—16 m. **Norham.** The picturesque **Castle* (open free daily), 1 m. N., in which Scott places the opening scenes of 'Marmion,' was originally a Border stronghold of the prince-bishops of Durham and later a royal seat. The imposing Norman keep dates probably from Bp. Flambard (c. 1121). In Norham *Church* (with its fine S. arcade) Edward I opened the fateful convention of 1290 to weigh the contesting claims of Bruce and Baliol to the Scottish crown (comp. p. 2). The interesting church of *Ladykirk*, 1 m. N., said to have been built in 1500 by James IV to commemorate his escape from drowning in the Tweed, shows French influence. —The suspension bridge built in 1820 over the Tweed 2 m. N. of (18¼ m.) *Velvet Hall* is said to be the earliest bridge of the kind in the British Isles.—As we approach (22¼ m.) *Tweedmouth* we enjoy an attractive view of Berwick and the Royal Border Bridge (p. 2).—23½ m. **Berwick,** see p. 1.

9. MOFFAT AND ITS ENVIRONS

Moffat, the terminus of a short branch-line from *Beattock* (p. 12), on the main L.M.S. railway from the S. (Rte. 2B), is reached by train from *Edinburgh* (Princes St.) in 1¾–3 hrs. (12/11, 7/9); from *Glasgow* (Central) in 1¾–2¾ hrs. (12/6, 7/6).

Motor Coach from Edinburgh, see p. 24.

MOFFAT (345 ft.), a clean and thriving little town (2426 inhab.), with one of the broadest High Streets in Scotland, is a favourite summer resort and spa, an angling centre, and a good centre for excursions among some of the finest mountains and glens of the Border, interesting also for their associations with the Covenanters.

Hotels. Annandale Arms, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 120/ per week; Buccleuch Arms, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/; Star; Moffat House, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 84/–126/, and Temperance are private hotels.—Boarding Houses. *Gowan Lea*; *Gilbert*; *Hopetoun*.

Motor Coaches on certain days to *St. Mary's Loch* (4/6), *Devil's Beef Tub* (2/), *Dumfries* (9/), *Peebles* (9/), *Ullswater* and *Keswick* (14/6), etc.

Amusements. *Golf* (see below); *Bowling*; *Tennis*; *Badminton*; *Fishing*.

In the High St., opposite a fountain with the figure of a ram, by Brodie, are the *Bath Buildings*, with baths and a public hall. Close by is *Moffat House* (now a private hotel), the mansion in which James Macpherson was a tutor when he published his first translation of the Ossianic fragments (1759). The sulphur spring, 1½ m. to the N.E. (with pavilion), was discovered in 1630, and in the 18th cent. Moffat was a kind of miniature Bath, and was visited by Hume, Blair, Boswell, and Burns. John Macadam (1756–1836), the inventor of macadamized roads, lived in the neighbouring mansion of Dumcrieff and is buried in the old churchyard. *Gallow Hill* (832 ft.), a view-point, rises N. of the town. The golf course is on Coates Hill, S.W. of the town.

Excursions. *Bell Craig Glen*, 4 m. S.E., a picturesquely wooded and fern-clad ravine, is reached by a road crossing (2 m.) the Moffat Water, with Dumcrieff House on the left, and a view (right) of the *Three Waters Meet*, where the Moffat, Evan, and Annan unite.—*Garpol Glen*, c. 2 m. S.W. (1 m. N. of Beattock station), is another pretty glen, with a chalybeate spa at its head.—*Raehills Glen*, 8 m. S. by the Dumfries road, should be approached by the road passing (c. 6½ m.) *Lochwood Tower*, a ruined hold of the Johnstones, situated in a wood of ancient oaks and formerly so protected by bogs that James VI declared that its builder must have been "a knave at heart." The burning of Lochwood by the Maxwells in 1592 was avenged at Dryfe Sands (p. 11) in 1593.—*Lochfell* (2256 ft.), c. 7 m. E., commanding the most central hill view in the district, is easily ascended viâ the valley of the Cornal Burn. The descent may be made viâ the Craigmichan Scaurs and the Selcoth Burn (p. 100) to the St. Mary's Loch road, c. 4 m. from Moffat.—The combined ascent of *White Coomb* (2695 ft.) and *Hartfell* (2651 ft.), the highest hills in the neighbourhood, is best begun by taking the coach to the Grey Mare's Tail and thence ascending to Loch Skene (p. 100). From the loch the route leads S. to the top of White Coomb and then over boggy hills S.W. to Hartfell. The descent thence may be made viâ the *Auchencat Burn* and *Hartfell Mineral Spa* to Granton House, on the old Edinburgh road, 3 m. N. of Moffat. This is a round of c. 7 hrs., after quitting the coach. For Hartfell alone we reverse the above descent.

From Moffat to St. Mary's Loch, 15 m. (motor coaches, see p. 99; occasionally going on to Selkirk). This fine excursion, the most popular expedition in the neighbourhood, leads at first S.E. and beyond (1 m.) *Hunterheck Hill* (retrospective view) descends to the Moffat Water, where it turns N.E., following the stream up Moffat Dale all the way to the Grey Mare's Tail. We cross (2 m.) the Craigie Burn (left) amid woods where "sweet fa's the eve on Craigieburn," but Craigieburn House, birthplace of Jean Lorimer, Burns's 'Chloris,' is not seen. 3 m. *Burns's Cottage* stands on the site of an inn in which Burns wrote his jovial song, 'O Willie brewed a peck o' maut.' We enjoy a fine view up Moffat Dale, with Bodesbeck Law (see below) prominent on the right.

About 1 m. farther on a glimpse is caught, on the right, of the *Craigmichan Scaurs*, of great interest to geologists, c. 2 m. up the Selcoth Burn, the valley of which offers an ascent to Lochfell (comp. p. 99).

At (5¼ m.) *Capplegill* the Blackshope Burn comes down from Hartfell (p. 99), through a wild glen, a refuge of the Covenanters, bounded on the right by the curious double-peaked *Saddleyoke* (2412 ft.).

The cart road on the right leads over the shoulder of *Bodesbeck Law* (2173 ft.), associated with Hogg's 'Brownie of Bodesbeck,' to the upper waters of the Ettrick (p. 85).

Another wild glen opens on the left at (7 m.) *Carrifran*, and 3 m. farther is (10 m.) the stream on which, to the left, is the ***Grey Mare's Tail** (over 200 ft. high), one of the highest waterfalls in Scotland. A path leads in 10 min. to the foot of the fall, "white as the snowy charger's tail," described in Scott's 'Marmion.' A long tumulus near the road is known as the 'Giant's Grave.'

Good walkers may ascend the steep hillside, on the left of the fall, and follow the stream to (1 hr.) its source in dark **Loch Skene** (c. 1700 ft.), a wild and solitary little 'lochan' or tarn, situated under *Lochcraig Head* (2625 ft.). Ascent of White Coomb, see p. 99.—A path, not easy to follow though marked by cairns, strikes off E., a few yards below Loch Skene, and leads viâ Dobb's Linn, a Covenanter's hiding-place, to (1 hr.) Birkhill (see below).

At (11 m.) *Birkhill* (1080 ft.; temperance inn), close to the watershed between the Moffat and the Yarrow, we pass from Dumfriesshire into *Selkirkshire* (p. 81).

The road now descends, close to the Yarrow.—14 m. *Chapelhope* was the haunt and home of the 'Brownie of Bodesbeck,' until the imprudent benevolence of his host set him wandering again. The path ascending the Riskinhope Burn, where James Renwick, the last of the Covenanting martyrs, preached almost his last sermon, leads S. over to (4 m.) Ettrick Church (p. 85).—Beyond Chapelhope we skirt the little *Loch of the Lowes* (i.e. of the lakes), once probably part of St. Mary's Loch, from the S.E. end of which it is now separated by a narrow neck of land.

15 m. ***St. Mary's Loch** (*Rodono Hotel*; *St. Mary's* or *Tibbie Shiel's Inn*, pens. 8*d*), c. 3 m. long by ¼ m. broad, idyllically situated in a surrounding of smooth green hills, is " the lone St. Mary's silent lake " of ' Marmion,' on which the swan " floats double, swan and shadow," while " not a feature of those hills is in the mirror slighted " (Wordsworth). On our right, and close to the S.E. end of the lake, is *Tibbie Shiel's Inn*, long kept by Tibbie Shiel (Isabella Richardson; 1783–1878), the famous scene of one of the ' Noctes Ambrosianæ ' of Christopher North (Prof. Wilson) and Hogg. De Quincey, Aytoun, Brewster, Lockhart, and many other eminent people have visited the once humble little anglers' inn. The road passing the inn leads S.E. to (6 m.) Tushielaw and (21 m.) Selkirk, see p. 85.—We skirt the W. shore of St. Mary's Loch. On the hillside, to the left, is a seated statue, by A. Currie, of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd (p. 85).—16 m. *Rodono Hotel*, delightfully situated above the road and overlooking the lake, takes its name from the ancient barony of Rodonna, which comprised the valley of the Megget Water and was granted to the monks of Melrose in 1236. On the hillside, 1¾ m. farther on and c. 1 m. from the foot of the loch whence issues the Yarrow, are the scanty ruins of *St. Mary's Church* and its peaceful graveyard, " where the shepherds of Yarrow are sleeping."

Many traditions cling around this remote spot, where a service is annually held in August. The lovers in the ' Douglas Tragedy ' were buried in the chapel, with the customary appearance of briar roses from their graves. The chapel is the scene of Hogg's ballad of ' Mary Scott,' and his ' Mess John ' has its scenes in the vicinity.

From the Rodono Hotel to *Selkirk*, see p. 85; to *Tweedsmuir*, p. 102.

FROM MOFFAT VIÂ THE DEVIL'S BEEF TUB TO BROUGHTON, 23 m. (motor coaches, see p. 99). Proceeding N. from the town we diverge to the left almost immediately from the old Edinburgh road and follow Telford's fine new Edinburgh Road, crossing the Annan. At *Chapel Farm* (l.) are scanty remains of a chapel of the Knights Templar. The road mounts steadily, with views behind us, over Moffat to Birrenswark (p. 11) and to Skiddaw in Cumberland. About 5½ m. from Moffat we reach the **Devil's Beef Tub**, a large semicircular hollow among the hills to the right of the road, forming the head of Annandale. In this remote spot the Johnstones are said to have hidden the cattle ' lifted ' in their raids. The sensational escape of the Laird of Summertrees in ' Redgauntlet ' was suggested by the daring feat of a rebel in 1746 who eluded his guards by plunging head over heels into the Beef Tub, then filled with mist.—A short distance farther we reach the watershed where ' Tweed, Annan, Clyde, Rise out o' ae hillside,' and the road begins to descend beside the infant Tweed, the source of which (*Tweeds Well*;

1500 ft.) lies a little to the right.—From (14¾ m.) *Tweedsmuir*, near the church of which is a standing stone, 5 ft. high, a fair road leads up the valley of the Talla, passing the great Talla Reservoir of the Edinburgh water supply, and then down the Megget Water to (12 m.) *Rodono*, on St. Mary's Loch (p. 101).—16 m. *Crook Hotel* (R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/6, well spoken of), once a famous posting house on the old high-road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, whence *Broad Law* (2754 ft.), second only to Merrick (p. 185) among Scottish hills S. of the Forth, may be ascended in 2 hrs. viâ the Hearthstane Burn.—Some 5½ m. farther, 1½ m. short of Broughton, a road leads off on the right for (1½ m.) *Drumelzier*, where Merlin's grave is pointed out between the Tweed and the Powsail. Thomas the Rhymer foretold that "When Tweed and Pausayl meet at Merlin's grave, England and Scotland shall one monarch have"; and it is said that on the day of James VI's coronation the Tweed overflowed into the Powsail. Drumelzier Castle, now in ruins, was a fortress of the Tweedie family, who harried the neighbourhood in the 16th century.—23 m. *Broughton*, on the railway from Peebles to Biggar, see p. 79.

10. FROM EDINBURGH TO GLASGOW

Edinburgh and Glasgow are connected by three direct railway routes: (A) Viâ *Linlithgow*, an interesting journey affording a distant view of part of the Forth Bridge and fine views of the hills to the N.; (B) viâ *Holytown*, with quick trains passing several paraffin oil works and affording glimpses of the Scottish 'Black Country'; (C) viâ *Bathgate*, a slower route, traversing high and bleak moorlands.—Some travellers may prefer to approach Glasgow viâ the *Trossachs* (comp. Rte. 25), a route, however, not adapted for those with luggage.

A. From Edinburgh to Glasgow viâ Linlithgow

47¼ m. L.N.E.R. (from Waverley Station) in 1–2¼ hrs. (6/3, 3/9); to (17½ m.) *Linlithgow* in ½–¾ hr. (3/7, 2/2); to (25½ m.) *Falkirk* (High) in 37 min.–1 hr. 44 min. (5/3, 3/2); to (41 m.) *Lenzie* in 1 hr. 40 min.–2 hrs. 22 min. (6/1, 3/8).

Road Route, 47 m. This road commands fine views of the hills to the N. but is longer than the alternatives (pp. 107, 108). We leave Edinburgh viâ Haymarket (Pl. 29, 30) and (A 8) *Corstorphine* (p. 60), beyond which (5¼ m.) we follow A 9.—8½ m. *Kirkliston* (p. 103).—17 m. **Linlithgow** (p. 103).—25 m. *Falkirk* (p. 106). From (26¼ m.) *Camelon* A 803 runs to (30 m.) *Dennyloanhead* (p. 197), where we join A 80.—33 m. *Cumbernauld* (p. 196). We enter (47 m.) **Glasgow** (Rte. 11) viâ Garngad Rd. (Pl. 21).

Edinburgh, see Rte. 5. Leaving Waverley Station the train passes through Princes St. Gardens, once the 'Nor Loch,' with Princes St. above us, on the right. Close to the line, on the left, at the base of the Castle Rock, are the remains of the *Wellhouse Tower*, supposed to be a fragment of the first city wall (1456). A tunnel of ½ m. brings us to (1¼ m.) *Haymarket*, the station for the W. end of Edinburgh.—Farther on a short line diverges on the right for Corstorphine (3½ m.; p. 60), viâ *Pinkhill*, near the Edinburgh Zoological Park (p. 59), and we enter a district of large corn-fields and

numerous mansions. The Pentland Hills are seen on the left, and on the right a glimpse is obtained of the Forth Bridge cantilevers (p. 69).—5½ m. *Gogar.*—8¼ m. *Ratho.*

A spur-line runs from Ratho to (4 m.) *Dalmeny* (p. 69) and the Forth Bridge viâ (1½ m.) *Kirkliston* (Newliston Arms, R. & B. 5/6), with its fine Romanesque church, in which are the tombs of the first Countess of Stair (the stern Lady Ashton of 'The Bride of Lammermoor') and the second Earl of Stair (1673–1747). The latter is said to have planted the trees around his residence of *Newliston* (1 m. S.W.) to represent the formation of his regiment at the battle of Dettingen.

Beyond Ratho the line to Glasgow viâ Bathgate (p. 108) goes off on the left, while our line is carried by one of the longest viaducts in Scotland (36 arches) across the Almond Water, which separates Midlothian from West Lothian.

Linlithgowshire or **West Lothian,** the smallest Scottish county but two (p. 206), has a coast-line of c. 15 m. on the estuary of the Forth, with Bo'ness as its chief harbour. It shares the reputation of the other Lothians (p. 5) for good farming, but its mineral wealth (coal, oil-shale, iron) is more important. Linlithgow, South Queensferry, Blackness and Barnbougle Castles, Dalmeny, with its fine church, and Torphichen, with its memories of the Knights of St. John, are among its historic sites. The Forth Bridge (p. 69) unites the county with Fifeshire.

Vast heaps of waste shale recall the once profitable shale-oil industry of this region. The line runs through cuttings, a break in which allows a glimpse (r.) of the ruined *Niddry Castle,* where Queen Mary passed the first night after her escape from Lochleven. It then belonged to Lord Seton (p. 72).—12 m. *Winchburgh*; 14½ m. *Philpstoun.* On the right is a conspicuous tower above *Binns,* the ancestral seat of the Dalyells and birthplace of the long-bearded Sir Thomas Dalyell or Dalzell (1599?–1685), who defeated the Covenanters at Rullion Green (p. 75).

17½ m. **LINLITHGOW** (*Star and Garter*; *St. Michael's,* R. & B. 6/6, L. or D. 3/, pens. 12/), the county town of West Lothian, is an ancient little place (3880 inhab.) with steep-pitched roofs and numerous fountains ('Lithgow for wells, Glasgow for bells'), besides one of the most interesting churches in Scotland and the ruins of one of the finest palaces, in which both James V and his daughter Mary, Queen of Scots, were born. Just to the N. is the pretty Linlithgow Loch (c. 1 m. long), a favourite resort of skaters.

History. Linlithgow was one of David I's royal burghs and early a place of some importance. Edward I, who encamped beside the town the night before the first battle of Falkirk (1298), wintered in Linlithgow in 1301, and in 1302 built a tower or peel, afterwards incorporated in the palace that was long a favourite royal residence. In 1570 the Regent Moray, as he rode through "old Linlithgow's crowded town," was shot from a balcony by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh (p. 76), who escaped on a horse held in readiness at the back of the house, as related in Scott's ballad of 'Cadyow Castle.' The house was immediately burned and its owner, John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, captured at Dumbarton Castle in 1571 (p. 134), was put to death. The legend of the Regent's previous ill-treatment of the assassin's wife and child has been disproved, though adopted by Scott. Edinburgh University temporarily transferred its seat to Linlithgow in 1645–46, when plague was raging in the

capital; and in 1646 the palace beheld the last meeting of the Scottish National Parliament. In 1651–59 the town was garrisoned by Cromwell; and in 1745 Prince Charles Stewart passed through it.

On quitting the station we turn to the left for (5 min.) the palace, and pass the *Fountain of St. Michael*, bearing the inscription '1720 St. Michael is kinde to strangers.' Near the modern *Town Hall* (r.), in whose council chamber is a set of old Scots weights and measures, is the *Cross Well*, with its quaint figures of burghers and others, a reproduction (1807) of an earlier fountain said to have dated from James V's reign. The *County Buildings*, on the S. side of the High St., stand on the site of the house from which the Regent Moray was shot (tablet).—Ascending the Kirkgate hill we pass the old *Town House* (l.) and the *County Hall* (r.) and reach the precincts of the palace and church, which are entered through a fine embattled *Gateway* erected by James V.

This is flanked by octagonal towers, and over the entrance are the insignia of four orders of knighthood to which James V belonged: the Garter, of England (three lions), St. Andrew, of Scotland (one lion), the Golden Fleece, of Spain (castles and lions), and the Fleur de Lys, of France.

The ***Church** *of St. Michael*, in the Scottish Dec. style showing marked French influence, is one of the finest parish churches in Scotland. It is open 3.30–5 p.m. (custodian's house in the High St., near the Cross Well).

The church was founded by David I (12th cent.), but the present edifice is ascribed mainly to Bp. George Crichton of Dunkeld (1528–36). Until 1821 the tall pinnacled tower was surmounted by an open crown, like that of St. Giles (p. 36), added by James IV. Beneath the tower is a fine doorway, and there is another entrance on the S. side, under an elegant porch with a priest's chamber above it. The image of St. Michael, at the S.W. angle, is the only image that survived the Reformation. Three ancient bells are still in use, the largest dated 1490.

The stately and wide NAVE has eight bays, with pointed arches resting on clustered piers. The triforium and the clerestory of round arches, each enclosing two pointed lights, deserve note. The window tracery is very varied and graceful, especially that of the Flamboyant window in the S. transept. It was in this transept, called St. Catherine's Aisle, that just before Flodden an apparition warned James IV against war with England. At the E. end of the church is a three-sided apse of tall windows, the central one of which now commemorates Sir Charles Wyville Thomson (1830–82), of the 'Challenger' Expedition (b. at Bonsyde, 1½ m. N.E.).—In the vestry is a stone altar-piece, representing the Passion and Betrayal of Christ.

The ***Palace** (open daily 10–5; adm. 6*d.*), situated on an elevation partly surrounded by the loch, is a fine example of a fortified palace, externally somewhat heavy and severe, but with a more attractive inner quadrangle. The original entrance was on the E. side, approached by a drawbridge

(now removed) over the moat. We now enter by a low portal, flanked with turrets, on the S. side.

There was probably a royal dwelling here in the time of David I, but the earliest work seen to day is the peel-tower of Edward I (1302) at the S.W. angle. The W. side of the quadrangle dates partly from the reign of James III; the S. and E. sides, architecturally the richest, from the reign of James V, who, like his daughter Mary, was born in the palace. The N. side was rebuilt by James VI. The capture of Edward I's castle in 1313 by a handful of Scots who entered concealed in a load of hay is one of the romantic feats that abound in Scottish history. The later palace was a favourite abode of several queens, and here James IV's Queen Margaret "all lonely sat and wept the weary hour," vainly awaiting his return from Flodden. The palace remained perfect until 1746, when it was burned, probably accidentally, by General Hawley's troops who were quartered here a fortnight after the second battle of Falkirk.

The centre of the palace is occupied by a spacious quadrangle, in the midst of which is a richly and boldly sculptured fountain, ascribed to James V (reproduced at Holyrood, p. 42). At each angle is a round tower, with a spiral staircase, and on the N. side there is a fifth (octagonal) tower, dated 1620. The chief apartments are on the first floor of the buildings connecting the towers, the lower story being surrendered to offices and stabling. On the E. side is the *Great Hall*, 94 ft. long, lighted by five windows on each side, with a huge fireplace and ornamented mantelpiece at one end, while at the other it communicates with the *Kitchen*. In the S. wing is the *Chapel*, which has five lancet windows, and the royal pew in a gallery. On the W. side of the quadrangle are the *Royal Apartments*, fitted up most probably by James IV. On the first floor is the room in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was born on Dec. 7th, 1542, while James V, her father, was lying on his deathbed at Falkland (p. 261). The N.W. tower staircase ascends to a little octagonal turret with a groined roof, known as *Queen Margaret's Bower*, where that queen kept her sad vigil. Galleries for the passage of servants and retainers, partly formed in the thickness of the walls, run round the E. and S. sides of the building, and another gallery runs round the top.

Torphichen (p. 109), with its preceptory, lies 4½ m. S. of Linlithgow.—About 4½ m. N.E., on the Forth, is *Blackness Castle* (adm. 6*d*.), of unknown antiquity though it was burned in the 16th cent. and has appeared in connection with several minor events in Scottish history. It was used as a state-prison in Covenanting times, and it was one of the four fortresses which, by the Articles of Union, were to be left fortified. About 1870 it was converted into a powder magazine. Thence viâ Abercorn to South Queensferry, see p. 70.

There are frequent services of motor omnibuses from Linlithgow to *Bo'ness* (p. 106); to (2 hrs.) *Bridge of Allan* (p. 197), viâ Falkirk and Stirling; and to *Edinburgh* (1½ hr.; 1/8), etc.

Just after quitting Linlithgow road and railway cross the Avon and enter *Stirlingshire* (p. 196). Linlithgow Bridge, on the road (N.), was in 1526 the scene of a battle between the Earls of Angus and Lennox for the custody of the youthful James V.—19¾ m. *Manuel*, c. ⅔ m. N. of the scanty ruins of

the priory of Emmanuel, founded by Malcolm IV in 1156, is the junction of branch-lines, on the right to (4 m.) Bo'ness, and on the left to (15¾ m.) *Airdrie* and (17½ m.) *Coatbridge* (p. 109), viâ the colliery villages of *Blackston* (4¼ m.), *Slamannan* (8¼ m.), and *Longriggend* (11 m.).

Bo'ness, contracted from **Borrowstounness,** is a busy little industrial town (10,162 inhab.) and coaling port, connected by motor omnibus with Falkirk and Linlithgow. On the heights to the S. are traces of Graham's Dyke (see below). On the estate of *Kinneil House*, once the residence of Dugald Stewart, S.W. of the town, is the small house in which James Watt perfected his model of the steam engine in 1758, his first engine having been erected at the adjacent Burn Pit colliery in 1765.

At (22¼ m.) *Polmont* we diverge (left) from the line to Larbert and Stirling (p. 196) and pass S. of Callendar House, in the grounds of which (no adm.) are well-preserved portions of Graham's Dyke. Blair Lodge, once a well-known school at Polmont, is now a reformatory. We halt at the High Station at—

25⅛ m. **Falkirk** (*Railway*, R. & B. 6/6, L. or D. 2/6; *Royal*; *Temperance*, R. & B. 7/6, T. 2/3), which has another station at Grahamstown, ⅔ m. N. (p. 196). Falkirk, an irregular town (33,308 inhab.) with several steep streets, is a busy centre of the coal and iron industries, but offers little to the tourist. In the street known as Lint Riggs are the old Cross and the new Falkirk Steeple, opposite which, in a bootmaker's shop, is the room (unchanged) in which Prince Charles Edward slept in 1746. The Cross Keys Inn on the right, farther on, was visited by Burns. Falkirk gives name to two important battles. In the first, fought midway between Falkirk and Carron in 1298, Edward I defeated William Wallace; in the second, Prince Charles Edward, retreating N., inflicted a severe repulse on General Hawley in Jan. 1746.

Falkirk was formerly noted for its *Trysts*, or cattle-fairs, held monthly from April to Nov. on Stenhouse Muir, c. 3 m. N. of the town. Immense quantities of live-stock congregated here from far and near, including cattle from the Western Isles, sheep from Ross and Sutherland, even ponies from Shetland, and after sale found their way farther S. by the great drove roads. Local auctions and the spread of railways have reduced their importance.

About 1 m. beyond the N. quarter of Grahamstown are the well-known Carron Ironworks, founded in 1760, where carronades (an old type of naval gun) were first made.—From Falkirk a branch-railway and a frequent omnibus service ply to (3 m. N.E.) **Grangemouth** (*Queen's*; *Zetland Arms*), an active and growing seaport (9699 inhab.) with large docks at the mouth of the Carron and at the E. end of the Forth and Clyde Canal (p. 133).

From Falkirk to *Larbert, Stirling,* and the *North,* see p. 196.

After quitting Falkirk we have pleasing views to the N. of the Ochil Hills, the Wallace Monument at Stirling, and the rich vale of the Forth, with Ben Ledi and Ben Vorlich behind. The train crosses the little-used Union Canal, runs parallel with the Forth and Clyde Canal (p. 133), and follows for a time the line of the Roman *Wall of Antoninus*, commonly known in Scotland as *Graham's* or *Grime's Dyke*.

This fortification against the N. tribes was a turf rampart, with a parallel foss on the N. and a military road on the S., and extended from the Forth at Bridgeness, 1 m. E. of Bo'ness (p. 106), to the Clyde near Bowling (p. 133), a distance of c. 36 miles. It dates from c. 140 A.D., in the reign of Antoninus Pius, and was strengthened by perhaps a dozen forts, of which three have been excavated. Scant traces of the wall are left. A few inscriptions and sculptures have been found on its length. It is supposed to have been abandoned c. 180 A.D.

28¾ m. *Bonnybridge* (p. 197).—31¾ m. *Castlecary*, near one of the forts on Graham's Dyke (see above). As we proceed we have views, on the right, of the *Kilsyth Hills*, the highest point of which is Meiklebin (1870 ft.).—34½ m. *Dullatur*.—35¾ m. *Croy* lies 2 m. S. of Kilsyth (p. 212).—Just beyond the large Woodilee Lunatic Asylum (r.) we reach (41 m.) *Lenzie*, a suburb of Glasgow, and junction of a line to Kirkintilloch and Aberfoyle (Rte. 24).—From Castlecary the line has run through a detached portion of Dumbartonshire; we now enter *Lanarkshire* (p. 126) and run viâ (44 m.) *Bishopbriggs* and a long tunnel beyond (45¾ m.) *Cowlairs* to (47¼ m.) **Glasgow** (Queen St. Station).

B. From Edinburgh to Glasgow viâ Midcalder and Holytown

46¼ m. L.M.S.R. (from Princes St. Station) in 65 min.–2 hrs. (6/3, 3/9); to (10 m.) *Midcalder* in 20 min. (2/11, 1/3); to (33 m.) *Holytown* in 60–80 min. (6/3, 3/9).

Road Route, 44 m. The W. half of this road lies in an industrial district, most of which will, however, be avoided by the arterial road now under construction (see below). We leave Edinburgh viâ Dalry Road (Pl. 36) and *Gorgie* (p. 23).—12 m. *Midcalder* (p. 108).—20 m. *Whitburn*.—From (30 m.) *Newhouse* the new arterial road runs N.W. and enters Glasgow viâ Alexandra Parade (Pl. 21).—32 m. *Holytown* (p. 108).—At present (44 m.) **Glasgow** (Rte. 11) is approached viâ (40½ m.) *Tollcross* and Gallowgate (Pl. 35).

Quitting Princes St. Station the line runs S.W. with views (l.) of Arthur's Seat, the Braid Hills, and the Pentlands, to (1¼ m.) *Merchiston* (p. 52) and (2¼ m.) *Slateford*, birthplace of the artist John MacWhirter (1839–1911), beyond which the railway and the Union Canal are carried over the Water of Leith on lofty viaducts.

Beyond Slateford a loop line ascends the narrow valley of the Water of Leith. At (3¾ m. from Edinburgh) *Colinton* R. L. Stevenson spent many happy days at his grandfather's manse. *Bonally Tower*, 1 m. S., was the residence of Lord Cockburn, a famous judge, from 1811 to 1854; and at *Dreghorn Castle*, close by, David Mallet (1705?–1765) wrote the ballad of 'William and Margaret.' From Bonally a pleasant track leads over the Pentlands to Glencorse Reservoir (p. 66). —4¾ m. *Juniper Green*.—Between (6 m.) *Currie* and (7¼ m.) *Balerno*, with its paper mills, we pass (l.) *Lennox Tower*. From Balerno a track runs S. to (2¼ m.) *Threipmuir Reservoir* and *Bavelaw Castle*, an ancient hunting seat in the Pentlands (p. 66). At 8¼ m. the main line is rejoined.

3 m. *Kingsknowe*, 1½ m. beyond which is the quaint old *Baberton House*, for a time the abode of Charles X of France.—About ¾ m. N. of (5½ m.) *Curriehill* is *Riccarton* (Sir H. T. Gibson-Craig), with one of the finest pinetums in Scotland (adm. by special permission). Farther on, on the right, are

seen the well-timbered grounds of *Dalmahoy* (Earl of Morton), a mansion in which is preserved one of the seven sets of keys in Scotland, claiming to be the authentic set thrown into Loch Leven when Mary, Queen of Scots, escaped (p. 257). Our line is joined by the above-mentioned loop-line viâ Currie.

10 m. *Midcalder*. The station is only ¾ m. N.W. of *Kirknewton* (Inn) but lies 1½ m. S.E. of the little town of **Midcalder** (*Hotel*), the church of which (enlarged) has a Dec. choir and W. tower of the 13th century. Calder House, just E. of the village, is memorable as the mansion in which, in 1556, the Communion was first administered after the Protestant rite by John Knox.

From Midcalder Station to *Carstairs*, see p. 13.

We have good views (l.) to the Pentlands and climb steadily past (14 m.) *Newpark*, (16 m.) *Westcalder*, (17½ m.) *Addiewell*, (20¼ m.) *Breich*, and (22¼ m.) *Fauldhouse*, all places engaged in the shale-oil industry (comp. p. 109). Crossing a dreary moor we enter *Lanarkshire* (p. 126).—25¾ m. *Shotts* has large ironworks and (27½ m.) *Hartwood* a large asylum. From here there is a pretty view across the Clyde valley S. to Tinto (p. 13).—30½ m. *Omoa*.—33 m. *Holytown*, a grimy mining town (11,095 inhab.).

About 1½ m. S.W., at the mining village of *Carfin*, whose population includes a large number of Poles and other Roman Catholics, is a grotto dedicated in 1922 to Our Lady of Lourdes and visited by thousands of pilgrims. The shrine is modelled on that at Lourdes and contains statues of the Virgin and of Bernadette, the sainted shepherdess of Lourdes. Above the pool of holy water is a fragment of rock from Lourdes set in a tablet of green Iona marble.

Beyond (35¼ m.) *Bellshill* we pass through a huge red sandstone quarry and join the line from Carstairs (p. 18) at (37¾ m.) *Uddingston*. We cross the Clyde and have a glimpse (l.) of the ruins of *Bothwell Castle* (p. 130).—39¼ m. *Newton*, with large steel works; 41½ m. *Cambuslang* (p. 131); 42¼ m. *Rutherglen* (p. 130); 45½ m. *Eglinton Street*.—**46¼ m. Glasgow** (Central Station), see Rte. 11.

C. From Edinburgh to Glasgow viâ Bathgate

44¼ m. L.N.E.R. in 1¼–2¼ hrs. (6/3, 3/9); to (18¾ m.) *Bathgate* in ¾ hr. (3/11, 2/4); to (35¼ m.) *Coatbridge* in 1–1¼ hrs. (6/3, 3/9). Most trains run on from Queen St. Station to (46¾ m.) *Partick* (p. 123; view of docks, etc.) and (47¼ m.) *Hyndland*, in the W. end of Glasgow.

Road Route (A 8; comp. below), 44 m. This, the shortest Glasgow–Edinburgh road, passes through a number of industrial towns. We leave Edinburgh viâ Haymarket (Pl. 29, 30) and *Corstorphine* (p. 60).—11 m. *Broxburn* (p. 109).—18½ m. *Bathgate* (p. 109), whence the new arterial road strikes S.W. to *Whitburn* (p. 107). We follow the railway.—33 m. *Airdrie* and *Coatbridge* (p. 109), after which we again pass sections of the new road, but (44 m.) **Glasgow** (Rte. 11) is at present approached viâ (40½ m.) *Shettleston* (p. 109) and Gallowgate (Pl. 35).

From Edinburgh to (8½ m.) *Ratho*, see p. 102. Diverging to the left from the lines to Linlithgow and the Forth Bridge we cross the Almond and enter *West Lothian* (p. 103), with its

numerous oil works (comp. p. 108).—11¼ m. *Drumshoreland* is the station for *Broxburn* (1 m. N.). At (12¾ m.) *Uphall*, to the left of the road from the station to the mining village (1 m. N.), is *Houston*, a 16th cent. mansion with crow-stepped gables. Uphall church, partially pre-Reformation, contains the graves of Lord Chancellor Erskine (1750–1823), Henry Erskine (1746–1817), and Principal Shairp (1819–85; born at Houston).—18¾ m. **Bathgate** (*Commercial Hotels*) is a pleasantly situated little town (8504 inhab.) depending on the coal and mineral oil industries. Sir James Y. Simpson (1811–70), who introduced the use of chloroform in 1847, was the son of a baker of Bathgate.

At *Torphichen*, the birthplace of Henry Bell (p. 135), c. 2½ m. N. on the road to Linlithgow (6¼ m.), are slight remains of a preceptory church and hospital of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who had here their principal Scottish seat. About 1½ m. N. of the village, near the confluence of the Brunton and the Avon, is one of the innumerable Wallace's Caves of Scotland.

Branch railways run N.W. from Bathgate to (4 m.) *Blackston* (p. 106), and S.W. to (14 m.) *Morningside*.

21½ m. *Armadale* (Inn) is a high-lying village. To the E. of (26⅜ m.) *Forrestfield*, where we enter *Lanarkshire* (p. 126), is the large Hillend reservoir (641 ft.). We now descend viâ (29 m.) *Caldercruix*, (30¾ m.) *Plains*, and (31¾ m.) *Clarkston* to (33¼ m.) **Airdrie** (*Rfmts.*; *Hotel*), a mining town of 25,092 inhabitants.—34¼ m. *Coatdyke*.—35¼ m. **Coatbridge** (p. 18) is followed by (35¾ m.) *Blairhill*, (37¼ m.) *Bargeddie*, (38¼ m.) *Easterhouse*, and (40½ m.) *Shettleston*, all places engaged in the coal and iron industries. We approach Glasgow viâ (41¼ m.) *Carntyne*, (42 m.) *Parkhead* (p. 113), and (43 m.) *Bellgrove*.—43¾ m. *High St.*, between two tunnels, occupies the site of the old University (comp. p. 123).—44¼ m. **Glasgow** (Queen St. Station), see Rte. 11.

11. GLASGOW AND ITS ENVIRONS

GLASGOW (1,113,600 inhab.), by far the most populous town and most important sea-port of Scotland and the second city for population in Great Britain, is a busy, strenuous, and opulent commercial community and the centre of an industrial district, in which almost no manufacture in the United Kingdom is unrepresented. The ship-building yards on the Clyde between Glasgow and Greenock are renowned all over the globe; scarcely less noted are its chemical works, its engineering works, its iron works, and its textile factories. Ships from every part of the world enter and clear at its spacious docks. Glasgow, mainly in Lanarkshire though it has overflowed into Renfrewshire and Dumbartonshire, is situated on the Clyde, 14 m. above Dumbarton, where the Firth of Clyde begins. It is the seat of the oldest university

in Scotland but one, and it contains a fine ancient cathedral, a notable gallery of art, and many splendid public buildings, though the relics of its antiquity have almost disappeared. The Corporation of Glasgow enjoys a special reputation for the efficiency and variety of its municipal activities: tramways, illumination, parks, libraries, markets, water-supply (introduced in 1859 from Loch Katrine, p. 210), as well as the Art Gallery are under its direct control. The rise of the 'Glasgow School' of painting at the end of the 19th cent. is a testimony to the city's love of art.

Railway Stations. *Central* (Pl. 26; L.M.S.R.), for Carlisle, Edinburgh, Greenock, etc., with 'Low Level' station for Balloch (Loch Lomond), etc.—*St. Enoch* (Pl. 34; L.M.S.R.), for Carlisle, and S.W. Scotland.—*Buchanan Street* (Pl. 20; L.M.S.R.), at the N. end of Buchanan St., for the North.—*Queen Street* (Pl. 27; L.N.E.R.), for Edinburgh and the North, West Highland Line, England by the East Coast Rte., etc., with 'Low Level' station for Balloch, etc.

Suburban Railways. CATHCART CIRCLE (to Cathcart 4*d*., 2½*d*.). *Central* (High Level), *Eglinton St., Pollokshields* (*West*), *Maxwell Park, Shawlands, Pollokshaws* (*East*), *Langside, Cathcart, Mount Florida, Crosshill, Queen's Park, Pollokshields* (*East*), *Eglinton St., Central*.—SUBWAY (every 4 min.; three stations 1*d*., more 1½*d*.). *St. Enoch* (subway station), *Buchanan St., Cowcaddens, St. George's Cross, Kelvin Bridge, Hillhead, Partick Cross, Merkland St., Govan Cross, Copland Road, Cessnock, Kinning Park, Shields Road, West Street, Bridge St., St. Enoch*.—RUTHERGLEN TO MARYHILL. *Rutherglen, Dalmarnock, Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow Green, Glasgow Cross, Central* (Low Level), *Anderston Cross, Stobcross* (branch for *Central Partick, West Partick, Crow Road*, and *Kelvinside*), *Kelvin Bridge, Botanic Gardens, Kirklee* (N. Kelvinside), *Maryhill*.

Hotels. CENTRAL (Pl. a; 26), at the Central Station, R. 9/, B. 4/, L. 5/, D. 7/6; ST. ENOCH (Pl. b; 33, 34), at St. Enoch Station, R. 7/, B. 4/, L. 4/, D. 6/6; NORTH BRITISH (Pl. c; 27), at Queen St. Station, R. 8/, B. 4/, L. 4/, D. 6/6; GRAND (Pl. d; 18), at Charing Cross, R. & B. 8/6–10/6, D. 6/, pens. 16/; ROYAL (Pl. f; 19), 106 Sauchiehall St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, T. 3/; BATH (Pl. h; 19, 26), 152 Bath St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, T. 3/, D. 4/; CRANSTON'S WAVERLEY, 172 Sauchiehall St., temperance, R. 8/6, B. 3/, L. 3/ or 4/6, D. 3/; IMPERIAL (Pl. g), R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, GEORGE (Pl. k), R. & B. 9/6, IVANHOE, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, Nos. 244, 235, and 185 Buchanan St.; KENILWORTH, 5 Queen St. (Pl. 34), R. & B. 8/6, MACKAY'S, 36 Glassford St. (Pl. 34), R. & B. 9/6, two commercial houses.—Residential Hotels. GREEN'S, 22 Woodlands Terrace (Pl. 18); MORE'S (Pl. e; 25), 18 India St., temperance, R. 7/, B. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; and many others.

Restaurants (closed on Sun., except those in the hotels). At the *Hotels*; also, *Ferguson & Forrester*, 36 Buchanan St.; *Grosvenor*, 74 Gordon St.—*Royal*, 10 West Nile St., L. 2/3, D. 5/; *Queen Anne*, 199 Argyle St.; *White*, 7 Gordon St.; *Swanson*, 219 Argyle St.; *Queen's Kosher*, 12 Queen St.—LUNCHEON AND TEA ROOMS. *Lang's*, 83 West George St. and 73 Queen St. (sandwiches, etc.; customers help themselves); *Brown*, 79 Vincent St.; *Ca d'Oro*, 122 Union St.; *Cranston's Tea Rooms*, 28 Buchanan St. and 17 Renfield St.; *Miss Cranston's* 205 Ingram St.; *Craig*, 123 and 453 Sauchiehall St., etc. Also at the *Picture House*, 140 Sauchiehall St. and other cinemas and at the larger drapers' shops.

General Post Office (Pl. 27), George Square, open 6–10, Sun. 9 or 10–4 or 5; telegraph office always open.

American Consul, 45 Renfield St. (Pl. 26).

Clubs. *Conservative*, 33 Bothwell St.; *Glasgow Art*, 185 Bath St.; *Liberal*, 169 Buchanan St.; *New*, 144 West George St.; *Royal Scottish Automobile*, Blythswood Square; *Western*, 147 Buchanan St.—Ladies. *Kelvin*, 19 Royal Exchange Sq.; *Lady Artists'*, 5 Blythswood Square.

Cabs (on Sun. and between midnight and 6 a.m., a fare-and-a-half). TAXICABS, 1/6 per mile, 4½*d*. for each

additional ½ m.; waiting at the rate of 6/ per hr.—HORSE CABS, 1/6 per mile, 9*d.* for each addit. ½ m.; waiting 8*d.* per 10 min.; luggage over 56 lb. 6*d.*

Tramways. An efficient and remarkably cheap service (½*d.*–2*d.*) traverses the principal streets and plies to outlying suburbs. The cars are distinguished by the colour of their tops. The focal point of the system (140 m.) is the junction of Argyle St. and Union St. (Pl. 33). All-night cars (except on Sun.) at 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, and 3.30 from St. Vincent Place (Pl. 27) and Queen St. (Pl. 27–34) to the suburbs. Suburban cars run viâ Paisley to *Kilbarchan* and viâ Coatbridge to *Airdrie*. At Dalmuir the Glasgow service connects with the Dumbartonshire tramways for *Loch Lomond*, etc., and at Cambuslang or Uddingston for the Lanarkshire tramways for *Hamilton*, *Motherwell*, *Carfin*, etc.

Motor Omnibuses. Practically every town and village within a wide radius around Glasgow may be conveniently reached by one or other of the innumerable motor omnibus services, the chief starting-places of which are Cathedral St. (Pl. 27), Carlton Place (Pl. 33, 40), Renfrew St. (Pl. 19), and Great Clyde St. (Pl. 33, 34); see the National Bus Time Table (2*d.*), sold in the streets, etc. Long-distance services ply at fairly frequent intervals also to *Edinburgh* (every ½ hr.; 2 hrs. 50 min.; 2/9, return 4/4), *Stirling* (1/5, return 2/6), *Ayr* (1 hr. 35 min., 4/6 return), *Perth* (3 hrs.; 4/6, return 8/), etc.—CHARABANC EXCURSIONS are run in summer to numerous places of interest, e.g. to *Ayr* (7/), the '*Three Lochs*' (Loch Lomond, Gareloch, Loch Long; 7/6), the *Trossachs* (12/6), *Loch Earn* (15/), the *Scott Country* (20/), *Oban* and *Inveraray* (20/), *Kenmore* (20/), *Killiecrankie* (20/), etc.

Ferries (free) cross the Clyde at *Clyde St.* (Pl. 32), *Finnieston* (Pl. 31), *Govan* (vehicular), and *Whiteinch* (vehicular).

Steamers from Glasgow to places on the *Clyde* (see Rte. 14) start at the Broomielaw (Pl. 32, 33), on the N. bank, but compare the remarks on p. 143. The packets for *Campbeltown*, the *Hebrides*, *Belfast*, and *Dublin* berth on the same side a little downstream; while the coasting steamers to *England*, *Ireland*, and the *Continent* (pp. 18, 19) usually start from the S. bank. The liners for Canada or the United States sail from the docks.

Amusements. THEATRES. *King's* (Pl. 18), Bath St.; *Royal* (Pl. 19), Hope St.—VARIETIES. *Alhambra*, Wellington St. (Pl. 26); *Coliseum*, Eglinton St.; *Empire* (Pl. 26), Sauchiehall St.; *Pavilion* (Pl. 19), Renfield St.—CINEMAS. *Picture House*, 140 Sauchiehall St.; *Cranston's Picture House*, 15 Renfield St.; *La Scala*, 155 Sauchiehall St.; *New Savoy*, Hope St., etc.—CONCERTS. *Scottish Orchestra*, on Tues. and Sat. evenings in winter (Nov.–Feb.), in St. Andrew's Halls (p. 119); data about other concerts from Paterson, 152 Buchanan St.—EXHIBITIONS occasionally in *Kelvin Hall* (Pl. 16), Dumbarton Road.—GLASGOW FAIR is an old-established public holiday, in the 2nd or 3rd week in July, when the factories, etc., are closed, but no fair is now held.

Principal Sights.	Sundays.	Week Days.	Free unless otherwise stated.
Art Galleries (p. 120) .	2–5	10–5	Tues., Thurs., Sat. 10–9
Cathedral (p. 114) . .	Services	10–4, 5	
Hunterian Museum (p. 124).		10–5	Sat. 10–2
Mitchell Library (p. 119)		9.30–9	
Municipal Buildings (p. 113).		10.30–12, 2–4	Sat. 10.30–12
People's Palace (p. 118)	2–5	10–5	Tues., Thurs., Sat. 10–9
Provand's Lordship (p. 114).		10–12, 2–4, 5	6*d.* Closed Mon.
University Library (p. 124).		11–2.30	In summer, Mon., Wed., Fri. 11.30–2
University Tower (p. 123)		10–5	Sat. 10–2

History. St. Kentigern (d. 603), alias St. Mungo ('dear one'), is the patron saint of Glasgow, and *Glesclu* ('beloved green place') is believed to describe the spot on the bank of the Molendinar where he dwelt and died, after coming from Culross (p. 255) to convert the Britons of Strathclyde. The name of his mother Thenew persists in Glasgow in the form 'St. Enoch,' and his miracles figure in the arms of the city: the tree is the frozen branch with which he rekindled the monastery fire, the bird is the decapitated redbreast he restored to life, the salmon with a lost ring in its belly was a miraculous capture to save the honour of a princess, the bell was brought from Rome by the saint in his later years. The city motto—in its fuller form, 'Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the Word'—is carried back to him. Glasgow relapsed into paganism, but in 1115 David I restored the bishopric and c. 1180 William the Lion granted a charter making Gleschu a burgh of barony holding of the bishops (archbishops after 1492), whose palace, first mentioned in 1290, became a strong castle. The first cathedral was finished in 1136. In 1300 Wallace won the battle at 'Bell o' the Brae' (p. 113). In 1450 the University was founded. Though between the Reformation and the Revolution of 1688 there were fifteen Protestant archbishops of Glasgow (among whom was Robert Leighton, 1670–74), the city was opposed to Episcopacy, and in 1638 an important General Assembly here abjured that form of Church government. Montrose entered the city after the battle of Kilsyth in 1645 and raised a forced loan. In 1650 and in 1651 Cromwell was in Glasgow. In 1678 Glasgow beheld the 'Highland Host,' sent from the north to overawe the Covenanters, whose response was at the battles of Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge. Both in 1715 and 1745 the city remained loyal to the Hanoverian government. Prince Charles Stewart spent ten days here on his northward retreat in 1745 and levied contributions on the city, whose trade had grown steadily in importance since the Union of 1707. In 1651 the Clyde at the Broomielaw was a fordable stream, and for more than a century after that Glasgow was still dependent on its foreports at Irvine and later at Port Glasgow. The first attempts to deepen the river at Glasgow date from c. 1768, and the last hundred and fifty years have seen the development of this shallow stream into the present harbour, where the largest ocean steamers can enter the docks. The earliest dock dates from 1867, the latest (at Shieldhall) are still under construction.

Comp. 'The History of Glasgow,' by *Renwick and Lindsay* (4 vols.; 1921) and 'The Story of Glasgow,' by *G. Eyre-Todd* (1911).—The local dialect is well illustrated in 'Wee Macgreegor,' by *J. J. Bell* and in tales by *Hugh Foulis* (Neil Munro). *Patrick MacGill's* 'Rat Pit' and 'Children of the Dead End' deal realistically with working-class life. For *Scott's* 'Rob Roy,' see pp. 114, 117.

The four principal railway stations are all situated near the centre of the city, which may be placed about Buchanan Street (Pl. 26, 27), the most fashionable shopping resort and afternoon promenade. At the S. end of Buchanan St. is *St. Enoch Station* (Pl. 34), at the N. end, *Buchanan St. Station* (Pl. 20); Gordon St., coming from the *Central Station* (Pl. 26), a little to the W., joins it opposite the *Royal Bank*, passages on either side of which lead to the *Royal Exchange* (Pl. 27), facing Queen St., which leads N. to George Square and *Queen St. Station* (Pl. 27). The Exchange, in front of which is a statue of Wellington, by Marochetti, is a dignified classical building by David Hamilton (1829), with a Corinthian portico.

Eastern Glasgow

At the N.W. corner of Buchanan St. and St. Vincent St. is the *Western Club*, the leading club in Glasgow, adjoined on the N. by the *Stock Exchange*, in a Moorish style of architecture.

From the club St. Vincent Place leads E. (r.) to the spacious **George Square** (Pl. 27), surrounded by important buildings and notable for its numerous statues.

In the centre rises a Doric column, 80 ft. high (1837), surmounted by a colossal statue of Sir Walter Scott (with the plaid on the wrong shoulder), by Ritchie, and flanked by equestrian figures of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. In the other statues (Watt, by Chantrey, Sir John Moore, by Flaxman, Lord Clyde, by Foley, etc.), all of Scotsmen except that of Sir Robert Peel, may be traced the admirations of Glasgow during the past century.—At the E. end is the noble *Cenotaph*, the War Memorial for 1914–18, by Sir John Burnet.

The W. side of George Square is occupied by the Bank of Scotland and the *Merchants' House*, whose hall, adorned with the customary civic portraits, is the meeting-place of the Chamber of Commerce. On the N. side are Queen St. Station and its hotel. The *General Post Office* (1876–78), in the Italian style, is on the S. side. The whole of the E. side is taken up by the **Municipal Buildings** (Pl. 27), an elaborate but not wholly successful edifice in the Venetian Renaissance style, by William Young (1889), with a good extension to the E. by John Watson (1923). The tower is 240 ft. high. Visitors are admitted daily 10.30–12 and 2–4, Sat. 10.30–12.

The interior is very magnificent, and the vistas obtained of and from the staircases are striking. Marble, alabaster, mosaics, majolica, and choice woods are all laid under contribution. Colossal statues of Knowledge and Power guard the council staircase, statues of Purity and Honour the main staircase. In the Library and the Lord Provost's Room are good tapestries; and the Council Chamber is panelled with mahogany from San Domingo. The splendid Banqueting Hall (120 ft. long, 50 ft. wide) contains four painted historical panels by Glasgow artists: Life of St. Kentigern, by Roche; Founding of the University, by Henry; Fair in the 15th cent., by Walton; and Shipbuilding, by Lavery.

From the N.E. corner of George Square George Street (Pl. 27) runs E. to High St., passing the huge *Royal Technical College* (1903), the successor of Anderson's College, founded in 1795 by Prof. Anderson, where David Livingstone studied medicine. The medical classes, removed in 1889, now occupy Anderson's Medical College, a new building in the Dumbarton Road (p. 123). Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde (1792–1863), was born at No. 246 George St., and Thomas Campbell (1777–1844), the poet, in a house (demolished) that stood near the foot of the steep Balmanno St. (on the left).

Beyond High St. the line of George St. is continued eastwards by the long Duke Street (Pl. 28), which leads past *Duke St. Prison* (l.; used chiefly for short-term female offenders) to the residential suburb of *Dennistoun*, lying to the N., and the poorer districts of *Camlachie*, and *Parkhead*, with its huge steel works.

George St. joins High St. at its curved N. portion, known as 'Bell o' the Brae,' where in 1300, on the evidence of Blind Harry, William Wallace is said to have defeated and slain Earl Percy in a sharp encounter for the possession of the bishops' castle (p. 114), then occupied by Percy as English governor. The name is said to refer to a bell in a turret at the top of the hill, which was tolled at funerals. We ascend the hill, noting, on the left, the steep Rottenrow, and on the right, the Drygate,

both once among the aristocratic streets of Glasgow, and soon come in sight of the cathedral with the Necropolis behind it. High St. ends at the *New Barony Church*; to the right a statue of Norman Macleod (1812–72) stands near the site of the old church of which he was minister from 1851 to 1872. Not far from the church stood the house in which Darnley is said to have lain sick, just before his removal to Kirk o' Field in Edinburgh (p. 49).—High St. is continued by Castle St., No. 3 in which (l.) is **Provand's Lordship*, probably the only pre-Reformation house now left in Glasgow.

Built in part c. 1470 for a hospital of St. Nicholas by Bishop Muirhead, whose arms appear on the lowest step of the gable, this old house claims to have been occupied by James IV, as an honorary canon of the cathedral, and by Mary, Queen of Scots, while visiting Darnley in 1567 (see above). It afterwards belonged to the Baillies, lords of Provand, and it is now occupied by a literary society, which admits visitors to the interesting interior daily from 10–12 and 2–4 or 5, except on Sun. and Mon. (adm. 6*d*.).

Conspicuous in front of us rises the large *Royal Infirmary*, founded in 1792 on the site of the old bishops' castle (p. 112), and repeatedly enlarged, a late extension involving the destruction of the ward in which Lister developed his antiseptic treatment.

Castle Street goes on northward, past Tennant's large chemical works, to *St. Rollox* and *Springburn*, industrial districts with extensive locomotive works. *Sighthill Cemetery* (Pl. 7) and *Springburn Park* (1½ m. N. of the Infirmary) command fine views.—Another view point is *Alexandra Park*, 1 m. E. of the Infirmary, reached viâ Alexandra Parade (Pl. 21), which is continued thence N.E. by Cumbernauld Road to (1¾ m. more) *Hogganfield Loch* (½ m. long; boats for hire).

***Glasgow Cathedral** (Pl. 28), dedicated to St. Mungo, the only unmutilated survivor of the great Gothic churches of South Scotland, is mainly in the E.E. style of the 13th cent., though several periods are represented in its architecture. It is smaller than any of the great English cathedrals, being (319 ft. long, 63 ft. wide) almost exactly the same size as Southwell Minster, though with a much loftier spire (225 ft.). Striking peculiarities are the very slight projection of the transepts and the construction of the E. end in two stories, permitted or prescribed by the sloping character of the site, so that the crypt is really the 'Laigh Kirk' or Lower Church. The windows on the N. side are plain Early English; those on the S., with trefoil heads, are later. The best view of the smoke-blackened exterior is from the S.E. or from the Bridge of Sighs (see below). The choir is now used as a parish church (the High Church), with services on Sun. at 11 and 2. On week-days the cathedral is open free from 10 to 4 or 5.

"Ah," says Andrew Fairservice in 'Rob Roy,' "it's a brave kirk—nane o' yere whigmaleeries and curliewurlies and open-steek hems about it—a' solid weel-jointed masonwark, that will stand as long as the warld—keep hands and gunpowther aff it."

History. St. Kentigern (p. 112) is said to have dwelt and been buried by the banks of the Molendinar, the stream (now covered) that flows through the valley to the E. The church built above his grave in 1123–36 by Bp. Achaius, under David I, was burned in 1192. Bp. Jocelin began the present church, and his beautiful crypt was consecrated in 1197, though only a small pillar and part

of the vaulting in the S.W. corner now remain of that date. The choir was completed under Bp. Bondington (1233–58), to whom is ascribed also the tower. The stone spire was added nearly 200 years later, by Bp. Lauder (1408–45), builder of the chapter-house or crypt below the sacristy. Bp. Cameron (1425–47) completed the sacristy and perhaps also raised the beautiful choir screen, though that has been attributed alternatively to Abp. Blackader (1483–1508), who constructed the stair from the nave to the crypt and founded the Blackader Aisle (see below). The nave, begun early in the 14th cent., was not finished until 1480. In 1560 James Beaton, the last Roman Catholic archbishop of Glasgow, carried off the treasure and the archives of the Cathedral to France, whence they have never returned. At the Reformation the church was 'purged' of all 'monuments of idolatry,' but the building was preserved from destruction by the energetic action of the trade guilds of the city (1578), and it was later divided among three distinct congregations (in the nave, in the choir, and in the crypt). In 1650 Oliver Cromwell sat in the nave to hear himself denounced as a 'sectary and blasphemer' in a sermon of two hours by Dr. Zachary Boyd; but his only revenge was to invite the bold preacher to dinner and to conclude the entertainment with a prayer that lasted for three hours. When the crypt ceased to be used as a church, in 1801, it was partly filled with earth and used as a cemetery. The church was repaired in 1829 and a more thorough restoration took place in 1846, during which a belfry tower on the N.W. side of the façade and a consistory house on the S.W. were pulled down.

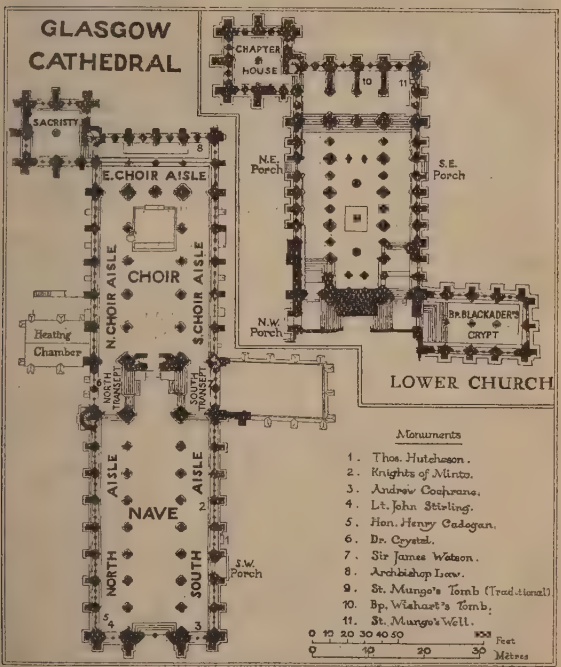
Interior. We enter the cathedral by the S.W. porch, to the right of which (outside) is the monument of Thomas Hutcheson, one of the founders of Hutcheson's Hospital (p. 118). The NAVE is stately and well proportioned, with a triforium of two arches to each bay and a clerestory. The clustered columns separating it from the aisles have plain capitals. On the walls are numerous monuments and tattered regimental flags. The modern stained glass, both here and in other parts of the church, is of no great quality. The *CHOIR, a beautiful example of E.E. Gothic, now used as the High Church, is raised 3 ft. above the nave and is entered by a low elliptic-arched doorway in the fine *Rood Screen (see above), on which are representations of the Seven Deadly Sins. It is separated from its aisles by clustered columns with flowered capitals, and has a peculiarly fine triforium. The arrangement of the E. choir aisle is interesting. This is a double aisle, the W. half forming an ambulatory, while on the E. are chapels, separated by elegant shafts supporting the vaulted roof and surmounted by four lancet windows instead of the more usual three or five. In the S.E. chapel is the tomb of Abp. Law (d. 1632). Adjoining the choir on the N.E. is the *Sacristy*, a square chamber with a central shaft on which appears the arms of the founder, Bp. Lauder (d. 1425). Cromwell's chair is shown here.—From the S. transept steps descend to BLACKADER'S AISLE, founded by Bp. Blackader (d. 1508), a fine vaulted crypt the top of which rises only a little above the level of the choir pavement. This crypt, intended no doubt to support a S. transept, is sometimes known as the 'Aisle of St. Fergus,' or the 'Aisle of Car Fergus,' and on the roof is a rude carving of the two-wheeled car constructed by St. Mungo to bring St. Fergus's body to burial at Glasgow.—

The 12th cent. *CRYPT, or *Laigh Kirk*, to which steps descend from the nave on both sides of the choir, is the chief glory of the cathedral. "There is a solidity in its architecture, a richness in its vaulting, and a variety of perspective in the placing of its pillars, which make it one of the most perfect pieces of architecture in these islands." Its E. end repeats the arrangement of the E. end of the choir above, but here the chapels are separated by solid walls instead of by columns. In the centre is the traditional tomb of St. Mungo (d. 603), but of the monument only the base remains. In the S.E. chapel is St. Mungo's Well, and in that adjoining is the tomb of Bp. Robert Wishart (d. 1316), the determined adherent of Robert the Bruce, whom he crowned. Near the N.E. porch a brass plate marks the grave of Edward Irving (1792–1834), whose portrait (as John the Baptist) appears in the window above, by Bertini of Milan. A pillar, near the S.W. angle, with a capital differing from those of the others, is regarded as a relic of Bp. Jocelin's crypt (p. 114); and another pillar passes for 'Rob Roy's Pillar,' from behind which that outlaw whispered his warning to Francis Osbaldistone in 'Rob Roy.'—At the N.E. angle of the crypt is the *Chapter House*, connected by a turret staircase with the sacristy immediately above. Here are preserved a bell of 1594, recast in 1790, and a gravestone (removed in 1898 from the graveyard on the N. side of the cathedral) commemorating nine martyred Covenanters in a quaint rhymed inscription which ends with a warning to their judges that "They'll know that Resurrection day to murder saints was no sweet play."

The churchyard around the cathedral is paved with the tombstones of the forefathers of the city, and on the hill behind, reached by the 'Bridge of Sighs' spanning the valley of the Molendinar, is the *Necropolis*, the old Fir Park of the bishops. The most conspicuous monument is a Doric column erected in 1825 to the memory of the Reformers and crowned by a statue of John Knox. Among eminent men buried here are Michael Scott (1789–1835), author of 'Tom Cringle's Log'; William Motherwell (1798–1835), the poet; Sheridan Knowles (1784–1862), the dramatist (p. 149); and William Miller (1810–72), author of 'Wee Willie Winkie.'—The *Jewish Burial Ground*, in the N.W. angle of the Necropolis, has an ornamental façade and a column bearing a quotation from Byron's 'Hebrew Melodies.'

From the cathedral we return to the Bell o' the Brae (p. 113) and descend the lower part of the High Street, a neighbourhood that has been largely rebuilt in recent years. Motherwell (see above) was born at No. 117. The goods station on the left occupies the site of the Old University (see p. 123), in the grounds behind which took place the duel between Francis and Rashleigh Osbaldistone (in 'Rob Roy'). At the S. end of High St. is 'the Cross,' with the now isolated *Cross Steeple* (Pl. 34) the sole relic of the old Tolbooth (c. 1628), the prison described in 'Rob Roy.' Here the Gallowgate and London St. diverge to the E., the Saltmarket to the S., and the Trongate to the W.—all

important names in the commercial annals of the city, when the 'tobacco lords' and other merchants used to meet in the piazzas of the old Tontine Buildings W. of the Tolbooth.



The GALLOWGATE (Pl. 35) traverses the poor district of *Calton*. No. 203, c. ¼ m. from the Cross, marks the site of the Saracen Inn, where Johnson and Boswell lodged on their return from the Hebrides (1773), and where Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy put up in 1803. *Kent St.*, at No. 34 in which (tablet) Edward Irving lived and was visited by Carlyle, leads on the right to *Moncur St.*, the scene of a popular market on Saturdays. The Cattle Market (best visited on Wed.) lies to the left of Gallowgate a little farther on.

The SALTMARKET (Pl. 34), running from the Cross to the Clyde, was long a fashionable part of the town, and here Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Rob Roy's Lowland cousin, enjoyed 'a' the comforts o' the Sautmarket' in the early part of the

18th century. James VII lodged here when Duke of York, and here the 18th cent. printers, Robert and Andrew Foulis, held their book auctions. Later the street sadly deteriorated, but it has been greatly improved by the Corporation since 1894. The *Court House*, the seat of the High Court, in this street faces Glasgow Green. To the W., down the river, are the Fishmarket, built around the quaint Briggate or Bridgegate Steeple, a relic of the old Merchants' House, and the Roman Catholic *St. Andrew's Cathedral*, a decorated edifice of 1866.—**Glasgow Green** (Pl. 41, 42), a flat riverside park of 136 acres, the frequent scene of popular demonstrations, stretches E. from the Saltmarket. In 1745 Prince Charles Stewart reviewed his troops on the Fleshers' Haugh, at the S. end of the Green, before resuming his retreat to the North. On the Green are an obelisk to Nelson, an ornamental fountain in the style of Francis I, and the *People's Palace* (open free; Mon., Wed., and Fri. 10–5, Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10–9; Sun. 2–5), an interesting museum including an Old Glasgow Room, with 50 etchings by Muirhead Bone, an Art-Technology Room, with 3000 regimental badges of the British army, a Picture Gallery, with Scottish landscapes (by Bough, Fraser, Farquharson, etc.) and other paintings, and a Palm House on the ground floor.—The conspicuous edifice to the E., in a Venetian style, is a carpet factory. To the W. of Glasgow Green extends the densely populated district of *Bridgeton*, with large cotton mills, and to the E., across the river, is *Hutchesontown* (Pl. 41).

We follow Trongate (Pl. 34) westwards. A tablet on No. 32 marks the site of a workshop of James Watt; Sir John Moore (1761–1809) was born at No. 90 (demolished). The *Tron Steeple* (126 ft. high), on the left, survives from a church of 1637, burned down in 1793. In the new Tron Church, behind, Dr. Chalmers was minister for five years (1815–19). No. 188 Trongate stands on the site of the Shawfield Mansion, where Prince Charles Stewart lodged in 1745.

Farther W. the busy Trongate is continued by Argyle St. to St. Enoch Square and Buchanan St. (see p. 119). We, however, diverge to the right viâ Candleriggs (Pl. 34), a street leading N. past the large *City Hall*, built partly above the fruit market, to Ingram Street (Pl. 27). Here, facing us, is the church of *St. David*, whose curious sobriquet, 'the Ram's Horn Church,' has been explained as a reference to the collapse of a monastery before the attack of the Reformers, as the walls of Jericho collapsed when the priests of the Israelites blew their trumpets of rams' horns. A little to the W. (l.) in Ingram St. is *Hutcheson's Hospital*, founded in 1641 by George and Thomas Hutcheson, whose statues appear on the building (1805). Its income is spent in grants to decayed burgesses and in educating their children. In Hutcheson St., opening opposite the hospital, are the *County Buildings*, or law courts, an extensive block with a Corinthian portico. At the corner of Ingram St. and Glassford St. is the *Savings Bank*, adjoined by the *Trades' Hall*, a domed building by Adam (1794), occupied by the Incorporated Trades, who administer their large funds for charitable and educational purposes. Passing behind the rear of the post office Ingram St. ends at Queen St., opposite the Royal Exchange (p. 112).

Western Glasgow

Both E. and W. of Buchanan St. lies a region of well-built and regularly planned business streets, which, with their attractive shops, substantial offices, banks, churches, and institutions, are expressive of the wealth of a great commercial city. A tablet on No. 71 Renfield St. (now an insurance office) records De Quincey's visits to Glasgow in 1841–43. In Elmbank St. is the *High School* (Pl. 25).

To those parts of Western Glasgow, however, that are more especially interesting to the visitor, the most convenient approaches are Argyle St. and Sauchiehall St., which, leading respectively from the S. and the N. end of Buchanan St. (p. 112), converge c. 1½ m. farther W., beside the Art Galleries. Both these long streets are traversed by tramways.

Argyle Street (Pl. 16–34), leaving Jamaica St. (p. 125) on the left, passes under a broad railway viaduct ('the Highlandman's Umbrella'), traverses the poor district of *Anderston*, where, at Anderston Cross (Pl. 25), Stobcross St. goes off on the left for Queen's Dock, and beyond *Cranston Hill* (Pl. 24), approaches Kelvingrove Park.

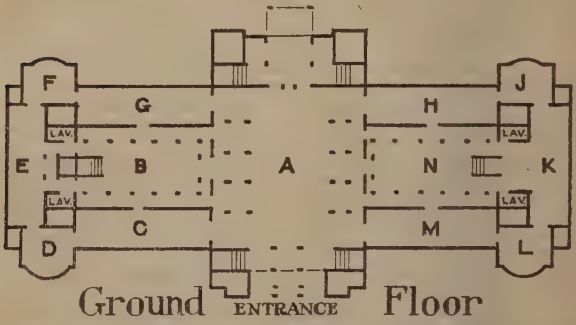
Sauchiehall Street (Pl. 17–19), the E. part of which is one of the chief shopping streets in Glasgow, farther on traverses a residential neighbourhood, and towards its W. end is flanked by terraces of substantial houses. At its E. end is the Empire Theatre; at No. 270 are the *McLellan Galleries*, in which the annual exhibitions of the Institute of Fine Arts are held. Almost immediately behind these galleries, in Renfrew St., is the *School of Art*, an original building by C. Mackintosh. Sauchiehall St. skirts *Garnet Hill* (on the right), an eminence once known as Highlandman's Hill, as the camping ground of the Highland Host (p. 112).—At *Charing Cross* (Pl. 18), with its large hotel, we reach a busy cross-roads.

A few yards down North St., which leads hence S. to Argyle St., stands the large **Mitchell Library** (Pl. 18), an imposing domed building by W. B. Whitie (1911), the chief public library in the city, with over 300,000 vols. (open free daily, 9.30 a.m. to 9 or 10 p.m.). Originally established in 1874 in Miller St. by bequest of Stephen Mitchell, tobacco manufacturer, the library includes a large reading room, a magazine room showing 800 periodicals, the Jeffrey collection of rare books on art, and a special section devoted to Scottish poetry, with an important Burns collection.—Immediately behind the library, with their chief entrance in Granville St., are the **St. Andrew's Halls** (1877), where the principal concerts and public meetings take place.

St. George's Road (Pl. 18–11) leads N.E. from Charing Cross to Great Western Road, Woodlands Road N.W. towards Hillhead and the University, skirting the fashionable district above and overlooking the E. end of Kelvingrove Park. In Lynedoch Place is the Italianate *United Free Church College* (Pl. 17, 18), with a campanile commanding a wide view (ascent on application to the janitor, 10–dusk).

The turnings on the right as we proceed lead from Sauchiehall St. to Kelvingrove Park (p. 123).

The ***Art Gallery and Museum** (Pl. 16) occupy a palatial red sandstone building of two stories with many towers, in a Spanish or French Renaissance style by J. W. Simpson and Milner Allan, situated in Kelvingrove Park and opened in 1901 at a cost of c. £250,000. The collection of paintings, one of the most important in the kingdom, is rich in Dutch works, and includes notable examples of Rembrandt, Titian, and Giorgione, besides an interesting representation of the modern French and Scottish schools. The museum, in addition to its scientific departments, includes a section devoted to 'Old Glasgow,' a fine assemblage of ship-models, and rich collections of applied art. The building is open free on Mon., Wed., and



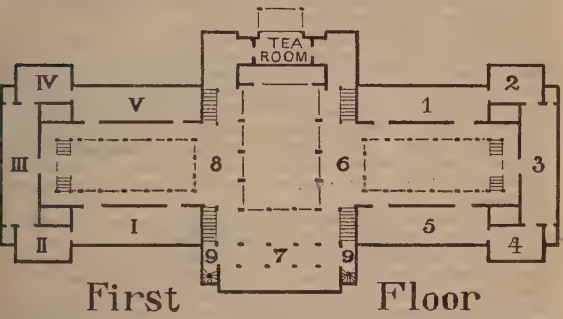
Fri. 10–5, Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10–9; Sun. 2–5. The entrance is in the S.W. façade. Tea-room on the first floor.

Ground Floor. The CENTRAL HALL (Pl. A), which has a fine organ in the gallery above, sometimes used for organ recitals, contains **Sculpture.** The *Statue of William Pitt, by *Flaxman* (in the N.W. angle), is regarded as the chef d'œuvre, but there are other interesting portraits (busts of Scott and Wellington by *Chantrey*; statuette of James Watt by *Scoular*; statue of R. L. Stevenson by his cousin *D. W. Stevenson*, in the N.E. angle) and ideal works (*Femmes de Pecheurs, by *Pierre Braecke*, facing the entrance; Springtime of Life, by *W. R. Colton*; etc.).—HALL N, on the right, *Zoology*. The staircase ascends to the modern paintings.—HALL B, to the left, contains *Ship Models*. In the centre, Ship model on which naval camouflage was developed, on the N. side, Original model and fragments of the 'Charlotte Dundas' (1801–2), the first steamship; close by, Model of

Henry Bell's 'Comet' (1811). The staircase leads to the Old Masters.

The outer galleries on the ground floor are devoted to technology, zoology, and archæology. GALLERY C and PAVILION D, to the left as we enter the building, *Technology*.—GALLERY E. *Engineering*, including a collection illustrating the history of bicycles from the hobby-horse of 1819.—PAVILION F. **Old Glasgow Memorials*, with many interesting relics.—GALLERY G. *Antiquities*—prehistoric, classical, mediæval.—We cross the central court. GALLERY H. *Birds*.—PAVILION J. *Reptiles* and *Fishes*.—GALLERY K. *Ethnology*.—PAVILION L and GALLERY M. *Geology*.

First Floor. This contains the valuable and varied collection of industrial and **Applied Art**, in GALLERIES 6–8



and the corridors overlooking Halls B and N, and the **Gallery of Paintings** in the rooms in W. and E. wings. From Gallery 9 a staircase ascends to the *Print Room*.—Ascending by the staircase from Hall B, we turn to the left to reach the first room of the *Old Masters*.

ROOM I. Flemish School. To the left: 8. *B. van Orley*, St. Adrian; *11. *J. de Mabuse*, Virgin and Child by a fountain; 12. *Hugo van der Goes*, St. Victor and the donor; 19. *D. Teniers*, Landscape; 27. *T. Rombouts*, Gamblers; *Peter Paul Rubens*, 30. Nature adorned by the Graces, 33. Boar hunt; 38. *Jac. Jordaens*, Fruit-seller.—53. *Chr. Amberger*, Portrait; 64. *Ribera*, St. Peter repentant; 71. *Vandyck*, Portrait.

ROOM II. To the left are some highly interesting modern paintings of the French, Spanish, and Italian schools, and farther on are modern Dutch works. On the wall facing the entrance are older Dutch paintings: 128. *Caspar Netscher*,

Lady in a white satin dress; 133. *W. Vandevelde the Younger*, Sea-piece.—On the next wall are French works: 1071, 1070. *A. Watteau*, Camp scenes; works by *Vanloo* and *Boucher*. Also, *Edmond van Hove*, The botanist.

Room III. Dutch School. 141. *Van Slingelandt*, Musical party; *F. van Mieris*, 165. Music lesson, 169. Malady of the heart; 177. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of himself; *180. *Frans Hals*, Head of a boy; *181. *Rembrandt*, Man in armour; 190. *Jan Steen*, Dutch family merry-making.—251. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, View of Katwyk; 256. *M. Hobbema*, Wooded landscape.

Room IV contains the James Donald Bequest, comprising modern works of the British school (*Pettie, Orchardson*, and others) and good representative 19th cent. French paintings by *Rousseau, Troyon, Daubigny, Corot, Millet*, and others. In this room are also Dutch water-colours.

Room V. Italian schools. To the left: 172. *Jan S. van Calcker* (d. 1546), Portrait; *Titian*, 1004. Danaë, *1005. Holy Family; *370. *Giorgione*, Woman taken in adultery brought before Christ; 213. *C. Cignani*, Death of Cleopatra; *Botticelli*, 364. Annunciation, *365. Virgin and Child with St. John.—232. *Correggio*, Angel's head (fresco); 856. *Salvator Rosa*, Landscape; 330. *Vincenzo Foppa*, Adoration of the Kings; 787. *Raphael*, Virgin with the lizard; 1132. *F. Zuccaro*, Portrait; 640. *Antonelli da Messina*, Adoration of the Magi.

On quitting Room V we walk through Galleries 8, 7, and 6 to reach the first room of the Modern Paintings.

Room 1. To the left: 848. *W. Robertson*, Flora Macdonald; then a fine range of portraits by *Sir Henry Raeburn* (*780. Mrs. Wm. Urquhart); 828. *Sir Joshua Reynolds*, Portraits; 681. *Alex. Nasmyth*, Italian landscape; 725. *Sir Noel Paton*, Hesperus; *Sir George Harvey*, Landscape ('The Drove Road'). —427. *Sir G. Harvey*, The Covenanters' preaching; 280. *J. Milne Donald*, Moorland landscape, and characteristic landscapes by *Horatio McCulloch* (d. 1867), *Sam Bough* (d. 1878), *James Docharty* (d. 1878), *Alex. Fraser* (d. 1899), and others. In this room is exhibited also a portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots (c. 1580).

Room 2. Water-colours by *Sandby, David Allan, Cox, De Wint, Bough*, etc.—In the centre, *D. Puech*, *La Muse d'André Chenier.

Room 3. To the left: *J. M. Whistler*, *Portrait of Thomas Carlyle; *John F. Herring*, The frugal meal; *Cecil C. Lawson*, Barden Moor (of great influence on the Glasgow School); 167. *Sir E. Burne-Jones*, Danaë; *Peter Graham*, Along the cliffs; *Colin Hunter*, *Goodnight to Skye; *Wm. McTaggart*, *Paps of Jura; *J. M. W. Turner*, Modern Italy (the Pifferari);

Corot, *Pastorale (Souvenir d'Italie); *Josef Israels*, The frugal meal; *Patrick Nasmyth*, Windsor Castle.

Room 4. William Burrell Collection: *Henry Muhrman*, The Thames; *Sir John Lavery*, Portrait of a lady; *H. Daumier*, Les fugitifs; *Bonvin*, Still life; *Eeckhout*, Rabbi; *Jac. Maris*, Amsterdam; *C. Pissarro*, Market; *Le Sidaner*, Snow; *Joseph Crawhall*, The meet.

Room 5. *George Henry*, The reading; *Sir J. Lavery*, *Pavlova, Portrait of R. B. Cunninghame Graham; *E. A. Hornel*, Coming of spring; *Sir Jas. Guthrie*, *Highland funeral. Also, examples of *Brangwyn*, *Nicholson*, and *Glyn Philpot*, and a number of fine works by artists of the *Glasgow School* (p. 110).

In Dumbarton Road, opposite the Art Galleries, is *Kelvin Hall* (Pl. 16; rebuilt after a destructive fire in 1926), the largest building of its kind in Britain, for exhibitions, carnivals, etc. Behind it is the *Sick Children's Hospital* on Yorkhill. Dumbarton Road, crossing the Kelvin, passes (r.) *Anderson's College Medical School* (comp. p. 113), near the S. entrance to the conspicuous *Western Infirmary*, and goes on to PARTICK, which is largely inhabited by workers in its great shipyards. Farther on, 1¾ m. from the Art Galleries, is *Whiteinch*, with Victoria Park, in which is a remarkable fossil grove.

Kelvingrove Park (Pl. 16, 17, 10), or *West End Park*, through which the Kelvin flows, is a pretty ornamental park of c. 90 acres, originally laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton. Besides a memorial fountain (1872) to Lord Provost Stewart and a group of a tigress bearing a peacock to her cubs, by Cain, it contains statues of Thomas Carlyle, by Kelloch Brown (1916) and Prof. Lister, by A. McF. Shannan (1913), and a replica of the statue (by H. Bates) of Lord Roberts at Calcutta. We cross the park to the ***University** (Pl. 9), which occupies a commanding situation on Gilmore hill. This striking edifice, the most prominent feature of which is a tower and spire 300 ft. high, has a frontage of 525 ft. and was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott in a kind of E.E. Gothic style with characteristic Scottish details. The main buildings, begun in 1868 and first occupied in 1870, form two quadrangles, separated by a cloister of granite pillars, which support the great Bute Hall, for graduation and other university functions, added in 1882 by the munificence of the 3rd Marquis of Bute. The tower, which commands a wide view, the Bute Hall (110 ft. long, 74 ft. high), and the smaller Randolph Hall (for examinations, etc.), are shown on application to the porter (at the foot of the tower; daily 10–5, Sat. 10–2; gratuity), the University Library on application on Mon., Wed., and Fri. in summer 11.30–2, at other seasons daily 11–2.30; but the Hunterian Museum is open free daily, 10–5, Sat. 10–2.

Glasgow University was founded in 1450, in the reign of James II, mainly through the exertions of Bp. Turnbull, its first principal. The classes met at first in the crypt of the cathedral, then in a house, 'the auld pedagogy,' in Fottenrow (p. 113), but after c. 1460 in High St. (p. 116), where, however,

the accommodation was very humble until 1632, when the chief parts of the Old College were begun. "Here Adam Smith taught doctrines which have changed the policy of nations, and Watt perfected discoveries that have subdued the elements to be the ministers of mankind." In 1870 the University was transferred to the new buildings on Gilmore hill. It has faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Law, and Theology, a teaching staff of 50 professors (besides lecturers), and c. 4500 students, including c. 1400 women. *Queen Margaret College* for women, near the S.W. corner of the Botanic Gardens (p. 125), was founded in 1883 and incorporated with the University in 1893.—The undergraduates wear short red gowns, and in voting for the election of their Lord Rector are divided into Nationes: *Natio Glottiana*, those born in Lanarkshire, *Transforthana*, those born N. of the Forth, *Rothseiana*, those born in the counties of Renfrew, Bute, and Ayr, *Loudoniana*, all others.

At the N.W. entrance to the University, in University Avenue, opposite Bank St. (Pl. 10), stands the quaint 17th cent. Old Lodge, the stones of which were brought from the old college. Thence, leaving on our left the large buildings added in 1907 for the science classes and laboratories, we enter the E. quadrangle. A handsome staircase in the N.W. angle ascends to the Randolph and Bute Halls, which are separated by a handsome wooden screen, and on the same staircase is the entrance to the **Hunterian Museum and Library,** the nucleus of which was the valuable collection of anatomical preparations, coins and medals, antiquities, paintings, and books, bequeathed in 1783 by Dr. William Hunter, a physician in London, brother of the famous John Hunter.

In the entrance hall are a fine collection of illuminated MSS., rare books, autographs, and interesting old medical works.—On the W. wall of the main room are antique vases, etc., and, near the door, a synagogue roll. Near the window is a model of Newcomen's steam engine, in repairing which James Watt discovered the principle of the separate condenser. Here are also interesting and valuable MSS., autographs, and printed books; and on the E. wall is a portrait of Card. Beaton, by A. and L. Le Nain. Amongst the paintings are examples of Canaletto, Correggio, Domenichino, Guido Reni, Murillo, Rembrandt, Rubens, Salvator Rosa, Kneller, Raeburn, and Reynolds; and the sculptures include a statue of Watt, by Chantrey, and of Adam Smith, by Gasser.—Beyond the small adjoining Print Room, we reach the archæological collection, with interesting Roman relics, and farther on are geological specimens.

On the N. side of the W. quadrangle is the **University Library** (255,000 vols.; adm. see p. 123), which includes the library of Sir William Hamilton (1788–1856), the philosopher, and a unique collection of Bibles and other rare books (c. 15,000 vols.), bequeathed to the University by William Euing.—The W. side of this quadrangle is occupied by a *War Memorial Chapel* (now under construction), from the S.W. end of which we may descend an ancient flight of steps, brought from the Old College, to a group of houses built for the 'college professors,' i.e. those whose chairs were established before 1800. Thence, leaving the Students' Union on our right, we reach the N.W. exit from the precincts.

To the N. of the University lies the favourite residential district of Hillhead (Pl. 9, 10), adjoined by Dowanhill (Pl. 1), with the Observatory, on the west. —On the N. these areas are skirted by **Great Western Road** (Pl. 2–11), flanked by terraces and mansions, which extends N.W. in a straight line, past *Gartnavel*

GLASGOW
Dumbarton
Dumbarton
Renfrew
Paisley
DOWANHILL
PARTICK
HILLHEAD
GILMOURHILL
KELVINGROVE
PARK
Western Infirmary
Royal Hospital for Sick Children
Queen Margaret College
Kelvingrove Gardens
Kelvinside Gardens
Victoria Bridge
Partick Bridge
Kelvin Bridge
Kelvin Hall
Kelvin Grove
Kelvin Terrace
Kelvinhaugh Street
Finnieston Street
Anderston Quay
Stobcross Quay
Plantation Quay
North Basin
Princes Dock
South Basin
Queens Dock
South Basin
RIVER
CLYDE
Govan Road
Govan Ferry
Govan Graving Docks
Govan Dock
Govan Shipbuilding Yards
Govan Iron Works
Govan Old Church
Govan Old
Govan Cross

Possilpark
Kirkintilloch
COWLAIRS PARK
SIGHTHILL CEMETERY
Springburn
Edinburgh
Haunston
Kilmarnock
Rutherglen
Metres
0
200
400
600
800

Lunatic Asylum (l.) to (2 m.) *Anniesland*, whence its line is continued by a new boulevard, affording fine views of the Clyde estuary, viâ Duntocher to *Bowling* (p. 133).—Entered from Great Western Road are the *Botanic Gardens* (Pl. 2; adm. free; closed at dusk), on the bank of the Kelvin, originally laid out by Sir Joseph Hooker, and containing the large Kibble Palace and other hothouses. In its S.E. angle is Queen Margaret College (p. 124). *Kelvinside*, to the W. of the Botanic Gardens, with its fine terraces, is perhaps the most fashionable suburb of Glasgow. To the N., beyond the Kelvin, lie the long-drawn-out tenements of *Maryhill*, with its barracks.

Going citywards (E.), Great Western Road passes (l.) *Glasgow Academy* (Pl. 3), a well-known boys' school, and, beyond the Kelvin, the graceful episcopal cathedral of *St. Mary* (Pl. 11; open 9–6). At St. George's Cross (Pl. 11), where St. George's road diverges on the right (see p. 119), it changes its name to New City Road, which in turn is continued to the N. end of Buchanan St. by *Cowcaddens* (Pl. 19), a busy and somewhat squalid street, taking its name from the old common pasture of the citizens' cattle.

To the N. of Cowcaddens is the picturesque canal-side district of *Port Dundas* (Pl. 12), beyond which is (½ m.) *Possilpark*, with large foundries. *Possil Bog*, beside the canal a mile N. of Possilpark, lies amid smoke-smeared surroundings typical of the outskirts of Glasgow.

Southern Glasgow

The few special attractions for the tourist on the S. side of the Clyde are easily accessible by tramway or local train (Cathcart Circle, p. 110). From Argyle St., near the S. end of Buchanan St., Jamaica St. (Pl. 33), a name recalling Glasgow's West Indian trade, leads S. to **Glasgow Bridge**, a massive structure, known also as *Broomielaw Bridge* and *Jamaica Bridge*, opened in its present form in 1899. The first bridge on this site was erected in 1767–72, a second, by Telford, in 1833–36. The bridge is inadequate to meet the demands of traffic and the large *George V Bridge*, only a few yards downstream, was opened in 1927. Between these road-bridges the river is spanned by the railway bridge of the L.M.S.R.

From the S. end of the bridge the long Eglinton St. (Pl. 40) leads due S., between *Tradeston*, on the W., and *Laurieston* and *Gorbals*, on the E., and beyond Maxwell Road, which leads off on the W. to the villas of *Pollokshields*, is continued by Victoria Road to (c. ½ m. from the river) Queen's Park.

From the junction with Maxwell Road, Pollokshaws Road (tramway) runs to the S.W. viâ *Strathbungo*, *Crossmyloof*, and *Shawlands*, to the old burgh of *Pollokshaws*.

Queen's Park is an attractive public park of c. 150 acres, part of which was laid out by Paxton in 1862. A mound, crowned by a flagstaff, offers a good view, and visitors are admitted to the large greenhouses. Old Camphill House, on the W. side of the park, is now a local museum and art gallery. A memorial column, erected in 1887, at the S. gate of the park, marks the site of the battle of *Langside* (May, 1568), fatal to the cause of Mary, Queen of Scots. Here, eleven days after her escape from Lochleven Castle (p. 256), Mary's adherents, seeking to convey her to the shelter of Dumbarton, were signally defeated by the Regent Moray. The queen is said to

have watched the battle from the ' Queen's Knowe,' near the ruined castle of *Cathcart*, 1 m. to the S. Three days later she crossed the Solway into England (p. 188).

Still farther S. from Glasgow, near *Giffnock*, is *Rouken Glen Park*, a picturesque estate presented to Glasgow in 1905, with a waterfall, a boating lake, and a golf course.

Excursions from Glasgow

Glasgow has been cynically described as an excellent place to get away from, and it is certainly a convenient starting-point for many attractive short excursions as well as for longer expeditions as described in the following pages of this book. Of the out-and-home excursions for one day the favourites are those to the beautiful estuary of the Clyde (Rte. 14), to the Falls of Clyde (see below), and to Loch Lomond and the Trossachs (Rte. 25). The innumerable tramway and omnibus services to points in the more immediate environs and the charabanc excursions in summer have already been referred to (p. 111). Balloch, on Loch Lomond (Rte. 12), Campsie Glen (Rte. 25B), and the Whangie (p. 132) are among points accessible on Sundays by tramway or motor omnibus.

Lanarkshire, extending from Glasgow and the black and busy industrial district in the N. to the pastoral solitudes near the sources of the Clyde, 50 m. to the S., lies mainly in the basin of the Clyde, and its alternative name might well be Clydesdale. The most populous county in Scotland, though only tenth in point of size, it is divided into three ' wards.' The Upper Ward, in the S., with Lanark as its chief town, comprises more than half the county; the Middle Ward has Hamilton as its capital; in the small Lower Ward is Glasgow. The supreme economic asset of Lanarkshire is the great Glasgow coal and iron basin, with all its varied industries. The Upper Ward, covered in the S. with rolling rounded hills, is pastoral and agricultural, though lead is mined at Leadhills. The orchards in the vale of Clyde about Lanark and Bothwell have been celebrated for ages; and the famous Clydesdale draught horses were first bred in this ward. This county was the scene of William Wallace's early exploits against the English at Lanark, of the final collapse of the cause of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Langside, and of the alternate victory and defeat of the Covenanters at Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge.

From Glasgow to Lanark and the Falls of Clyde

Railway to *Lanark*, 32¼ m. in 50–80 min. (5/, 3/); thence by carriage or on foot to the falls. The route described below may be reversed, by taking the train from Glasgow to *Tillietudlem* and walking or driving thence to (6½ m.) Lanark.

Motor Omnibus from Cathedral St. (Pl. 27) six times daily, viâ Cambuslang and Hamilton, in 1 hr. 50 min. (2/, return 3/), or from Carlton Place (Pl. 33–40) every 10 min. viâ Motherwell, Wishaw, and Carluke, in 1 hr. 35 minutes. Lanark and the Falls of Clyde are included in some of the summer charabanc rounds.

Road Route, 24 m. From Glasgow Cross (Pl. 34) we follow London St. and Great Hamilton St. (Pl. 42) and cross the Clyde by Dalmarnock Bridge. At the next fork we avoid the turn (r.) for Rutherglen (p. 130).—4 m. *Cambuslang.*—8 m. *Stonefield*, between High and Low Blantyre (p. 131).—10 m. **Hamilton** (p. 131).—At 12½ m. we join A 27.—19 m. *Crossford.* Thence through orchards to (24 m.) **Lanark,** see p. 127.

From the Central Station by the main S. line to (26 m.) *Cleghorn* or to (28¾ m.) *Carstairs,* at one or other of which we diverge to the left for (32¼ m.) Lanark, see p. 17.

Lanark (*Clydesdale*, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6; *Victoria and Station*; *Black Bull*), on an upland nearly 700 ft. above sea-level, is an uninteresting town (6268 inhab.) retaining little evidence of the antiquity of which it can boast. From the station we descend (r.) to the ungainly church (1777), in the wide High Street, embellished by a heroic statue (by a self-taught artist) of the patriot Wallace, who is said to have lived in the Castlegate (leading left from the church to the site of the old castle), and may possibly have been married in the ancient church of St. Kentigern (12th cent.), of which some arches remain in the graveyard a little to the S.E. of the station. According to the story, Wallace, having slain a soldier of the English garrison in a quarrel in 1297, fled to Cartland Crags (see p. 128) while his wife was put to death. Returning with a band, Wallace overpowered the garrison and slew William Hazelrig, their leader, and therewith began his warlike career. On Lanark Moor, c. 1 m. E. of the town, are a racecourse (with a race-meeting in Septr.) and a golf course. The 'Declaration of Lanark,' affixed to the cross in 1682, was a confirmation of the first declaration of Sanquhar (p. 16).

The *Falls of Clyde, three in number (or four if the small Dundaff Linn be included), occur on a stretch of the river less than 4 m. long. The falls of Cora Linn and Bonnington Linn, above Lanark, are most conveniently (and perhaps best) seen from the right (W.) bank (the 'Bonnington side'), but may be viewed also from the opposite or 'Corehouse side' by a detour (see below). The fall of Stonebyres, below Lanark, is viewed from the E. bank, on the way to Tillieudlem, see below. Motors for the round may be hired at the station or from the hotels.

Quitting Lanark by Wellgate, diverging S. from High St., we descend by a zigzag road (short cut for walkers) to (1 m.) *New Lanark*, a group of cotton mills and tall houses on the right bank of the Clyde, founded in 1784 by David Dale and Richard Arkwright, and famous as the scene of the socialistic experiments of Robert Owen (1771–1858), Dale's son-in-law, who was manager from 1800 to 1828. Near the N. end of New Lanark is *Braxfield*, the home of Lord Braxfield (Robert Macqueen; 1722–99), the 'hanging judge' drawn by Stevenson as 'Weir of Hermiston,' and at the S. end is the small waterfall known as *Dundaff Linn*.—From the lodge of Bonnington House, c. ½ m. farther on, a path (adm. 6*d*.) ascends along the bank of the Clyde, here bordered by cliffs and rocks alternating with fine hanging woods to (½ m. more) **Cora Linn* (86 ft. high), the finest of the falls, in a magnificent amphitheatre of rocks. On the verge of the cliff on the opposite bank is the ruined Cora Castle, the "time-cemented tower" of Wordsworth's apostrophe to the fall, and a little farther back (not seen) is the mansion of Corehouse. Cora was a princess of bygone days, whose horse, startled by the noise of the fall, leaped with its mistress into the stream. The path goes on, with a divergence for Wallace's Leap, a narrow part of the river channel, and Wallace's Cave, to (c. ¾ m. more)

Bonnington Linn (30 ft.), where the river, sweeping round a curve, descends in two foaming branches separated by a rocky island to which a light iron bridge gives access. Thence we retrace our way to Lanark.

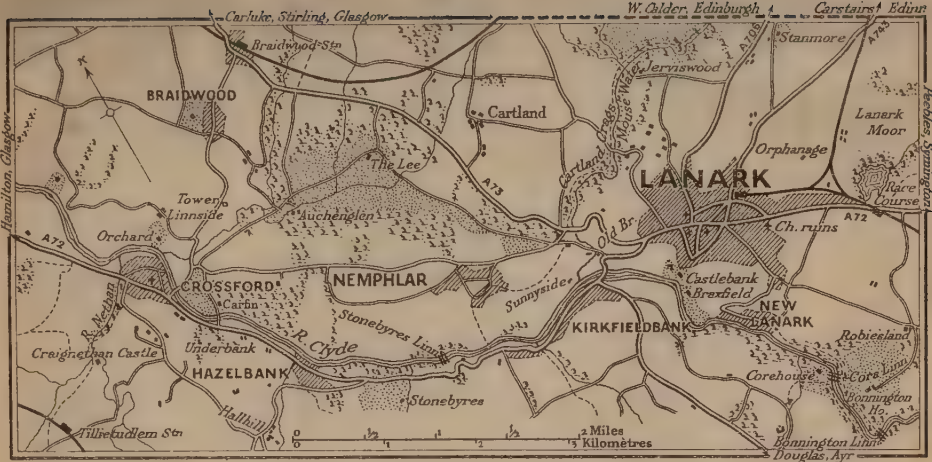
About 1¼ m. W. of Lanark are the **Cartland Crags,** precipitous cliffs, 200–400 ft. high, flanking a remarkable chasm (¾ m. long) on the *Mouse*, which deserves a visit. Passing to the right of the church and keeping to the right at (½ m.) the fork, we follow the Carluke road, which crosses the defile by one of Telford's elegant bridges (120 ft. high). Above the bridge is *Wallace's Cave* (p. 127), and on the edge of the cliff, high up, is the ruined *Castle Quaw* or *Qua*, supposed to have been held by him as a stronghold. About 1 m. up the Mouse lies *Jerviswood*, the home of Robert Baillie, the 'Scottish Sydney,' hanged for high treason in 1684.—Downstream from Telford's bridge the Mouse is crossed by a low bridge beside a very narrow older bridge called a Roman bridge.

FROM LANARK TO TILLIETUDLEM, 6½ m. Passing to the right of the church and keeping to the left at the (½ m.) fork (comp. above) we descend a steep hill and cross the Clyde to (1¼ m.) *Kirkfieldbank* (Inn), a village on the left bank, beyond which are extensive orchards.

By turning to the left immediately on crossing the bridge we may ascend a by-road to (1¾ m.) the West Lodge of Corehouse, where pedestrians are admitted (6*d.*) to view the falls of Cora Linn and Bonnington (p. 127) from a path ascending the left bank of the Clyde.

About 1 m. beyond the bridge a small hut on the right marks the beginning of the path (adm. 6*d.*) that leads down through woods to *Stonebyres Fall* (60–70 ft.), a double fall except in times of spate. This is seen to best advantage from a little way down the stream, nearly opposite the large new electric power house on the right bank. The road goes on through orchards. On the left is Stonebyres House, dating in part from the 15th century. On the right, across the river, is seen (4½ m.) Carfin House, a mile behind which is the square old Halbar Tower, 52 ft. high.—Beyond (4½ m.) *Crossford* (Inn, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/) the road crosses the Nethan and goes on to (13¼ m.) Hamilton, but a path, diverging on the left short of the bridge, leads up the stream to (½ m.) *Craignethan Castle* (16th cent.), accepted as the original of **Tillietudlem Castle** in 'Old Mortality,' and enthusiasts may perhaps identify the window out of which Jenny soused the hot broth over Cuddy Headrigg. Castle Craignethan was a fortified manor-house of the great Evandale branch of the Hamilton family, but is now reduced to two towers with portions of the walls and a vaulted hall. Embowered in foliage, overlooking the Nethan, and defended by a ditch, the ruins present a most picturesque appearance. Scott on his visit in 1799 was so delighted with the scenery that Lord Douglas offered him the use of the castle farmhouse for life. Queen Mary is said, with some doubt, to have occupied Craignethan for some days before the battle of Langside. From the castle a footpath leads W. to (¾ m.) Tillietudlem station (p. 132), whence we may take a train back to Glasgow. There is also a longer road (c. 2½ m.).

From Lanark to *Douglas* and *Ayr*, see p. 172.



LANARK AND THE FALLS OF CLYDE

From Glasgow to Hamilton

Hamilton may be reached by railway (11¾ m.; 1/7, 11½*d.*) either from Queen St. (Low Level) or from the Central Station; or by motor omnibus from Cathedra St. viâ Uddingston and Bothwell. A tramway runs from Trongate (Pl. 34) to Uddingston.

From Queen St. Station to (3¾ m.) *Shettleston*, where we diverge S. from the Coatbridge line, see p. 109.—7½ m. *Uddingston*.—9¼ m. **Bothwell** (*Clyde*), on a height above the Clyde, lies in a pleasant region of villas. Beside the church are some interesting remains of the old church, said to have been founded in 1398 by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, whose daughter was here married in 1400 to the ill-fated Duke of Rothesay (p. 261). Joanna Baillie (1762–1851), the poet, was born in Bothwell manse. *Bothwell Bridge*, on the main road ¾ m. S.E. of the station, was the scene of the battle (June 22nd, 1679), described in 'Old Mortality,' in which the royal troops under Monmouth and Claverhouse, approaching from the N., routed with great slaughter the Covenanters who were strongly posted on the S. The bridge, at that time only 12 ft. wide, with a steep rise to the centre, where it was barred with a gate, was rebuilt in 1826. A footbridge, ½ m. W. of Bothwell, crosses the Clyde to Blantyre (p. 131).

To the N.W. c. 1 m. from Bothwell station, in the midst of beautiful grounds stretching down to the Clyde, are the picturesque red ruins of **Bothwell Castle**, perhaps the finest 13th cent. castle in Scotland. The grounds are open on Tuesdays, but to view the old castle a permit is required (apply to R. Summers Smith & Son, 150 West Regent St., Glasgow). The donjon tower at the S. end of the old castle, circular without and octagonal within, is unique. Between it and the S.E. tower a lofty, massive, and unbroken curtain-wall faces the river. At the E. end of the court is the banqueting hall, and in the S.E. corner the scanty remains of the chapel; its round dungeon is known as 'Wallace's Beef Barrel.' In the 13th cent. the castle belonged to the Murrays, whose representative in the 14th cent. was a close friend of Wallace. In 1361 it passed by marriage to the Douglases, and after their forfeiture in 1455 was eventually granted in 1488 to Patrick Hepburn, created Earl of Bothwell, who exchanged it four years later with Archibald Douglas, 5th Earl of Angus, for Hermitage Castle (p. 8). Thus the earls of Bothwell had a very brief connection with the castle. With the modern Bothwell Castle, it now belongs to the Earl of Home.

Beyond Bothwell the railway crosses the Clyde.—10¾ m. *Burnbank*.—11¾ m. *Hamilton* (p. 131).

From the Central Station the train crosses the Clyde to (1 m.) *Eglinton Street*; beyond are large engineering works.—3¾ m. *Rutherglen* (familiarly 'Ruglen') is a town (24,744 inhab.) of greater antiquity than Glasgow, incorporation with which it has successfully resisted. A low steeple is all that remains of the ancient church in which, according to Blind Harry, a truce between Scotland and England was made in 1297, and in which Sir John Menteith agreed to betray Wallace to the English. Its ancient royal castle, burned by the Regent Moray after the battle of Langside (fought 2 m. W.; p. 125), has disappeared. A seditious 'declaration' affixed by Covenanters to the town cross in 1679 was the immediate

cause of the affrays at Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge. Low level railway to Maryhill, see p. 110. 5 m. *Cambuslang.*—6¾ m. *Newton*, with large steel works.—9 m. *Blantyre* is a mining village with cotton-mills, famous as the birthplace of David Livingstone (1813–73), explorer and missionary. The house in which he lived with his parents while working in the mills as a 'piecer' is marked with a tablet. On the bank of the Clyde c. 1 m. downstream is a slight fragment of Blantyre Priory, founded by Alexander II. Footbridge to Bothwell, see p. 130.—11 m. *Hamilton West.*—11¾ m. *Hamilton Central.*

Hamilton (*Royal*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/6; *Commercial*), a cheerful and busy town (39,420 inhab.) in a mining district, is situated on the Cadzow or Cadyow Burn, about a mile from the junction of the Clyde and Avon. *Hamilton Palace*, long the imposing seat of the dukes of Hamilton and famous for its superb collections of art, dispersed in 1882, is now being pulled down on account of subsidence caused by coal-workings beneath, but its parks still repay a visit. The palace stands (or stood) close to the N.E. of the town, so close that c. 1826 a whole street, including the old tolbooth, was purchased and included within the park to preserve its privacy. Mary, Queen of Scots, on her way to Langside, rested at Queenzie Neuk in the town. Cromwell fixed his headquarters here for a time in 1651. After Drumclog the victorious Covenanters marched to Hamilton; and after their defeat at Bothwell Bridge (p. 130) many of them sought refuge in the woods of the palace, while the Duchess Anne requested Monmouth not to disturb the game in her coverts.—Permits for the *Low Parks*, purchased in 1922 by the town of Hamilton, are obtained at the town clerk's office in the handsome *Municipal Buildings* (1914) beside the bridge over the Cadzow by which the Bothwell road enters the town. In the adjacent *Public Library* is preserved the ancient cross from Netherton (see below). For the *High Parks*, which remain in the duke's possession, permits are granted at the Estate Office in Muir St. (A. K. Foulis, Esq.).

The Low Parks, which include the palace and extend towards the Clyde, are entered from the Bothwell road by a gateway a little above the Municipal Buildings. Within their bounds are Hamilton Racecourse (race meeting in July) and a moat-hill indicating the site of *Netherton*, the original village removed to the site of the present Hamilton in the 15th century. Here is also the ducal *Mausoleum* (key at the neighbouring cottage), a tall square edifice with a stone cupola in the classic style, by David Bryce, erected by the 10th duke at a cost of £130,000. The interior is a solemn octagonal chapel, where voices arouse a long-drawn-out and beautiful echo. The vaults beneath the floor of inlaid marble are now empty. The bronze doors (now kept inside, are copied from Ghiberti's doors at the Baptistery in Florence. On the E. façade of the basement are three stone masks representing Life, Death, and Eternity.

The High Parks lie S. of the town. Near the entrance, c. ½ m. from the Central Station, is *Barncleuth*, a modest mansion with quaint Dutch gardens overhanging the Avon, laid out c. 1583. The High Parks are traversed by the Avon, about a mile up which are the romantically situated ruins of **Cadzow**

Castle, a royal abode under Alexander II and Alexander III, and later the cradle of the Hamilton family. Queen Mary on her way to Langside (p. 125) visited the castle, which was destroyed after the battle by the Regent Moray. The secular stag-headed oaks in the surrounding woods are held to be relics of the great Caledonian Forest of S. Scotland. The small herd of wild white cattle in the parks is of the same breed as the herd at Chillingham in Northumberland. The old native wild white cattle of Scotland, to which Scott refers in his ballad of 'Cadyow Castle,' and which formerly roamed these woods, were exterminated many years ago on account of their ferocity.—On the right bank of the Avon stands the slight *Castle of Chatelherault*, copied in 1732 from the château of Châtellerault (near Poitiers), from which the Duke takes his French title of Duke of Chatelherault, and now occupied by stables and offices. It is connected with the Low Parks by a double avenue, now interrupted by public roads.

From Hamilton (Central Station) a line runs S.E. viâ *Larkhall*, *Dalserf*, *Tillietudlem* (p. 128), etc. to (13¾ m.) *Lesmahagow* or *Abbey Green*, a village taking one name from St. Machute or Mahego, a Culdee missionary of the 6th cent., the other from a vanished abbey founded in 1140, and suggesting in turn the name of Capt. Lismahago in Smollett's 'Humphry Clinker.' From Lesmahagow a road leads N.E. to (4 m.) *Kirkfieldbank* (Falls of Clyde; p. 128).

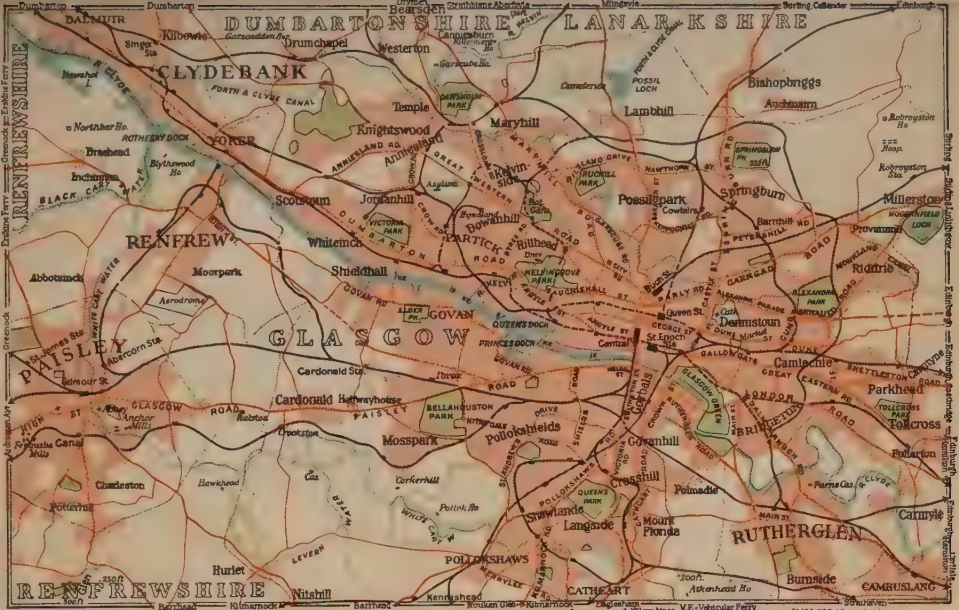
From Hamilton to *Strathaven* and *Kilmarnock*, see p. 166; to *Lanark* by road, see p. 126.

FROM GLASGOW TO DRYMEN, 16¼ m., by road through moorland country N.W. of Glasgow. From St. George's Cross (Pl. 11) *Canniesburn*, 3½ m. N.W., may be reached either viâ Maryhill Road (tramway route) or viâ Great Western Road to Great Western Road Station and then to the right over Temple Bridge. At Canniesburn we follow the road to the left.

The road to the right leads to (2 m.) *Milngavie* (pron. Milgúy), a small town (4434 inhab.) in Stirlingshire, the terminus of a short branch railway from Glasgow, with pretty surroundings. Above the town are the Mugdock and Craigmaddie reservoirs of the Glasgow water-works. *Mugdock Castle*, with an ancient tower, 1½ m. N., was formerly the principal seat of the Montrose family. Road to *Strathblane* (4 m.), see p. 213.

4½ m. *Bearsden* or *New Kilpatrick*, on the line of the Roman Wall (p. 106), is a community of pleasant villas, with a station on the Milngavie branch railway.—Skirting the Kilpatrick Hills, on the left, we follow the Stockiemuir road to the N.W., and (9 m.), crossing the Allander, pass from Dumbartonshire into Stirlingshire. Bailie Nicol Jarvie and his companions passed this way on their route to Aberfoyle, and (9¼ m.) the Halfway Inn is supposed to represent the alehouse in which they dined. About 1½ m. beyond the inn a path diverges on the left for *Auchineden Hill* (1171 ft.; view of Loch Lomond, etc.), on the N. slope of which, c. 1 m. from the road, is the curious chasm known as *The Whangie*.—The road farther on crosses (13½ m.) the Carnock Burn, flowing down from the pretty *Finnich Glen*, into which a path descends from the bridge. From the next fork the right branch leads to (2 m.) *Killearn* (p. 213), the left branch to (16¼ m.) *Drymen* (p. 206).

From Glasgow to *Ayr*, see Rtes. 15, 16; to *Balloch*, see Rte. 12; to the *Clyde*, see Rte. 14; to *Dumbarton* and *Helensburgh*, see Rte. 12; to *Edinburgh*, see Rte. 10; to *Fort William* and *Mallaig*, see Rte. 48; to *Greenock*, *Gourock*, and *Wemyss Bay*, see Rte. 13; to *Oban*, see Rte. 47; to *Perth* (Aberdeen, Inverness), see Rte. 33; to *Stirling* and *Callander*, see Rte. 23; to the *Trossachs*, see Rte. 25.



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1 Miles

1: 126,720 (2 m = 1 in.)

12. FROM GLASGOW TO DUMBARTON AND HELENSBURGH AND TO BALLOCH AND LOCH LOMOND

23½ m. L.N.E.R. (Queen St. Station) in ¾–1 hr. (2/11, 1/9); to *Dumbarton*, 15½ m. in ½ hr. (2/1, 1/3); to *Balloch*, 20 m. in 1 hr. (2/9, 1/8); to *Craigendoran*, 23 m. in 40–50 min. (2/11, 1/9). Another route runs from Queen St. Station via *Maryhill*, joining the route described below at Dalmuir (9¾ m.).—*Dumbarton* may be reached also by L.M.S.R. (from Central Station, low level; 37–50 min.); and *Helensburgh* has another station on the West Highland Line (see p. 336).

Road Route, 18 m. A continuation of Great Western Road (Pl. 2, 3) N.W. to (8½ m.) *Duntocher* is almost completed (1927: fine views). A 82 (very heavy traffic) quits Glasgow by Dumbarton Road (Pl. 8, 9) and (4 m.) *Whiteinch* (p. 123).—6 m. *Clydebank* (see below).—At (9½ m.) *Old Kilpatrick* we are joined by the road from (1½ m.) Duntocher (see above).—14 m. **Dumbarton** (see below), whence A 814 runs N.W. to (22 m.) *Helensburgh* (p. 135), (29 m.) *Garelochhead* (p. 145), and (38 m.) *Arrochar* (p. 146).—A 82 runs N. to (18 m.) *Balloch* (p. 135).

From Queen St. Station (Low Level) the line runs N.W. to *Charing Cross* and the local stations of *Partick*, *Jordanhill*, and *Scotstounhill*.—6¼ m. *Yoker*.

We now enter **Dumbartonshire,** once known as Lennox (comp. p. 136), which includes the industrial Vale of Leven (p. 135) and many favourite coast-resorts on the Clyde, the Gareloch, and Loch Long, as well as the romantic beauties and associations of Loch Lomond (p. 136). This is the county of Tobias Smollett.

7 m. *Clydebank* (46,515 inhab.), a shipbuilding burgh of recent growth. On the right, beyond the Forth and Clyde Canal, which we cross, are seen the extensive works of the Singer sewing-machine company.—9 m. *Dalmuir*.—10½ m. *Old Kilpatrick*, with shipyards, long claimed to be the birthplace of St. Patrick (but comp. below). The Clyde is here crossed by *Erskine Ferry* (1*d.*; motor-car 6*d.*), for Paisley (p. 139), etc.—At (12 m.) *Bowling*, another shipbuilding place with a large dock where Clyde steamers are laid up in winter, the *Forth and Clyde Canal* enters the Clyde.

This canal, 38 m. long, crosses Scotland at its narrowest point, following nearly the line of the Roman Wall of Antoninus (p. 106), which began at Dunglass Point. Designed by Smeaton, it was opened in 1790; by means of 39 locks, each 74 ft. long and 20 ft. wide, it rises to a height of 156 ft. above the sea.

Behind Bowling are the *Kilpatrick Hills* (1313 ft.; *Views). Near the base of the isolated *Dumbuck* (1½ m. W.; Hotel; view) remains of a pile dwelling or crannog were found.

On the left, just beyond Bowling, is *Dunglass Point*, with the ivy-covered ruins of a castle in front of which is an obelisk to Henry Bell (p. 135).

15¼ m. **DUMBARTON** (*Elephant*, R. & B. 7/, L. 2/, D. 3/6), a busy industrial town (22,933 inhab.) near the mouth of the Leven, with important shipbuilding yards, is of interest mainly for its historic and conspicuous castle. Dumbarton has two stations (comp. above) about ½ m. apart; the steamer quay at the base of the castle rock is disused.

History. Dumbarton (Dun Breton, 'hill of the Britons') has been identified with the *Theodosia* of the Romans, the *Alcluyth* of Bede, and the *Balcluthа* of Ossian. St. Patrick (373–463), originally named Sucat, who c. 389 was kidnapped in the vicinity by raiders and sold into captivity in Ireland, was probably born here (comp. above). The castle became a royal hold in the 13th cent., but

frequently changed hands. Sir John Menteith, the treacherous captor of Sir William Wallace in 1305 (p. 130), was governor of the castle, whither perhaps the hero was carried before being sent to his execution in London. It was from this castle that, in 1548, Mary, Queen of Scots, then a child of six, was secretly sent to France (landing at Roscoff in Brittany) in a French fleet which, in order to elude the cruisers of Henry VIII, had sailed round Scotland by the Pentland Firth (p. 408) to receive her. The Treaty of Union (1707) undertook to maintain the castle as one of the chief national fortresses of Scotland.—In 1658 a proposal that the harbour should be developed as a foreport of Glasgow was rejected by the magistrates on the ground that "the influx of mariners would tend to raise the price of butter and eggs to the inhabitants." Since then a more far-sighted policy has prevailed.

From the L.N.E.R. station we reach (1 m.) the castle viâ Church St., Castle St. (l.), and Leven St., skirting Denny's shipyard. In Church St., opposite the Academy, a tower-arch of St. Patrick's Church (1450) was re-erected in 1850.

***Dumbarton Castle** (adm. free 10–4 or 6; on Sun. 2–4 or 6) is built upon an isolated basaltic rock (240 ft.), c. 1 m. round, which rises abruptly from the edge of the Clyde, and is cleft into two summits, the higher of which is known as 'Wallace's Seat.' It consists now of a group of modern barracks with an ancient dungeon. The former principal entrance from the land side has been destroyed. The sun-dial at the foot of the rock was presented by Mary, Queen of Scots. From the former governor's house (1735–1832) a long flight of steps ascends in the cleft between the peaks, passing an 'armoury' in which some ancient weapons are shown. We pass through an ancient Gothic archway (12th cent.), grooved for a portcullis, on either side of which are rude heads of Wallace and Sir John Menteith, the latter with his finger in his cheek, the signal of betrayal. Dorothy Wordsworth (1803) was of opinion that the beautiful views from the summit were "sufficient recompense for the trouble of climbing the Rock of Dumbarton."

In 1571 the castle was sensationally captured from the adherents of Queen Mary by 100 men under Crawford of Jordanhill (p. 133), who at dead of night climbed the least accessible side of the rock by means of scaling ladders and ropes, and fell upon the astonished garrison. At a critical moment one of the assailants was seized with a fit and could move neither up nor down. He was accordingly lashed to the ladder, the ladder was turned round, and his comrades ascended over his body. None of the attackers was killed and only four of the garrison. John Hamilton, Archbp. of St. Andrews, was captured in the castle and four days later was hanged at Stirling for alleged complicity in the murders of Darnley and the Regent Moray (p. 103).

The railway crosses the Leven to (15¾ m.) *Dalreoch*, a suburb of Dumbarton, where the line to Balloch (see p. 135) and the line to Helensburgh part company.

To HELENSBURGH. The line continues to skirt the Clyde.—Beyond a tunnel beneath the site of *Cardross Castle*, where Robert Bruce died in 1329, we reach (19 m.) *Cardross*, of which Lord Macaulay's grandfather was minister in 1774–

89. On the hillside, 1 m. above the station, is the keep of *Kilmahew*, near a modern mansion in the old Scottish style. The little Gothic Kilmahew Chapel was dedicated in 1467 to St. Mahew, a companion of St. Patrick. Across the Clyde appear Port Glasgow and Greenock, and beyond the promontory of Ardmore a fine view of the Argyll mountains opens on the left as we approach (23 m.) **Craigendoran** (*Queen's*), important only for its quay, a busy centre of passenger steamer traffic.

Steamers ply hence to *Greenock*; to *Kilcreggan*, *Kirn*, *Dunoon*, and *Rothesay* (comp. p. 147); to *Hunter's Quay*, *Strone*, *Kilmun*, and *Ardnadam* (comp. p. 147), etc. Steamer from Craigendoran to the *Gareloch*, see p. 144.

We here diverge (l.) from the West Highland Line (p. 336).—23½ m. **Helensburgh** (*Queen's*, at the E. end, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 126/; *Imperial*, near the pier, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6) is an agreeable residential town (9701 inhab.) and summer resort, named after the wife of Sir James Colquhoun of Luss, who laid out the older part of the town on the draught-board plan at the end of the 18th century. Near the pier an obelisk commemorates Henry Bell (p. 109), provost in 1807–9, who in 1812 launched the 'Comet' (3 h.p.) on the Clyde, the first practical steamboat in Europe.

Helensburgh, the farthest up the river of the Clyde watering-places, lies at the mouth of the *Gareloch* (p. 144). This loch, Loch Long, Arrochar, Loch Lomond, and Glen Fruin may be visited by road in a round of 35 miles. A shorter round (13½ m.), with fine views, leads viâ Glen Fruin and Faslane Bay (comp. p. 145).

From Helensburgh by rail to *Arrochar* and the North, see p. 336.

To Balloch and Loch Lomond. Diverging to the right from the Helensburgh line at Dalreoch (p. 134), the Balloch line ascends the valley of the *Leven*, which flows from Loch Lomond. Since the middle of the 18th cent. this short valley has become occupied by large works for dyeing, bleaching, and calico-printing, the chief centres being (17¼ m.) *Renton* (5011 inhab.) and (18½ m.) *Alexandria* (5600 inhab.; named after an Alexander Smollett), and the river is no longer quite the "pure stream in whose translucent wave" Tobias Smollett (1721–71), the novelist, used to lave his youthful limbs. A monument at Renton, with an inscription partly by Dr. Johnson, commemorates Smollett, who was born at the old house of *Dalquharn* (pron. 'Dalwhan'), ½ m. S. Alexandria is connected by a suspension bridge with *Bonhill*, near which was the ancestral home of the Smolletts.—Farther on the modern Tulliechewan Castle appears on the left and we are joined by the line from Stirling (p. 206) on the right.—20 m. **Balloch** (*Tulliechewan*, temperance, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6, pens. 12/–14/) lies ½ m. from the S. end of Loch Lomond. Some trains go on to (20½ m.) *Balloch Pier* (footpath from the town), from which the steamers start. The banks

of the Leven above the bridge are lined in summer with gay house-boats—an unusual feature in Scotland—and beside its efflux from the loch is a picturesque public park, belonging to Glasgow, in which a mound marks the site of old Balloch Castle, visited by both Wallace and Bruce.

From Balloch to the *Trossachs* and *Callander*, see p. 212; to *Stirling* viâ Buchlyvie, see p. 206.—Steamers on *Loch Lomond*, see below.

***Loch Lomond** (23 ft.), 24 m. long by ¾-5 m. wide, is the largest lake in Great Britain, and makes high claims to be the most beautiful. Stretching in its long narrow N. reach between ranges of fine and lofty mountains (Ben Vorlich, Ben a Chroin, Ben Lomond), it expands in the S. to embrace a charming group of wooded islands, while its banks exhibit a delightful variety of pastoral and wooded scenery. Smollett, speaking as Mr. Mathew Bramble in 'Humphry Clinker,' remarks: "I have seen the Lago di Gardi, Albano, De Vico, Bolsena, and Geneva, and on my honour I prefer Loch Lomond to them all." Dr. Johnson, however, visiting the loch on a rainy October day in 1773, seems to have thought little of it, and Wordsworth, whose first visit with Coleridge was paid in 1803, was not greatly impressed, holding that "the proportion of diffused water was too great." Of the thirty islets in the loch, six small ones lie N. of Ross Point, while the remaining twenty four form an archipelago (to quote Smollett again) of "verdant islands that seem to float on its surface, affording the most enchanting objects of repose to the excursive view." The W. bank of the loch is skirted throughout by a good road and, N. of Tarbet, by the West Highland Railway (p. 336); on the E. bank there is no road N. of Rowardennan.

Loch Lomond divides Dumbartonshire (W.) from Stirlingshire (E.), but the Stirlingshire bank extends only from about 2 m. S. of the head of the loch to the mouth of the Endrick, 16 m. S. The ancient name was Loch Leven, whence the surrounding country came to be known as Levenax or Lennox (p. 137). The leading clans on the shores of the loch were the MacGregors and the Colquhouns, who in 1603 met in deadly conflict in Glen Fruin, near the S.W. angle (see p. 145). Magnus, king of Man and son-in-law of Haco (p. 151), is said to have dragged his galleys across the narrow isthmus from Loch Long (Arrochar) in 1263 and to have harried the startled loch. Robert Bruce is supposed to have sought refuge in Rob Roy's Cave (p. 212) in 1306. In 1715 the MacGregors, as ardent Jacobites, seized all the boats on the loch and assembled them at Inversnaid, where, however, they were speedily recaptured by a Hanoverian force that had dragged some armed boats up the Leven to the loch. Rob Roy (p. 211) was the presiding genius in the early 18th cent., and the whole district around Inversnaid is Rob Roy's country.

Steamers (rfnuts.) ply twice daily (thrice on Sat.) between *Balloch Pier*, at the S. end, and (2 hrs.) *Ardlui*, at the N. end, with intermediate piers at *Balmaha*, *Luss*, *Rowardennan*, *Tarbet*, and *Inversnaid*. Frequent short cruises (9*d*.) among the islands are made from Balloch in summer on Tues., Wed., and Sat. afternoons and evenings.—From Loch Lomond to the *Trossachs*, see p. 211.

As the steamer quits Balloch Pier we note numerous picturesque modern residences on both banks. On the right are Balloch Park and Boturich Castle, occupying the site of an

ancient seat of the Lennox family; on the left opens Glen Fruin (p. 145). In the middle of the loch lies *Inchmurrin* ('grassy isle'), the largest and most southerly of the islands, at the S. end of which are the ruins of old Lennox Castle, whither the Duchess of Albany retired after the execution of her husband, sons, and father in 1425. Both this island and Inchlonaig (see below) used to be places of internment for drunken and insane persons. Keeping E. of Inchmurrin, with Ross Priory, visited by Sir Walter Scott, and the mouth of the Endrick on the right, the steamer touches at (25 min.) **Balmaha,** prettily situated, whence a narrow road (coming from Drymen, p. 206, 4 m. S.E.) goes on through the Pass of Balmaha and along the loch-side to (6½ m.) Rowardennan.

Immediately opposite is *Inchcailloch*, the 'island of old women,' so called from a former nunnery. This island was the burial-place of the MacGregors, who took oaths 'upon the halidome of him that sleeps beneath the grey stone at Inchcailloch.' The yew trees of this sacred island furnished the wood for the fiery cross of 'The Lady of the Lake.' The Buchanans took their slogan from the adjacent islet of *Clarinch*.

The other chief islands in this part of the loch are *Inchfad* ('long isle'), *Inchcruim* ('round isle'), *Inchmoan* ('peat isle'), *Inchconnachan* ('dog isle'), *Inchtavannach* ('monk's isle'), and, N. of the steamer track, *Inchlonaig* ('marsh isle').

From Balmaha the steamer, passing the islands, steers across the loch to (45 min.) **Luss** (*Hotel*, pens. 12/, closed in winter), a village picturesquely situated on the W. bank at one of the loveliest parts of the loch. Here Wordsworth with his sister and Coleridge spent a night in 1803. From Luss a good road runs S. to (9 m.) *Helensburgh* (p. 135), passing near (2 m.) *Rossdhu*, the beautiful seat of the Colquhouns, the great landed proprietors of these parts.—Heading N. and passing Ross Point we next call at (1 hr. 5 min.) **Rowardennan** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 13/), the terminus of the road on the E. bank and the usual starting-point for the ascent of Ben Lomond. A ferry plies hence to *Inverbeg* (W. bank), at the foot of Glen Douglas, up which a road runs to join the road on Loch Long, c. 2½ m. S. of Arrochar (p. 336). Hill walk to *Aberfoyle*, see p. 214; to *Inversnaid*, see p. 212.

Ben Lomond (3192 ft.), which is covered with grass to the top, can be easily ascended before the return of the steamer (up 2–3 hrs., down 1½ hrs.). An easy track, beginning opposite the hotel, leads all the way to the top, but demands caution in misty weather. After gaining the ridge (c. 1250 ft.) it crosses an extensive moor (small cairns) and then ascends steeply near an impressive corrie. The descent may be made on the N.W. side to Rowchoish (p. 212). The *View is varied and extensive. Far to the S.W. are the peaks of Arran; farther N. the Cowal hills (beyond which the Paps of Jura are sometimes visible) extend up to the Cobbler, Ben Ime, and Ben Vorlich, behind which (N.W.) are the twin peaks of Ben Cruachan. Nearer and to the right is Ben Lui, beyond which the top of Ben Nevis is sometimes seen. To the N.E. are Ben More and Stobinian, more distant Ben Lawers, and, nearer and to the right, Ben Vorlich, Ben Ledi, and close at hand Ben Venue. In the lowlands we see the Ochils, the Wallace Monument, Stirling Castle, and Edinburgh Castle and the Pentlands, to the right of which is Tinto, appearing beyond the smoke of the Glasgow district.

As we steam N., Ben Lomond (r.) dominates the scene. Between it and the loch rises Ptarmigan (2398 ft.), whose slopes—the *Craigroyston*, at one time the shelter of Rob Roy—descend steeply to the shore. Amid the broken masses of rock W. of Ptarmigan is a kind of cavern known as *Rob Roy's Prison*.—The next pier is at (1¼ hr.) **Tarbet** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 6/6), a summer resort, with a station (Arrochar and Tarbet), ¾ m. W., on the road crossing the narrow isthmus (comp. p. 158) between Loch Lomond and Loch Long over which Magnus dragged his ships (p. 136). Tarbet is on the popular motor-road between Luss and Ardlui.—Ahead we enjoy a beautiful view up Glen Falloch at the head of the loch; to the W., Ben Vorlich and the rugged Cobbler (p. 146) are well seen; S.E., Ben Lomond presents an unfamiliar aspect.—At (1¾ hr.) **Inversnaid** (p. 212) the route from the Trossachs comes in (see p. 209). —On the rocks on the right, high up, is *Rob Roy's Cave* (p. 212), where Bruce is said to have sheltered in 1306, and a little farther on is *Eilean Vow*, an islet with a ruined castle of the Macfarlanes. The residence here of a hermit-scion of this family furnished Wordsworth with the subject of his poems on 'The Brownie' and 'The Brownie's Cell.' Yews are said to have been planted on the islet by Bruce to provide bows for his successors.—At (2 hrs. 10 min.) **Ardlui** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/), with a station on the West Highland Railway (p. 337), the steamer reaches its terminus (halt of c. 2 hrs.). A coach goes on twice daily up Glen Falloch, entering Perthshire (p. 228) and passing (4½ m.) the *Falls of Falloch*, to (8¼ m.) *Crianlarich* (p. 325).

13. FROM GLASGOW TO GREENOCK, GOUROCK, AND WEMYSS BAY

There are three routes by rail from Glasgow to Greenock, all of which touch Paisley, though at different stations. Passengers who propose to join a steamer at Greenock should travel by Rte. A (see p. 139), which runs on to Princes Pier; those who wish to join a steamer at Gourock should take Rte. C. Rte. B (to Wemyss Bay) calls at Upper Greenock, some distance from the river.—From Glasgow to *Greenock* by river steamer, see p. 143.

Road Routes. (i) Road A 8 skirts Princes Dock (Pl. 30), on the S. side of the Clyde, and traverses *Govan* (p. 144) and *Renfrew* (p. 140).—7 m. *Inchinnan*. —Beyond (15 m.) *Langbank* we skirt the bank of the river.—19 m. *Port Glasgow* (p. 141; rough streets).—22 m. **Greenock** (p. 141).—25 m. *Gourock* (p. 142). Thence a pleasant coast road, passing the Cloch Lighthouse, runs to (32 m.) *Wemyss Bay* (p. 142).—(ii) Road A 737 runs viâ Paisley Road (Pl. 36) to (7 m.) *Paisley* (p. 139) and (10 m.) *Thorn* (*Johnstone*; p. 162), where we diverge to the right.—14 m. *Bridge of Weir* (p. 140).—17½ m. *Kilmacolm* (p. 140; 350 ft.).—A gradual rise to 404 ft. is followed by a steep descent (*View) to (21 m.) *Port Glasgow*. Thence as above.

The following routes lie wholly within **Renfrewshire**, on the Clyde estuary, one of the smallest but one of the most populous of the Scottish counties. Within its bounds are Paisley, Greenock, Renfrew, and Port Glasgow, with their busy

industries, and it is one of the dormitories of Glasgow, a portion of which it includes. In this county, the N.W. part of which was once known as Strathgryfe, Somerled met his fate in 1164 (p. 140). Renfrew is the county of Sir William Wallace, Capt. Kidd, James Watt, 'Christopher North,' and of Robert Tannahill and many minor singers.

A. From Glasgow to Greenock viâ Kilmacolm

25½ m. L.M.S.R. in 1 hr. (2/9, 1/8); to *Kilmacolm*, 17½ m. in 40 min. (1/10½, 1/1½). Trains start at St. Enoch Station (Pl. 34).

The train crosses the Clyde and runs S.W. to (1¾ m.) *Shields Road*, entering *Renfrewshire* (p. 138).—7⅝ m. *Paisley* (Gilmour St. Station). [Some trains run viâ Bellahouston to the Canal Station at Paisley.]

PAISLEY (*Globe*, High St.; *George*, Gauze St., R. & B. 7*f*), an ancient royal burgh on the White Cart (no longer white), is a busy industrial town (84,837 inhab.) with a remarkable Abbey Church, besides many imposing public buildings presented by prosperous citizens.

In the 18th cent. Paisley was noted for its silk gauzes and fine 'Paisley shawls' with Oriental patterns, but it is now known mainly as the largest thread-producing town in the world, with the immense factories of the Coats-Clark Company. It was the birthplace of Alexander Wilson (1766–1813), poet and American ornithologist; of Robert Tannahill (1774–1810), the weaver poet; of Professor John Wilson (1785–1854), the genial 'Christopher North' of Blackwood's Magazine; and of Alexander Smith (1830–67), author of 'Dreamthorp.'

From Gilmour St. Station Gilmour St. leads to the Cross and over the Cart to the classical *Town Hall* (1879–82), beyond which is the ***Abbey**, a fine Decorated structure, the nave of which is used as the parish church. It is open free daily (in Apr.–Sept. 10.30–1 and 2–4.30; in Oct.–March 10.30–1 and 2–3). In the grounds are statues of Alexander Wilson and Robert Tannahill.

The priory of Paisletum was founded c. 1163 by Walter Fitz Alan, who brought hither 13 Cluniac monks from Wenlock in Shropshire, his native county. The relics of St. Mirrin or Merinus (7th cent.?), whose cell had stood here, were transferred to the church, and his shrine became a place of pilgrimage. The priory rapidly became a wealthy house and was made an abbey in 1219, but it was destroyed by the English under Pembroke in 1307, and though favoured by the Stewart kings it was not rebuilt until late in the 15th cent., to which date the present building mainly belongs. The tower seems to have collapsed at the end of the 16th cent., destroying the choir in its fall. After the Reformation the church, with the exception of the nave and a chapel, fell into ruin, but the N. transept and the tower, together with part of the choir (closed), have been rebuilt.

The West Front is a graceful composition, with a deeply recessed E.E. doorway flanked by two blind arches and surmounted by three traceried windows.—The NAVE is remarkable for a richly developed triforium of broad round arches. The N. TRANSEPT has a finely traceried window. The place of the S. transept is occupied by *ST. MIRRIN'S CHAPEL (1499), formerly called the 'Sounding Aisle' from the echoes, which, however, ceased with the opening up of the arches communicating with the nave. The interesting

but incomplete sculptures beneath the N.E. window, depicting the life of St. Mirrin, may have decorated his original cell. The recumbent effigy (originally in the choir; found in fragments in the abbots' garden in 1778) passes for that of Marjory (d. 1317), daughter of Robert Bruce, the 'lass' by whom the crown came to the Stewart line (comp. p. 261). She was fatally injured while hunting at Knock, just to the N. of the town.—The CHOIR is being restored. Here, in front of the high altar, were buried Marjory Bruce and the wives of Robert II and Robert III. A slab of marble was placed here in 1888 "to the memory of the members of the Royal House of Stewart . . . by their descendant Queen Victoria."

To the W. of the Cross is High Street, with the birthplace of 'Christopher North' (No. 63; rebuilt), and the *Museum* (open free daily from 11 a.m.). The latter contains relics of Alexander Wilson and Tannahill, an interesting collection of Paisley shawls, and a picture gallery, with portraits of Paisley's famous sons and works by Scottish artists. Behind is the *Observatory* and a little to the W., in High St., is the ambitious *Thomas Coats Memorial Church* (Baptist), by H. S. Blanc (1894).—Tannahill (see p. 139) was born at No. 8 Castle St.

About 1¾ m. S. of Paisley is the old corbelled keep of *Stanely Castle*, beyond which the road climbs to the *Braes o' Gleniffer*, sung by Tannahill, whence we have lovely views over the Firth to the Highland hills.—On the Clyde, N. of Paisley (railway or tramway), lies (3 m.) **Renfrew** (14,161 inhab.), an ancient county town, with shipyards, which gives the title of baron to the Prince of Wales. Somerled, Lord of the Isles, was defeated and slain here by Malcolm IV in 1164. The lowest continuous ferry on the Clyde crosses from Renfrew to Yoker (free; motors 6*d*.). In the churchyard of *Inchinnan*, 1 m. W. of Renfrew, are interesting Celtic stones and Templar gravestones, and, on the S. wall, 'mortsafes' recalling the days of the resurrectionists. Near the bridge, and in the grounds of *Blythswood House*, the 'Argyll Stone' marks the spot where the Earl of Argyll (p. 160) was arrested in 1685.

Paisley has several railway stations, and is connected by tramway with Glasgow and many surrounding towns. A road (A 740) runs N.W., passing St. James's Park, to (5 m.) *Erskine Ferry* on the Clyde opposite Old Kilpatrick (see p. 133).—From Paisley by rail to *Gourock* viâ Greenock, see p. 141; to *Ardrossan, Ayr*, etc., see p. 162; to *Kilwinning* viâ Lochwinnoch, see p. 162.

9¾ m. *Elderslie* was the birthplace of William Wallace (1272 ?–1305), but the ancient house beside the modern memorial cross has a very doubtful claim to be the exact spot.—11¾ m. *Houston*. The village (inns), with an ancient cross, lies 2 m. N.W. On the right we have a distant view of Ben Lomond.—Beyond (13¾ m.) *Bridge of Weir* we pass (l.) the Quarrier Orphan Homes, and beyond (17½ m.) **Kilmacolm** (*Hotel*; *Hydropathic*, pens. from 15/6), the line climbs to 400 ft., commanding wonderful views. We descend through a series of tunnels, partly under the streets of Greenock, to (24 m.) *Lynedoch St. Station* and (25½ m.) *Princes Pier Station* at **Greenock** (see p. 141).

B. From Glasgow to Greenock and Gourock

26¼ m. L.M.S.R. in ¾–1¼ hrs. (3/2, 1/11); to *Paisley*, 7½ m. in 11–20 min. (1/3, 9*d*.); to *Greenock*, 23 m. in 36–60 min. (2/9, 1/8). Trains start from the Central Station (Pl. 26).

The railway crosses the Clyde just above the Broomielaw (p. 143).—1¼ m. *Shields Road* (p. 139). 2¾ m. *Ibrox*, near Bellahouston Park.—3¾ m. *Cardonald*.—7¼ m. **Paisley** (Gilmour St. Station), see p. 139.—Beyond (8 m.) *St. James's*, a suburb of Paisley, we cross the Black Cart just above its junction with the Gryfe Water.—10¼ m. *Houston*, 3 m. E. of the village (p. 140). On the right lay *Georgetown*, a shell-filling station during the War.—Beyond (12¼ m.) *Bishopton* Dumbarton Castle and Ben Lomond appear on the right.—From (16¼ m.) *Langbank* the railway skirts the Clyde, which is here fringed with yards for the seasoning of timber.—Just beyond *Newark Castle* (15–16th cent.), amid shipyards, we reach (20¼ m.) *Port Glasgow* (21,047 inhab.), founded in 1668 to be the harbour of Glasgow, but superseded by the deepening of the Clyde above it. An uninterrupted succession of houses, factories, docks, and shipyards now fringes the river, with stations at (21¾ m.) *Bogston* and (22 m.) *Cartsdyke*, near Greenock Docks. A tramway plies from Port Glasgow, through Greenock, to Gourock.

23 m. **GREENOCK** (*Tontine*, Ardgowan Square, at the W. end of the town, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Western*, Brougham St., *Ritchie's*, near the Central Station, R. & B. 7/6, two unlicensed houses), birthplace of James Watt (1736–1819) and of Capt. Kidd (d. 1701), the pirate, is a busy seaport (81,120 inhab.) and an important industrial town, with large shipyards, sugar refineries, engineering works, rope-walks, etc. Greenock has four railway stations, and the Princes Pier is one of the busiest centres for passenger steamers on the Clyde. Immediately off Greenock lies the important roadstead known as the 'Tail of the Bank.'

From the Central Station the main street (Cathcart St., Hamilton St., West Blackhall St.) runs N.W. through the town, passing the *Post Office*, the *Municipal Buildings*, with a lofty tower, the *King's Theatre*, and the approach to *Princes Pier*. John Galt (p. 163) died in the house (tablet) at the corner of Nicolson St. and West Blackhall Street. Argyle St., the next side street on the left, ascends to George Square and Union St., in which is the *Watt Monument*, a Gothic building containing a statue of Watt by Chantrey and the Greenock Library. Adjoining are a *Museum* (9–4 or 6; free) and a *Hall*, with modern paintings.

Nicolson St. (see above) ascends to the picturesque *Cemetery*, in which are the remains and tombstone of Burns's 'Highland Mary' (p. 167), removed in 1920 from the graveyard of the old North Kirk, now engulfed in Harland and Wolff's

shipyard. From the point where the main approach avenue in the cemetery divides the path on the right ascends (beside the wall) to the spot.—The old *North Kirk* (1591), the first church built after the Reformation and the first Presbyterian church confirmed by the National Parliament, has been carefully re-erected on Seafield Esplanade, W. of Princes Pier. It has stained-glass windows by Burne-Jones, Morris, Rossetti, and F. M. Brown.

The heights above Greenock command fine *Views of the Highland hills and sea-lochs and of the Clyde and its shipping.

From the Custom House Pier at Greenock a ferry (taking motor-cars except on Sun.) plies three or four times daily to *Helensburgh* (10½*d.*, 1/9).

Clyde steamers from Greenock, see Rte. 14; tourist steamers to *Campbeltown*, see p. 155; to *Ardrishaig* or *Inveraray*, see p. 157. Excursion steamer via Rothesay to *Ayr*, thrice weekly in 4 hrs.—Steamers to *London*, *Ireland*, etc., see Rte. 4.

From the Central Station the line goes on in tunnels beneath the town to (23½ m.) *Greenock West* and (25 m.) *Fort Matilda*.—26¼ m. **Gourock** (*Ashton*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Queen's*), a highly popular summer resort (10,128 inhab.), with an agreeable west end known as *Ashton* and a fine quay on Kempock Point, is one of the chief centres for passenger steamers on the Clyde. Many yachts are laid up for the winter in Gourock Bay. About 2 m. S.W. of the pier, on the pleasant coast road to (14 m.) *Largs* (p. 150; motor service), is the ruined tower of *Levan Castle*, and 1 m. farther on is the low white *Cloch Lighthouse*, where the open firth, running N. and S., may be said to begin.

Clyde steamers from Gourock, see Rte. 14; to *Campbeltown*, see p. 155; to *Ardrishaig* or *Inveraray*, see p. 157.

C. From Glasgow to Greenock and Wemyss Bay

31 m. L.M.S.R. in 60–70 min. (3/9, 2/3). Trains start from the Central Station (Pl. 26).

From Glasgow to (20¼ m.) *Port Glasgow*, see p. 141. Our line diverges to the left from the coast-line and climbs (good views) to (23 m.) *Upper Greenock*.—Beyond (25¼ m.) *Ravenscraig* we descend to (28¾ m.) *Inverkip*, a small village in which John Galt (p. 163) lies buried.—31 m. **Wemyss Bay** (*Rfmts.*; *Wemyss Bay Hydropathic*, at Skelmorlie, comfortable, pens. from 18/, less in winter; *Wemyss Bay Hotel*, N. of the station, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/6, pens. 12/6) is another of the chief centres of passenger steamers on the Clyde. With *Skelmorlie*, adjoining on the S., it is a pleasant summer resort with many pleasant villas. To the N. is the modern Castle Wemyss, and conspicuous above the station are the ruins of Kelly House, a modern mansion destroyed by fire and never restored. Part of Skelmorlie Castle (Earl of Eglinton), to the S., dates from 1502.

Motor-cars ply in summer to *Gourock* (see above), 8 m. N., and to *Largs* (p. 150), 6 m. S.

Clyde steamers from Wemyss Bay, see Rte. 14; to *Largs* and *Millport*, see p. 150; to *Campbeltown*, see p. 155; to *Ardrishaig* or *Inveraray*, via Rothesay, see p. 157.

14. THE CLYDE

The **Clyde,** rising among the hills of Tweeddale (p. 101), 80 m. from Glasgow, and descending the headlong falls at Lanark (p. 127) in its N.W. course, reaches Glasgow as a broad and shallow stream, but has thence been made navigable by an expenditure of millions (comp. p. 112).

Below Dumbarton it becomes the Firth of Clyde, which, turning S. beyond Gourock, expands into a wide and beautiful estuary between Kintyre and the Ayrshire coast, embracing the islands of Bute, the Cumbraes, and Arran, and sending many narrow sea-lochs northwards deep into the Argyllshire highlands. It is this estuary, with its picturesque and varied scenery, its shores dotted with summer resorts and the mansions of the wealthy, and its admirable steamer services, that is 'the Clyde' in tourist parlance, a glorious outlet for the people of Glasgow and for their visitors.

Steamer Services. In summer the Clyde is covered by a busy network of excellent steamer services. No one service touches at all, or at nearly all, the piers, but the connections in most cases are fairly convenient. Tickets are taken on board. Season tickets (8 days 21/10, 14 days 35/, etc.) valid for all L.N.E.R. and L.M.S.R. Clyde steamers are issued. *Greenock, Gourock, Wemyss Bay,* and *Craigendoran,* reached from Glasgow by railway (Rtes. 12, 13), are the points at which the Clyde steamers are usually joined; but the descent of the river, all the way from Glasgow (see below), is of considerable interest, though it entails an early start and adds c. 2 hrs. to the voyage. Refreshments may be obtained on all the steamers, and meals (B. 3/, L. 3/6, 4/, high tea 3/) are served on board the well-equipped steamers that ply on the longer routes. Tickets for a seat at table should be secured in good time. Most steamers carry a band, and many proudly exhibit brass plates with a record of their war services. A charge of 3*d.*–6*d.* is sometimes made for the use of a deck-chair.

In summer extra boats run on Sat., and also daily during the Glasgow Fair holidays in July (p. 111), when the Clyde is better avoided except by students of popular life. Moonlight cruises are occasionally arranged (see the newspapers), with trains in connection from Glasgow. On Sun. there are no services except to Dunoon and Rothesay (in July and Aug. only). The summer services ply from about the middle of May to the middle of September. In winter the services are much curtailed.

At most piers (except in the larger places) an annoying toll of 1*d.*–3*d.* is exacted from passengers in addition to the fare; at 'boat-stations' passengers land and embark in small boats for a similar charge.

A. From Glasgow to Greenock and Gourock by the River

Below Glasgow the "clamorous and sombre stream," as Conrad calls it, is full of interest as an approach to a great seaport, with its bold and skilful engineering, its docks and shipping, the crowded industrial towns and suburbs on its banks, and all its strenuous activities, characterized by the machine-gun clatter of the shipbuilders' hammers.

Leaving the Broomielaw (Pl. 32, 33), where most of the Clyde steamers start, we pass, on the S., the quays for the coasting steamers to England, Ireland, and the Continent and, on the N., those used by the boats to the Highlands and Islands and the packet-boats for Ireland. Below *Finnieston* (Pl. 24), with its ferry and subway, Queen's Dock (17 acres;

1872–80) lies on the right, Prince's Dock (35 acres; 1892–97) on the left. We are soon off (l.) the shipyards of **Govan**, long an independent burgh but now included in Glasgow and best visited by tramway (No. 6A or 6B) or subway (p. 110). The modern parish church, on the site of an ancient Celtic monastery, stands amid early Christian monuments, and in the chancel is the alleged sarcophagus of St. Constantine. Opposite Govan is the mouth of the *Kelvin*, and inland appear the Sick Children's Hospital on Yorkhill and, more distant, the University on Gilmorehill. The N. bank is lined with cattle wharves, a huge granary, and the shipyards of *Whiteinch*; on the S. bank are sewage works, timber yards, and excavations for new docks at (4½ m.) *Shieldhall*. On the N. bank is *Scotstoun* (p. 133).—6 m. **Renfrew** (p. 140), on the left, faces *Yoker* (p. 133), on the right. The mansion between Renfrew and the mouth of the Cart is *Blythswood* (p. 140).—On the N. bank lies the busy town of *Clydebank* (p. 133), with the tall tower of the Singer factory behind and, in the distance, the *Kilpatrick Hills*. *Dalmuir*, with its shipyards, and *Old Kilpatrick* (p. 133) are likewise on the N. bank, and opposite is *Erskine House* (1828), now a hospital. —The next reach, as the river expands into an estuary, is fine. Ahead, on the right bow, rises the isolated Dumbarton Rock, while Ben Lomond (p. 137) appears in clear weather far to the N.—11 m. *Bowling* and *Dunglass Castle* (N.; p. 133). Across the river from (14 m.) **Dumbarton** (p. 133) is *Langbank*, 2 m. W. of which is *Finlayston*, once the residence of Lord Glencairn, the patron of Burns.—18 m. *Port Glasgow* (S.; p. 141).—On the N. bank is *Cardross* (p. 134), with *Ardmore Point* beyond it; and as we look N. we see the beautiful entrance to the *Gareloch* (see below), backed by rugged mountains.—At (21 m.) **Greenock** (S.; p. 141) we touch at Princes Pier, and thence we cross Gourock Bay to (23 m.) **Gourock** (p. 142).

B. From Glasgow to Garelochhead

Railway from Queen St. Station (Pl. 27) to (23 m.) *Craigendoran* in 40–50 min., thence Steamer thrice daily in 50 min. (return fare from Glasgow 7·7, 5/3). The return may be made by the West Highland Railway or vice versa (comp. p. 336).

To (23 m.) *Craigendoran*, see p. 133. After leaving the pier here the steamers call at (½ m.) *Helensburgh* (p. 135), unless the tide is too low, and steer through the narrow entrance (c. 220 yds.) of the **Gareloch** proper, which stretches N. for c. 4½ m. with a breadth of less than a mile. The scenery is attractive, though less wild than that on Loch Long; and the shores are fringed with pleasant villas. New vessels visit this sheltered loch for the purpose of testing their engines and adjusting their compasses.—We cross the

loch to (3½ m.) *Roseneath* (Ferry Inn), connected by ferry with Row (p. 336). About a mile S. of the pier is the entrance to *Old Roseneath Castle*, on a promontory, and *Roseneath House* (H.R.H. Princess Louise), the dower-house of the dukes of Argyll, an Italian mansion of 1803. The road goes on to Kilcreggan and Loch Long (see below).—The following piers are at *Clynder* (Auchmar Inn), *Rahane* (whence a road crosses the peninsula to Loch Long, 1¼ m.), and *Mambeg*—all on the W. shore. Shandon (p. 336), on the E. bank, is not touched at. 9½ m. **Garelochhead** (*Woodlea Temperance Hotel*), a finely situated village, has a station on the West Highland Railway (p. 336). A beautiful road runs hence N. to (10 m.) *Arrochar* (p. 146).

From *Faslane Bay*, 1½ m. S. of the pier, a road strikes E. over the hills to the head of **Glen Fruin** (' the glen of sorrow '), which extends thence S.E. to (7 m. more) Loch Lomond. This glen was the scene in 1603 of a bloody battle between the MacGregors and the Colquhouns (pron. ' Co-hoon '), in which 200 of the latter were slain, while a number of onlookers (sons of the gentry of the district), who had been shut up in a barn for safety by the Colquhouns, were massacred in cold blood by the victors. This latter accusatiou, however, was denied. Sixty widows of the Colquhouns appeared before James VI at Stirling, each with the bloody shirt of her husband in her hand, and the king was so moved that he outlawed the MacGregors and proscribed their very name. The act of outlawry was reversed in 1663 by Charles II, as a reward for services rendered to Montrose, but it was renewed in 1693 by William III, and full legal rights were not finally restored until 1755, under George II.—About half-way down the glen a road diverges on the right for (c. 3 m.) Helensburgh (p. 135). Near the foot of the glen, c. 1½ m. from Loch Lomond, is the castle of *Bannachra*, a ruined stronghold of the Colquhouns.

C. From Glasgow to Loch Goil and Loch Long

Steamers. From *Glasgow* a steamer (MacBrayne's; 119 Hope St.), leaving Bridge Wharf (Pl. 33) daily in summer c. 9 a.m., plies viâ *Govan* (p. 144), *Renfrew* (p. 140), and *Greenock* (p. 141), to *Gourock*, going on thence to *Lochgoilhead* and *Arrochar* (return fares 4/6, 3/6). In winter the steamer starts at Greenock and does not ply beyond Lochgoilhead. From *Craigendoran* (p. 135) a railway steamer runs daily in summer (after c. 12th June) to *Gourock* and thence to *Lochgoilhead* and *Arrochar* (return fares 4/4½, 3/6). The former steamer permits a stay of 4 hrs. at Lochgoilhead or 2 hrs. at Arrochar; the latter, 3 hrs. and 1 hr.

Railway from Glasgow to *Greenock* and *Gourock*, see Rte. 13; to *Craigendoran* see Rte. 12.

Road Routes, see pp. 133, 336.

From *Gourock* (p. 142) we steer due N. across the Clyde to *Kilcreggan* (p. 147), whence some steamers go on to *Cove* (p. 147) before crossing the mouth of Loch Long to *Blairmore*, a favourite resort on the W. shore.

On the E. bank the road coming from Roseneath (see above) goes on N. to (5½ m.) *Coulport*, viâ (2 m.) Cove (p. 147) and (3 m.) *Knockderry Castle*, which stands on the dungeons of an ancient tower and figures as ' Knock Dunder ' in the closing scenes of the ' Heart of Midlothian.' About 1 m. short of Coulport a hill road strikes off on the right for (1½ m.) *Rahane* (see above), on the Gareloch. From Coulport there is a ferry to (1½ m.) Ardentinny (p. 146).

From Blairmore we ascend **Loch Long**, one of the longest, deepest, and most beautiful fjords in Scotland, which separ-

ates Argyllshire, with its fine mountains (W.), from Dumbartonshire (E.). At the mouth of *Glen Finart*, through which runs a road to (5 m.) Whistlefield Inn on *Loch Eck* (p. 147), we touch at *Ardentinny* (Hotel), the home of Tannahill's 'Sweet Lass o' Arranteenie.' A few miles N. we diverge (l.) into **Loch Goil,** a loch about 6 m. long, in an impressive mountain setting (not the Loch Gyle of 'Lord Ullin'; p. 348). On the E. it is separated from upper Loch Long by the rugged peninsula of *Ardgoil*—'Argyll's Bowling Green'—a magnificent natural mountain park belonging to Glasgow. From *Carrick Castle* (Carrick Hotel), on the W. shore, with a ruined stronghold of the Argylls, burnt in 1685 by the men of Atholl, we go on to *Douglas Pier* and *Lochgoilhead* (Hotel), a quiet Highland village finely situated at the mouth of the Goil, c. 20 m. from Greenock.

From Lochgoilhead to St. Catherine's (Inveraray), 9 m. The road (coach) ascends the valley of the Goil and, after passing (2½ m.) a branch leading E. to 'Rest and be Thankful' in Glen Croe (see below; 5¾ m.), climbs steeply through the wild rock-strewn *Hell's Glen* (summit-level 719 ft.) and then descends in steep zigzags to the shores of Loch Fyne.—At 6¼ m. the road round the head of the loch to Inveraray (12¼ m.; see p. 161) diverges on the right.—9 m. *St. Catherine's* (p. 161), whence a small steamer plies twice daily to (1½ m.) Inveraray (p. 160).

The steamer returns to the mouth of Loch Goil and, doubling the S. end of Argyll's Bowling Green, enters the narrow upper reach of Loch Long. High up on the E. shore runs the West Highland Railway. About 2 m. from the head of the loch we have a fine view (l.) up Glen Croe (see below).

Arrochar (*Arrochar*, R. &. B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Ross's*, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/; *Henderson's*), at the head of Loch Long, lies in the heart of the Macfarlane country. Here Coleridge parted from Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy (Aug. 29th, 1803). Tarbet, on Loch Lomond, lies 1½ m. E. of Arrochar and midway is the station (p. 337), common to them both, whence the return to Glasgow may be made by rail (p. 336).

Arrochar is a good centre for excursions. To the W., and ascended from the Glen Croe road (see below), rises *Ben Arthur* (2891 ft.), better known as the **Cobbler** from an alleged resemblance to a shoemaker bending over his last. The adjoining summit (N.) is the cobbler's wife and the S. peak his daughter (good rock-climbing on all three). *Ben Ime* (3318 ft.; *View) is 2 m. N. of the Cobbler.—Pedestrians may make their way up *Glen Loin*, at the head of the loch, to (4½ m.) *Loch Sloy* (p. 337). To the S. a fine road skirts the loch to (9 m.) *Garelochhead* (p. 145).

From Arrochar to Inveraray via Glen Croe, 22 m., coach twice daily. After rounding the head of Loch Long the road strikes N.W. up the wild and desolate ***Glen Croe,** ascending in zigzags to the summit of the pass (860 ft.), which is marked by a rude stone seat inscribed '*Rest and be Thankful,*' an admonition that Wordsworth at least regarded as superfluous ("Who . . . rests not thankful?"). To the left diverges a road for Lochgoilhead (see above), but our road descends straight on past the little *Loch Restil*, with *Ben an Lochan* (2955 ft.) on the left, to the pastoral *Glen Kinglas*.—We reach the shores of Loch Fyne at (12 m.) *Cairndow* (Hotel). Thence around the head of the loch to (22 m.) *Inveraray*, see p. 161.

D. Glasgow to Dunoon and Rothesay

STEAMERS. *Dunoon* and *Rothesay* are on the routes of the large tourist steamers to Ardrishaig and Inveraray, Dunoon also on that of the turbine steamer to Campbeltown (see pp. 155, 157); and, with the numerous seaside resorts on the Cowal coast (see p. 148), they are served also by local steamer services, each with its own route and calling-places. The quickest route to Dunoon is viâ Gourock; to Rothesay, viâ Wemyss Bay.—In the following account the places are named in order from north to south, but no one steamer calls at them all.

From GREENOCK (Princes Pier) to *Kilcreggan*, 13 min., to *Cove*, 25 min., to *Kilmun* and the Holy Loch, 35–60 min.; to *Dunoon*, 40 min., to *Innellan*, 1 hr.; to *Rothesay*, 1¼ hrs.; to Kyles of Bute piers, 2–2¾ hrs.—From WEMYSS BAY to *Rothesay*, ½ hr.—From CRAIGENDORAN to *Kilcreggan*, ¼ hr., to *Dunoon*, 40 min.—To *Kilchattan Bay* in Bute, see p. 151.—There is a Sunday service to Dunoon and Rothesay from Greenock.

From Glasgow to *Greenock* and *Gourock* by rail, see Rte. 13; by river, see p. 143.—From Gourock the steamer crosses the Clyde to *Kilcreggan* (p. 145), *Cove* (p. 145), and *Blairmore* (p. 145). The villas of Blairmore stretch S. to meet those of *Strone* (Argyll Hotel), the pier of which is just round the point at the entrance to the *Holy Loch*, a short loch owing its name either to St. Mun (see below) or to the traditional wreck of a shipload of earth from the Holy Land destined for the foundations of Glasgow cathedral. The Holy Loch has piers at *Kilmun*, on the N.E. bank, and at *Sandbank* (Ardnadam Hotel, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/), and *Ardnadam* on the S.W. bank. **Kilmun** (*Hotel*) has had a church since the 6th cent., but of the collegiate church founded here by Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochow in 1442 the tower alone remains. In a vault are buried the Marquis of Argyll (p. 160; beheaded in 1661), nicknamed 'Gillespie Grumach' and the 'gleed-eyed marquis,' and of the wife of the 5th duke (one of 'the beautiful Miss Gunnings'). The mountainous region to the N.W. has fine woods, with great thickets of rhododendrons.

FROM KILMUN TO STRACHUR (Inveraray, a 'Loch Eck Tour'), 12¾ m., motor twice daily in 1 hr. (4/), starting at 9.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. (returning from Strachur at 8 a.m. and 1.45 p.m.). The picturesque road runs N.W. through woods, and after c. 1¼ m. it is joined (l.) by the road from Dunoon (p. 148).—Just beyond (3¾ m.) *Inverchapel* we reach the S. end of the lonely **Loch Eck** (6¼ m. long, c. ¼ m. broad), set among hills rising abruptly from the water's edge. The road follows the E. bank, passing (5¼ m.) *Coylet Hotel* (R. & B. 7/6, D. 3/6) and (8 m.) *Whistlefield Inn*, where a hill road to Ardentinny diverges on the right (p. 146). Beyond (10 m.) the head of Loch Eck we cross the watershed and descend to (12¾ m.) **Strachur**, a village and summer resort on Loch Fyne (p. 158), with (13¾ m.) *Creggans Pier* (Creggans Inn, well spoken of) a mile farther on, whence a small steamer crosses the loch twice daily to *Inveraray* (p. 160). Road round the head of Loch Fyne to (20 m. more) Inveraray, see p. 161.

On the coast S. of the Holy Loch lie *Hunter's Quay* (Royal Marine Hotel, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 15/), named after the Hunters of Hafton House, ¾ m. N.W., *Kirn* (Queen's, R. 6/, pens. 15/), and *Dunoon*—each with a steamboat quay but forming practically one long community, especially animated in the regatta season. At Hunter's Quay are the

headquarters of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club.—**Dunoon** (*Argyll*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, T. 3/, D. 5/; *McColl's*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Crown*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 4/6; *Caledonian*, *Cowal*, R. & B. 8/6, pens. from 12/6, temperance), one of the most popular of the Clyde resorts (14,735 inhab.), is one of the best centres for steamer excursions. On a conical rock above the pier are traces of an ancient castle, formerly the seat of the Lord High Steward of Scotland, and since 1370 a royal palace, the hereditary keeper of which is the Duke of Argyll. At the foot is a statue of Burns's 'Highland Mary' (p. 167), who was born on the farm of Auchamore, 1 m. from the town.

From Dunoon to Strachur and Inveraray (a 'Loch Eck Tour'), 36½ m., motor coach daily in c. 2½ hrs. (11/). The coach quits Dunoon (c. 10 a.m.) after the arrival of the turbine steamer (p. 155) and returns from Inveraray in time to catch it at Dunoon c. 5.55 p.m. on the return voyage. The road, running N., reaches the shore of the Holy Loch just short of (3 m.) *Sandbank* (p. 147) and goes on, crossing the Eachaig and passing (5 m.) *Cothouse Inn* (R. & B. 7/6), to join the 'Loch Eck route' from Kilmun.—7½ m. *Inverchapel* and thence to (16¼ m.) *Strachur*, see p. 147. The road going thence round the head of Loch Fyne to (36½ m.) Inveraray is described on p. 161.

A fine but rough road, diverging from this route c. 1 m. short of Cothouse Inn, runs W. through the hills of Cowal to (13½ m. from Dunoon) the head of Loch Striven (see below) and goes on to (c. 17 m.) *Glendaruel* (p. 158; Inn, pens. 8½), N. of Loch Riddon (p. 158), whence a fine pass (1026 ft.) leads over to (23 m.) *Otter Ferry* (p. 159), on Loch Fyne.

Steamers from Dunoon to *Campbeltown*, see p. 155; to *Ardrishaig* or *Inveraray*, see p. 157.

Off Dunoon lie the *Gantock Rocks*, marked by a beacon; and across the firth, here 2 m. wide, is the white lighthouse on *Cloch Point*. Steaming S., we skirt the Cowal coast, with its continuous row of villas, to *Innellan* (Royal Hotel; Osborne, private, from 8½/), another favourite resort, 4 m. from Dunoon and opposite Wemyss Bay (p. 142). About 3 m. farther S. is *Toward Point*, with its lighthouse and pier and the modern Castle Toward (1821).

From the point a road, passing the ruined *Toward Castle*, a stronghold of the Lamonts, and *Knockdow*, their present mansion, runs up the E. shore of Loch Striven to (c. 10 m.) the *Craig*, whence a path goes on to join (13 m.) the road at the head of the loch (see above).

From Toward Point we cross the strait between Bute and the mainland and touch at *Craigmore* at the entrance to Rothesay Bay, which is usually crowded with pleasure-craft.

ROTHESAY (15,218 inhab.), the capital of Bute and an ancient royal burgh giving the title of duke to the Prince of Wales, is perhaps the most popular resort on the Clyde, and the animated summer crowd that throngs the pier to meet the tourist steamers is a highly characteristic sight. It lies at the head of a fine bay commanding beautiful views, described with enthusiasm in Mrs. Craik's song 'Sweet Rothesay Bay,' and on either side extends a crescent of pleasant houses—E. to Craigmore, W. towards Ardbeg. The

Royal Northern Yacht Club has its headquarters here and holds a regatta in July.

Hotels. Bute Arms, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Royal, R. & B. 10/6, L. 4/, 2/6, D. 6/; Victoria, all near the pier; Queen's, Lorne, on the W. side of the bay; George, Esplanade, Livingstonia, R. & B. 7/, pens. 10/6, three temperance hotels near the pier. —Hydropathics: Glenburn, on the E. side of the bay, Kyles of Bute, at Port Bannatyne, 2 m. N., both well spoken of.

Tramway to (2 m.) *Port Bannatyne* (5*d.*) and *Ettrick Bay* (5*d.*).—Coaches to (8 m.) *Kilchattan Bay* (2/6 ret.), in connection with steamers to and from Wemyss Bay; to *Kerrycroy*, for Mount Stuart, returning viâ *Kingarth* and *Loch Fad*; round Bute (4/); etc.

Steamers to *Ardrishaig*, *Inveraray*, *Wemyss Bay*, *Dunoon*, *Gourock*, *Greenock*, *Craigendoran*, *Glasgow*, etc. In summer a steamer from Glasgow makes a trip round Bute (5/6, 4/; from Rothesay 3/9, 3/).

Amusements. *Winter Garden*, with entertainments (6*d.*–2/3). *Putting Greens*, in the Esplanade Gardens.—*Bowling Greens.*—*Rowing Boats*, 1/ per hour.—*Golf Course*, 2 m. N.W. of the town.

Inconspicuously situated in the old town, c. 3 min. above the pier, is **Rothesay Castle** (adm. free; 10–4 or 5), said to have been founded in the 11th cent. by Magnus Barfod or Barefoot of Norway, though the existing remains mainly date from the 14th cent. 'palace' in which Robert III died in 1406, eight years after creating his ill-fated son David (p. 261) the first duke of Rothesay. The work of destruction was begun by Cromwell in 1650 and completed by a brother of the Earl of Argyll in 1685. We enter across the moat on the N. side. The castle is circular in plan, but was flanked with four round towers (of which two have fallen) at equal distances, and has a square projecting gatehouse in which were the principal apartments. Behind the ruined chapel of St. Michael is the 'Bluidy Stair,' on which, according to tradition, a daughter of the High Steward of Scotland stabbed herself to escape from an unwelcome Norse bridegroom.

To the E. of the castle are the *County Buildings*, and to the N. is the *Norman Stewart Institute* (adm. 1*d.*), with reading room, etc. Beside the parish church, ½ m. farther N. by High St., is the ruined chancel of the old Gothic church of *St. Mary*, containing two canopied tombs with three effigies.

On the Craigmore road, ½ m. E. of the pier, is a *Museum of Natural History*, originally built as an aquarium; and on Chapel Hill is the *Museum of the Archæological and Physical Society*.

The island of **Bute** (19,465 inhab.), giving name to *Buteshire*, which embraces Bute, Arran (p. 152), and the Cumbraes (p. 151), is c. 15 m. long and c. 3 m. broad. Various pleasant excursions, on foot or by motor coach, may be made from Rothesay in its hilly and pretty interior.

Barone Hill (530 ft.), 1½ m. S.W., is a good view-point overlooking the group of lakes S. of Rothesay. —On the W. shore of the narrow inland *Loch Fad*, S. of the town, is *Kean's Cottage*, built by Edmund Kean, the actor (1787–1833), in 1827, during his temporary unpopularity, and later occupied by the minor dramatist Sheridan Knowles (1784–1862), author of 'The Hunchback' and 'The Love Chase.'—A tramway runs N. from Rothesay to (2 m.) *Port Bannatyne* (Hydropathic, see above), a large village and summer resort on Kames Bay, at whose

head is the picturesque tower of *Kames Castle* (said to date from the 14th cent.). John Sterling (1806–44), whose biography was written by Carlyle, was born in "the dilapidated baronial residence," at that time rented with the adjoining farm by his father. The road goes on N. from Port Bannatyne to (8 m.) a ferry crossing the Kyles of Bute to (½ m.) Colintraive (p. 158). The tramway, however, turns W. at Port Bannatyne and crosses the island to (5 m.) *Ettrick* or *Etterick Bay*, a beautiful sandy expanse with fine views, but somewhat spoiled by 'attractions' for trippers. At *Kilmichael*, about 4 m. N.W. of this bay, are the remains of an ancient chapel.

From Rothesay to Kilchattan Bay in S. Bute, 8 m., motor coach, see p. 149. The road skirts the E. side of Rothesay Bay viâ Craigmore and beyond (1 m.) Bogany Point turns S.—2½ m. *Ascog*.—At (4 m.) the model village of *Kerrycroy* is the avenue-gate of *Mount Stuart*, seat of the Marquis of Bute. A permit to visit the lavishly decorated modern Gothic mansion (1877) and its grounds may be obtained, in the absence of the family, at the Estate Office, Rothesay.—A road runs behind the woods of Mount Stuart and soon regains the coast; but the main road strikes inland, with a grand view of Arran, to (7 m.) *Kingarth* (Inn) and thence runs S.W. to the shore and the quiet watering-place of (8 m.) *Kilchattan Bay* (St. Blane's; steamers to Largs and Wemyss Bay, see p. 151).

From Kingarth we may return N. to (7½ m.) Rothesay by a road skirting the E. side of Loch Fad (see above); or we may extend our excursion by the rough road leading S. past (1½ m.) the *Standing Stones of Lubas* to (2 m.) the ruined nave and chancel of *St. Blane's Chapel*. N. of the chapel are traces of a curious circular structure, c. 32 ft. wide, known as the Devil's Cauldron, and on the shore, ½ m. W., is the vitrified fort of *Dunagoil*. Garroch Head, the S. point of Bute, lies 1 m. S.

E. Glasgow to Largs and Millport

The Clyde route from Glasgow to *Largs*, *Fairlie*, and *Millport* is viâ Wemyss Bay, whence steamers ply c. 7 times daily. The Campbeltown steamer (p. 155) likewise touches at Fairlie after leaving Wemyss Bay. Railway to Wemyss Bay, see p. 142; steamers, see pp. 147, 155.—There is a motor-omnibus service between Wemyss Bay and (6 m.) Largs, but no railway. The railway route from Glasgow to Fairlie and (43¾ m.) Largs is a roundabout viâ Ardrossan (see Rte. 15).—Road routes to Largs, see p. 162.

On leaving Wemyss Bay the steamer steers S. along the Ayrshire coast, on which appear the red houses of Skelmorlie against a background of hills, while ahead we have a fine view of Arran. Vessels may sometimes be seen testing their engines on a measured mile between Wemyss Bay and Largs.—**Largs** is a pleasant and clean town (9450 inhab.), with several conspicuous spires and a fringe on either side of comfortable mansions.

Hotels. The Hills, with large grounds c. 1 m. N.E., pens. from 12/6; Royal, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/6, Victoria, R. & B. 8/6, D. 3/6, White Hart, all in the town; Curlinghall Hydro, South Bay, pens. 14/. ¶

Motor to *Wemyss Bay* (6 m.; 9*d*.).

Adjoining the parish church is the so-called *Skelmorlie Aisle* (a relic of an older church), erected as a mausoleum in 1636 by Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie. It has a curiously painted wooden roof and contains the monument of Sir Robert and his wife. Here is said to be buried also Sir Hew Montgomery, a hero of Chevy Chase (1388). In the valley of the Noddsdale Water, on the N.E., are (c. 1 m.) Netherhall, long the summer residence of Lord Kelvin (1824–1907), the physicist, and (1½ m.) Brisbane House, birthplace

of Sir Thomas Brisbane (1773–1860), governor of New South Wales (1821–25), after whom the city of Brisbane was named. Knock Castle, c. 2½ m. N. on the Skelmorlie road, is partly ancient, partly modern.

In 1263 Alexander III defeated Haco or Hakon, king of Norway, at the *Battle of Largs*, as a result of which the Hebrides and the Isle of Man, held by the Norsemen for 400 years, were ceded to Scotland. Haco fled N. and died at Kirkwall in Orkney, while his followers who fell in the battle were interred in a mound still to be seen near the parish church.

From Largs to *Ardrossan* (Glasgow), see p. 163.

Beyond Largs the steamer holds its southward course, with Great Cumbrae Island on the starboard side. On the mainland appears Kelburne Castle (16th cent.; altered), a seat of the Earl of Glasgow.—**Fairlie** (*Kelburne Arms*), a seaside and bathing resort that has grown greatly since the advent of the railway, has a noted yacht-building yard. In a pretty glen to the E. stand the ruins of Fairlie Castle, not built until 1521, though Lady Wardlaw (1677–1727) places in this tower the scene of her ballad of 'Hardyknute,' which refers to the battle of Largs (see above).

Steamers to *Campbeltown*, see p. 155.—Railway to *Ardrossan*, see p. 163.

We cross the channel to the **Cumbraes**, two small islands lying 1½ m. off the Ayrshire coast and c. 2½ m. E. of Bute. Beside *Keppel Pier*, at the S. end of *Great Cumbrae* (3½ m. long by 3 m. broad), is an interesting Marine Biological Station, with a museum. Rounding Farland Point, the steamer enters the wide but sheltered Millport Bay.

Millport (*Cumbrae*; *Royal George*; *Kelburne*; *Garrison Hydropathic*, pens. from 12/6), curving round its bay for a distance of c. 1½ m., is one of the favourite family resorts on the Clyde, and besides boating and bathing offers the attraction of two full golf courses. The episcopal collegiate church, designed by Butterfield (1849) in the 13th cent. style, was in 1876 consecrated as the episcopal *Cathedral of Argyll and the Isles*, but Millport is more famous as the cure of the Rev. Jas. Adam, parish minister in the early 19th cent., who used to pray for "the Great and Little Cumbrae and the adjacent islands of Great Britain and Ireland." A motor coach plies round the island in summer.

On *Little Cumbrae* (1¾ by ¾ m.) the only dwellings are a farm and a lighthouse. An islet (Castle Island), off the E. shore, bears the remains of a tower, occupied by Robert II in 1375 and 1384 and destroyed by Cromwell in 1653. On the N. slope are the remains of a chapel of St. Vey.

After leaving Millport the steamer steers W. to *Kilchattan Bay* at the S. end of Bute, whence motor omnibuses in connection ply to Rothesay (comp. p. 150).

F. Arran

Approaches. (A) From ARDROSSAN, steamer twice daily (thrice on Sat.), in connection with trains from Glasgow, to *Brodick* (1 hr.), *Lamlash* (1¼ hr.), and *Whiting Bay* (1¾ hr.). This is the direct and quickest approach.—(B) From

GREENOCK, GOUROCK, DUNOON, and ROTHESAY, railway steamer daily to *Corrie*, *Brodick*, *Lamlash*, and *Whiting Bay*.—(C) By CAMPBELTOWN STEAMER (p. 155) daily to *Loch Ranza*, whence a motor in connection runs to *Brodick* and *Pirnmill*.—MOTORS meet the Ardrossan steamers at *Brodick* for *Corrie*, 6 m. N., and for *Shedog* and *Blackwater Foot*, 11 m. S.W.; at Lamlash for *Sliddery*, 10½ m. S.W.; and at Whiting Bay for *Kildonan*, 4 m. S., and for *Lagg*, 9 m. S.W.

Railway from Glasgow to *Ardrossan*, see Rte. 15; to *Greenock*, *Gourock*, or *Wemyss Bay*, see Rte. 13.

ARRAN (8294 inhab.), c. 20 m. long and c. 10 m. wide, mainly occupied by uncultivated mountains (several over 2600 ft. high), is the largest island in the estuary of the Clyde, and its noble sky-line, culminating in Goatfell (see below), near its N. end, is one of the finest features of that beautiful region. It lies c. 12 m. off the Ayrshire coast and, on the W., is separated from the Mull of Kintyre by Kilbrennan Sound. The island is of peculiar interest to geologists (comp. Bryce's 'Geology of Arran'; 1859). The policy of its proprietors has spared Arran conventional 'development' as a summer resort, but its simple and limited accommodation is usually taxed to the utmost in the season by lovers of an unsophisticated life amid beautiful scenery, tempered by bathing, boating, fishing, golf, and climbing.

History. Arran, which has a misty connection with Fingal and was wrested from Norway for a time by Somerled (d. 1164; p. 140), was for centuries a royal domain and hunting ground. Robert Bruce, fired by the example of the famous spider in the Irish island of Rathlin, landed in Arran in 1306 and thence made the descent upon Turnberry (p. 171) to strike another blow for Scotland. Hogg's ballad poetically but unhistorically describes how the island and the hand of James III's eldest sister were won in a tournament by Sir James Hamilton of Cadzow, ancestor of the dukes of Hamilton. With the exception of the small estate of Kilmichael, in Glen Cloy (held by the Fullartons, the oldest proprietors in Arran), and a few farms, the island now belongs to the Marchioness of Graham, daughter of the 12th duke of Hamilton.

Brodick (*Douglas Hotel*, near the pier, very fair), the first halt of the steamer from Ardrossan and perhaps the best tourist centre in the island, lies at the point where Glen Rosa (descending from Goatfell), Glen Shurig, and Glen Cloy converge upon the beautiful Brodick Bay, about the middle of the E. coast. The village, whose real name is *Invercloy*, lies c. ½ m. E. of the pier, and c. 1½ m. farther, in a commanding position above the N.W. shore of the bay, is *Brodick Castle*, a modern mansion in the Scots baronial style. Its ancient predecessor was seized by Edward I and held by Sir John Hastings, whom Scott represents as having been expelled by Douglas. It was afterwards garrisoned by Cromwell, whose soldiers, however, were massacred by the islanders: 'Twas bustle all in Brodick Bay' when Bruce was preparing his expedition, though he is said to have embarked at Kingscross (p. 153), S. of Lamlash Bay.

From Brodick to Blackwater Foot, see p. 154.

The ascent of ***Goatfell** (2866 ft., c. 3 hrs.), Scott's 'Ben Ghoil, the Mountain of the Wind,' is usually made from Brodick. We follow the road N.W. for 1½ m. from the pier and, after the second bridge is crossed, we pass through the planta-

tions behind the Castle and emerge on the moor. Thence there is a path to the top, and any temptation not to keep to the right shoulder but to take a direct course should be resisted. Only the last 20 min., up a steep rocky staircase, are trying. The **View* embraces the Firth of Clyde and Ailsa Craig to the E. and S., the Irish coast to the S.W., Islay and the Paps of Jura N.W., Loch Fyne and Ben Cruachan N., and Ben Lomond to the N.E.—We may descend to *Corrie* direct (c. 3 m. E.); or (steep) into *Glen Rosa* (p. 152), or, better still, to the saddle between Glen Rosa and Glen Sannox (see below), descending the latter to the coast road and Corrie (c. 5¾ m.).

From Brodick by Glen Rosa to Corrie, 11½ m., a fine walk. We follow the road N.W. for 1½ m., turn left just before the second bridge, and at the church pass through a wood to (3 m.) the lower part of the glen. The road is continued by a path which c. 1½ m. farther on, beyond a wooden bridge, becomes wet and boggy. From the head of the romantic glen we mount (7 m.) the saddle joining Goatfell (r.; p. 152) to Cir Mhor (Keer Vore) and thence we descend into the short but wild *Glen Sannox*. On reaching (10 m.) the coast road at the foot of Glen Sannox we turn right for (11½ m.) *Corrie* (see below). If this route be reversed, remember that the saddle is to the left at the head of Glen Sannox, not in front, otherwise the desolate Glen Iorsa (p. 154) leading to the W. coast will be entered

Lamlash (*Ship Hotel*; *Sellar's*, temperance; *Lamlash*), the largest village in Arran, lies 3½ m. S. of Brodick by road, or 4½ m. by an agreeable coast path (views) diverging from the road c. ½ m. from the pier and passing the ancient fort of *Dun Fionn*. Lamlash Bay, a well-known harbour of refuge, in which Haco assembled his shattered fleet after the battle of Largs (p. 151), is protected by *Holy Island* (1030 ft.; c. 2 m. long).

Holy Island owes its name to St. Molus, a disciple of St. Columba, who is said to have died at the age of 120 and to be buried at Shiskine (p. 154). His cave, on the E. shore of the island, contains some Runic inscriptions, supposed to refer to those who fell at the battle of Largs.

From Lamlash a fine wild road, attaining the height of 974 ft., leads S.W., up *Monamore Glen* and down *Glen Scorradale*, to (9½ m.) *Sliddery* (p. 154).

Beyond Lamlash the steamer doubles *Kingscross Point* (boat-station), the S. horn of Lamlash Bay, where Bruce embarked for his descent on Carrick (p. 171), and calls at **Whiting Bay** (*Hotel*). This pleasant little hamlet, 3½ m. S. of Lamlash by road, lies near the mouth of Glen Ashdale (p. 155), with its pretty waterfall. Motor to Kildonan and Lagg, see p. 152.

Round Arran by the Coast Road

The road (55 m.) is very fair all the way, and pedestrians and cyclists will find sufficient if humble hotels at tolerably convenient distances apart. Shorter rounds may be planned by using the 'String Road' between Blackwater Foot and Brodick (p. 154) or the Glen Scorradale road between Sliddery and Lamlash (see above).—Motors, comp. p. 152.

From Brodick Pier the road runs N., passing the beginning of the 'String Road' (p. 154), and running between Brodick Castle (p. 152) and the sea.—6 m. **Corrie** (*Hotel*, pens. 12/–14/), a picturesque collection of cottages, is a boat-station for steamers from Rothesay, etc.—About 1½ m. farther we enjoy an exceedingly fine view up Glen Sannox (see above), and the

road quits the coast to follow North Glen Sannox, passing through a charming piece of Highland scenery.

A path diverging from the road leads by the coast to (1¼ m. N.) the picturesque *Fallen Rocks*, a favourite excursion from Corrie.

At 9½ m. we cross North Glen Sannox, and after a steep ascent to 654 ft. we begin the descent of *Glen Chalmadale* to (14 m.) **Loch Ranza** (*Hotel*, good, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/6, pens. 90/), a beautiful inlet of the sea, c. 1 m. long, a noted herring station and favourite summer resort. The picturesque castle with two square towers on a promontory in the loch was erected in the 14th cent. as a hunting seat.—Steamers, see p. 155; motor to Brodick, see p. 152.

Bruce landed at Loch Ranza on his return from Rathlin (p. 152), but of the nunnery in which, according to Scott's 'Lord of the Isles,' his sister Isobel found refuge, no traces are left.—The *Cock of Arran*, the extreme N. point of the island, lies 1¾ m. N.E.

Rounding *Coillemore Point* and turning S. we reach (16½ m.) *Catacol Bay* and pass (18 m.) the lonely little U.F. church of *North Thundergay*.

High on the slopes of *Ben Vrackie* (2333 ft.; 2 m. S.W.) is the solitary loch *Coire an Lochain*, in surroundings almost destitute of vegetation.

As we follow the road S. along the W. coast of the island, passing the hamlets of (20¾ m.) *Pirnmill* (steamer, see p. 155), (21¾ m.) *Whitefarland*, and (23 m.) *Imachar*, we have fine views across Kilbrennan Sound towards Kintyre, amongst whose mountains Ben-an-Tuirc (1491 ft.) is conspicuous.—At (25¼ m.) *Dougrie* shooting-lodge we cross the mouth of the Iorsa.—From (27 m.) *Auchagallon* a road strikes E. to join the 'String Road' to (9½ m.) *Brodick*.—28 m. *Machrie*, with a golf course. About 1 m. up the Machrie Water, on the left bank, are the celebrated *Standing Stones of Tormore*, showing remains of at least ten circles, with some upright stones 12–18 ft. high.—At 28¾ m., where the road trends inland, a path diverges towards the coast and leads in 1½ m. to the *King's Caves*.

The last and largest of these, called the *King's Cave*, is said to have been occupied by Fingal, Bruce, and other Scottish heroes. On the walls are rough sketches of the chase, ascribed with the greatest improbability to the leisure hours of Bruce and his companions. The path goes on by the coast to (2 m.) Blackwater Foot (see below).

The road regains the coast at (31½ m.) *Blackwater Foot* (Hotel, temperance, pens. 63/–75/), with a golf course, on Drumadoon Bay.

A road (motor, see p. 152) here strikes N.E. for (1¼ m.) *Shedog* (small inn) and (2 m.) *Shiskine*, and crosses (7¾ m.) the '*String*,' a pass 768 ft. high, to (11 m.) *Brodick* (p. 152). In Shiskine church is a rudely figured tombstone from the old burial-ground, said to have covered the remains of St. Molus (p. 153).

To the right (36 m.) is *Tor Chaistel*, or 'Castle Hill,' an oblong barrow on which are two stone circles.—37 m. *Sliddery*. To Lamlash viâ Glen Scorradale, see p. 153.—38¼ m. *Lagg Hotel* (pens. 8/6–10/), at the village of *Kilmory*, is prettily situated in a wooded dell. Motor to Whiting Bay, see p. 152.—

On the left, farther on, appears *Bennan Head.*—The hamlet of *Kildonan* (Hotel; motor, see p. 152) lies on the shore ½ m. S. of the main road, near *Kildonan Castle*, a ruined keep. The small isle of *Pladda*, with a lighthouse, lies 1 m. offshore. The fine *Dippin Rocks* extend N. to Dippin Head, which we cross before reaching (46¼ m.) *Glen Ashdale* (p. 153).—47 m. *Whiting Bay* and thence viâ (50½ m.) *Lamlash* to (55 m.) *Brodick*, see p. 153. If times suit we may find a steamer for this last stage (see p. 151).

G. From Glasgow to Campbeltown

STEAMERS. (A) Steamer ('Dalriada' or 'Davaar'; agent 13 Clyde Place Quay) from Glasgow in summer daily (except Mon.) at 6 a.m. to Campbeltown in c. 7½ hrs. (return 6/, 4/; season return 7/6, 5/), calling at *Greenock, Gourock, Loch Ranza, Pirnmill*, and *Carradale*, and returning from Campbeltown daily at 7.45 a.m. On Mon. the steamer starts from Greenock (Princes Pier; c. 9 a.m.).—(B) Turbine-steamer ('King Edward' or 'Queen Alexandra'; John Williamson & Co., Great Clyde St.) from Greenock (Princes Pier) in summer daily at 8.45 a.m. (6/, 4/), calling at *Gourock, Dunoon, Wemyss Bay, Fairlie, Loch Ranza, Pirnmill*, and *Carradale*. The steamers reach Campbeltown c. 1 p.m. and leave again c. 2.50 p.m.—(C) Another route to Campbeltown is by steamer to *Tarbert* (see Rte. 14H) and thence by motor omnibus.

ROAD ROUTE, 135 m. From Glasgow to (38 m.) *Arrochar*, see p. 133. Thence (A 83) we climb Glen Croe to (44½ m.) *Rest and be Thankful* (p. 146) and descend to (50 m.) *Cairndow* (p. 146), on Loch Fyne. Rounding the head of the loch (r.) we skirt its shores for the next 40 miles.—60 m. **Inveraray** (p. 160).—68 m. *Furnace* (p. 159).—77 m. *Lochgair* (p. 159).—84 m. *Lochgilphead* (p. 159).—86 m. *Ardrishaig* (p. 159).—97 m. *Tarbert*.—From (102½ m.) *Redhouse* (p. 159) we have a choice of routes (comp. p. 156). The W. coast route runs viâ (116 m.) *Tayinloan* (p. 159) and (125 m.) *Ballochantuy* (p. 159).—135 m. **Campbeltown** (p. 156).

From Glasgow to *Gourock* or *Wemyss Bay* by rail, see Rte. 13; to *Gourock* by river, see p. 143.—On quitting Gourock the steamer heads S., passing (l.) Cloch Point with its lighthouse. Opposite is *Dunoon* (p. 148), on the Cowal shore (p. 148), with Innellan and Toward Point (p. 148) to the S. As we sail S. the magnificent views of Arran are the dominant feature. Some of the steamers steer between Bute (r.) and the Cumbraes (l.) and doubling Garroch Head, the S. extremity of Bute, cross the Sound of Bute to Arran. The turbine steamers call at *Wemyss Bay* (p. 142) and *Fairlie* (p. 151) and pass between the Great and Little Cumbrae before heading for Arran.—Rounding the Cock of Arran (p. 154) we touch at the beautiful *Loch Ranza* (p. 154) and then sail down Kilbrennan Sound, between Arran and the long narrow peninsula of Kintyre. On the Arran shore we note the solitary little U.F. church of *North Thundergay*, beyond which a boat comes out from *Pirnmill* (p. 154) to meet the steamer. We cross to Kintyre, call at the fishing-village of *Carradale* (p. 157), and, 5 m. S., are sometimes met by a boat from Saddell (p. 157).—We soon draw abreast of the lighthouse on Davaar Island, and enter the fine harbour of *Campbeltown Loch*.

Campbeltown is a plain little town (6757 inhab.) noted for its numerous whisky distilleries, and a fishing centre of importance.

Hotels. Argyle, White Hart, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/6, both in Main St.; Royal, near the pier, R. & B. 7/, T. 3/6, D. 5/.

Motor Omnibus to *Tarbert* (p. 158) daily at 7.45 a.m. (8/, return 12/, day-return 10/), meeting the 'Columba.'

Light Railway to Machrihanish, 5½ m in ½ hr. (return ticket 1/3).

Originally known as *Kilkerran*, and later as *Kinlochkerran*, as the landing-place of the Irish St. Kieran or Ciarn (6th cent.), a forerunner of Columba, the town takes its present name from the Campbells of Argyll, to whom James V transferred it from the Macdonalds. In the main street is a *Celtic Cross* (c. 1500), with elaborate ornamentation like that on Inveraray Cross and with an inscription in Lombardic letters. Norman Macleod (1812–72), the well-known Scottish divine, was born at Campbeltown.

From Campbeltown a road and railway (see above) cross the fertile 'Laggan' or 'hollow' of Kintyre, to (5½ m.) **Machrihanish** (*Ugadale Arms*, pens. from 10/ per week), a hamlet with a famous golf course (3/ per day, 15/ per week; ladies 2/, 10/) on the sand dunes that fringe the fine bay facing the open Atlantic.

From Campbeltown to the Mull of Kintyre. As far as Southend there are two roads: an inland road, 9½ m., diverging from the Machrihanish road and leading S. through Conie Glen, and a more interesting but very much hillier coast road, 13½ m.—Following the latter we reach (1 m.) *Kilkerran*, named after St. Kieran, the 6th cent. missionary. The ruined castle near the shore was intended by James V to overawe the Macdonalds, who, however, captured it and hanged the governor before the king was well out of sight. About 1½ m. farther on a spit of gravel offers a passage dryshod at low tide to *Davaar Island*, on the E. side of which is a cave with a modern Crucifixion painted on its wall.—At (4½ m.) *Achinhoan Head* is **St. Kieran's Cave**, 25 ft. above high water and difficult of access, which recent interesting discoveries tend to identify as perhaps the earliest Christian chapel in Scotland.—10¼ m. *Machrioch*, a mansion of the Dowager Duchess of Argyll.—13½ m. *Southend* (Argyll Arms), with a golf course. —Beyond Southend the road (which becomes very poor) runs close to the sea at (14½ m.) *Keil House*, a little to the W. of which, on a precipitous rock, is the site of *Dunaverty Castle*, a stronghold of the Macdonalds, where Edward Bruce once lay in hiding. In 1647 about 300 men, chiefly Irish, of Montrose's forces were here besieged by General Leslie and the Covenanters, who, when thirst compelled surrender, put them ruthlessly to death.—The road turns inland and ascends to high ground whence a breakneck descent (1200 ft. in 1½ m.; carriages are quitted) leads to the lighthouse on the **Mull of Kintyre**, identified by some authorities with the Epidium Promontorium of the Romans. Ireland is only 13 m. distant and the *View extends along its N. coast, off which lies the island of Rathlin, to the cliffs of Donegal. To the W. is the open Atlantic; N.W. is Islay.

From Campbeltown to Tarbert there are two roads. (A) The motor omnibus follows the route (37½ m.) by the W. coast of Kintyre, described on p. 159.—(B) The picturesque but rougher and hillier E. coast road (38 m.) runs close to the shore of Kilbrennan Sound for most of the way, with fine views of Arran on the right. Beyond (5 m.) the mouth

of the romantic *Glen Lussa* we pass (7½ m.) *Ugadale*, a small estate presented to an ancestor of the Macleans by Robert Bruce in gratitude for guidance across the hills of Kintyre on his flight to Ireland.—At (9 m.) **Saddell** (boat-station; comp. p. 155), one of the most picturesque bits of the road, are Saddell Castle and House, and the scanty remains of a Cistercian monastery, said to have been founded early in the 12th cent. by Somerled, Lord of Kintyre and the Isles.—Beyond (12 m.) *Torrisdale* and (13 m.) *Saddell Church* a branch-road diverges for (1½ m.) the little fishing harbour of **Carradale** (*Inn*; steamer, see p. 155), a simple summer resort and perhaps the best base for the ascent of *Ben-an-Tuirc* (1491 ft.; c. 5 m. S.W.), the highest mountain in the peninsula. Near the pier are the ruins of Aird Castle, and on the W. side of the bay is a vitrified fort (p. xvi).—From Saddell Church our road runs N. to (17½ m.) *Grogport* (Inn) and (26½ m.) *Claonaig* (Inn), where it quits the coast to strike N.W. across the peninsula, joining the W. coast road at (31½ m.) *Redhouse* (p. 159), 6½ m. S. of (38 m.) *Tarbert* (p. 158).

About 2 m. N.E. of Claonaig is *Skipness*, near the mouth of Loch Fyne, with the ruins of a substantial castle and the ruined church of St. Columba.

H. From Glasgow to Ardrishaig or to Inveraray

To Ardrishaig. The 'Columba' (D. MacBrayne, Ltd., 119 Hope St.) from Glasgow (Bridge Wharf, Pl. 33) in summer daily at 7.11 a.m., calling at *Greenock*, *Gourock*, *Dunoon*, *Innellan*, *Rothesay*, *Colintraive*, *Tighnabruaich*, and *Tarbert*, and reaching *Ardrishaig* at 12.40 p.m. (7/6, 5/, or incl. B., D., and T., 14/, 11/). Return from Ardrishaig at 1 p.m., reaching Greenock c. 4.45 p.m. This is part of a through-route to Oban (see Rte. 47). Passengers from Glasgow, leaving by train 1–1½ hrs. later, may embark at Greenock, Gourock, or Rothesay (viâ Wemyss Bay); passengers from Edinburgh, travelling viâ Craigendoran, join at Dunoon by steamer in connection. In winter the 'Columba' starts from Greenock (c. 9 a.m.). The 'Columba' is a well-appointed tourist steamer, with restaurant and bar, a bookstall, a post-office, and a band.

To Inveraray. Turbine steamer 'Queen Alexandra' (or 'King Edward,' comp. p. 155), excellently appointed (John Williamson & Co., 99 Great Clyde St.), from Greenock (Princes Pier) in summer daily at 8.50 a.m., calling at *Gourock*, *Dunoon*, *Rothesay*, *Tighnabruaich*, and *Crarae*, and reaching *Inveraray* at 1.15 p.m. (from Glasgow, 1st cl. 8/9, 3rd cl. rail and saloon 7/8, 3rd cl. and steerage 5/8; from Greenock 6/, 4/). Return from Inveraray at 2.10 p.m., reaching Greenock c. 6.35 p.m.—Passengers may quit the steamer at Dunoon, proceed to Inveraray by a 'Loch Eck Tour' (p. 148), and return to Greenock thence by steamer (from Glasgow, 1st cl. 16/3, 3rd cl. and saloon 14/6). Or they may reverse this route, returning from Inveraray by a 'Loch Eck Tour.'

For an alternative 'Loch Eck Tour' to *Inveraray* viâ Kilmun and Strachur, see p. 147; to *Inveraray* viâ Arrochar and Glen Croe, see p. 146.

From Glasgow to *Greenock*, *Gourock*, or *Wemyss Bay* by rail, see Rte. 13; to *Greenock* or *Gourock* by river, see p. 143. From Greenock to (c. 1¼ hrs.) *Rothesay*, see p. 147.—Leaving Rothesay the steamer crosses the bay, with *Port Bannatyne* and *Kames* (p. 158) on the left and the mouth of *Loch Striven* (p. 148) on the right, and enters the famous ***Kyles of Bute**, the long and beautiful strait that curves round the N. end of

Bute. The woods of South Hall, on the right bank just beyond Strone Point, are planted to represent the positions of the rival forces at Waterloo.—At *Colintraive* (Hotel; ferry to Bute), the ' strait of swimming ' for cattle on their way to and from Bute, we approach the most beautiful part of the Kyles, where the steamer threads its way amid the low rocky *Burnt Islands*. As we emerge from the narrows the picturesquely situated mansion of Glen Caladh appears ahead and *Loch Riddon* (3½ m. long) opens on the right.

On *Eilean Dearg*, one of the islets, a fort was built by the Earl of Argyll in co-operation with the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion; but the fort was reduced by an English fleet and its builder was beheaded in Edinburgh (1685).—About 1½ m. up the W. bank of Loch Riddon is *Ormidale*, with a pier served by steamer daily (twice on Sat.) from Rothesay. Thence a road goes on, past Ormidale House in *Glenlaruel*, to join (c. 3½ m.) the road running from Dunoon to Otter Ferry (see p. 148).

The Kyles now bend sharply to the left. On the hillside in Bute (l.) are a couple of rocks usually kept painted to resemble two ' Maids of Bute.'—**Tighnabruaich** (*Royal Hotel*, at Auchenlochan Pier, R. & B. 10/, D. 5/; *Temperance*, pens. 10/), ' the house on the brae,' with its attractive villas and distant view of Arran, is one of the favourite family summer resorts on the Clyde. A motor-car plies hence to (12½ m.) *Otter Ferry* (p. 159).—Inland from *Kames* (Inn), the next pier, are large powder-mills.—Rounding Ardlamont Point we enter *Loch Fyne* (c. 40 m. long), one of the largest sea-lochs in Scotland, famous for its herrings, though the fishing is no longer so prolific as formerly. The Ardrishaig and the Inveraray steamers now follow different courses.

The ARDRISHAIG STEAMER (the ' Columba ') steams diagonally across the loch to **Tarbert** (*Tarbert Hotel*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 11/; *Loch Fyne*; *Columba*), the headquarters of the Loch Fyne fishing industry. The village (¾ m. from the pier) lies picturesquely at the head of the short *East Loch Tarbert* (1 m.), which is overlooked by a 14th cent. castle, once the residence of Bruce and of James II. About 1⅞ m. S.W. is *West Tarbert*, at the head of *West Loch Tarbert*, which stretches 10 m. S.W. to the Atlantic and separates the districts of Knapdale (N.W.) and Kintyre (S.E.). Both villages are summer resorts.

Across the narrow isthmus between the lochs Magnus Barfod (p. 149; 11th cent.) is said to have been dragged in his galley, because a treaty had assigned to him all the lands he could circumnavigate: hence the name ' Tarbert,' from the Gaelic ' tarriun bàd,' draw-boat (comp. pp. 138, 391).

From West Tarbert a steamer plies viâ *Gigha* to Port Ellen in *Islay* on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., and viâ *Jura* (p. 388) to Port Askaig in *Islay* on Mon., Wed., and Fri., returning next day. For *Islay*, see p. 387.

FROM TARBERT TO CAMPBELTOWN, 37½ m., motor omnibus daily in connection with the steamer (8/, return 12/, day-

return 10/). Beyond (1¾ m.) *West Tarbert* we skirt the S.E. bank of West Loch Tarbert, whose softer beauties differ widely from the rugged rocks of the land-locked east loch. At (6½ m.) *Redhouse* a by-road diverges l. to join the road on the E. side of the Kintyre peninsula (see p. 156).—At (12 m.) *Clachan* (Inn), a prettily situated village, we reach the Atlantic coast. To the E. is *Ballinakill*, overlooked by *Dunskeig*, a hill bearing a vitrified fort.—Beyond Largie Castle we reach (20 m.) *Tayinloan* (Inn), whence a ferry crosses the Sound of Gigha to (3 m.) Gigha (see p. 158).—Near (23 m.) *Killean Church* are the ruins of a primitive older church, showing a double window with toothed moulding. The road commands fine seaward views: S.W. to Fair Head and the Giant's Causeway in Ireland with Rathlin Island in front, W. to Islay, N.W. to Cava and Gigha, with the Paps of Jura conspicuous in the background. From the moors above may be seen Colonsay and Oronsay, and even Mull in clear weather.—26½ m. *Barr* (Temperance Inn) near the ancient but modernized Glenbarr Abbey.—29½ m. *Balloch-antuy Inn.*—About 4 m. farther on we have a picturesque glimpse of Tangy Glen, and in another ¾ m. we quit the Atlantic coast to strike E. across the 'Laggan' (p. 156), past the ancient cemetery of *Kilchenzie*, to (37½ m.) *Campbeltown* (p. 156).

Tarbert is 12 m. S. of Ardrishaig by the direct road. A longer road (33 m.), making a detour round the hills of Knapdale, runs at first S.W. by the N.W. shore of West Loch Tarbert to (7½ m.) *Dunmore* and (11 m.) *Kilcalmonell Church*, then N., near the Atlantic coast, viâ (15 m.) *Kilberry*, to (21 m.) *Ormsary* (on the E. shore of *Loch Killisport*), and thence N.E. to (33 m.) *Ardrishaig*.

On quitting Tarbert the 'Columba' skirts the Knapdale coast, affording fine views up Loch Fyne. Entering *Loch Gilp* it reaches its terminus at (73 m.) **Ardrishaig** (*Royal Hotel*). Thence to *Oban*, see Rte. 47.

From Ardrishaig to Inveraray, 26 m., motor omnibus daily. The pretty road rounds Loch Gilp by (2 m.) *Lochgilphead* and then runs up the W. bank of Loch Fyne (see below) viâ *Lochgair* (9 m.), *Minard Castle*, (12 m.), and *Crarae* (14 m.).—A better road diverges (left) from the coast road at (18 m.) *Furnace* (see below), but rejoins it c. 5 m. farther on.—26 m. *Inveraray*, see p. 160.

The Inveraray Steamer, after rounding Ardlamont Point, steers directly up Loch Fyne and, passing (l.) the remarkable Oitir sand-spit, near the base of which lies *Otter Ferry* (p. 148), it enters the narrow upper part of the loch with its picturesque views. On the left are the little *Loch Gair*, with *Lochgair* (Hotel) charmingly situated at its head, and the conspicuous *Minard Castle*, a modern mansion. We touch at *Crarae* (left bank), the last halt before Inveraray. The large granite quarries here are no longer worked. Opposite (r.) is *Castle Lachlan*, and 3 m. farther on is *Furnace* (left bank), so called

from an abandoned smelting-work, but now dependent on its huge granite quarry. On the right is seen Creggans or Strachur pier (p 147), and we reach Inveraray about 1.15 p.m.

Inveraray (*Argyll Arms*, pens. 21/; *George*; *Temperance*, R. & B. 5/6, pens. 10/), a very small but historic royal burgh (490 inhab.), situated c. 8½ m. from the head of Loch Fyne, is still the nominal capital of Argyllshire, though better known as the ancestral abode of the Duke of Argyll, the Highlanders' 'MacCailean Mor' ('son of great Colin'), a title popularly corrupted (even by Scott) into 'MacCallum More.' The town is picturesquely situated, and the surrounding woods are unsurpassed in Scotland.

The town originally clustered around the old castle (where the site of the church is marked by a Tiree Cross, E. of the present mansion), and was removed to its present site c. 1742. Its history is the history of the Campbells. The 'great Colin,' founder of the fortunes of this powerful and politically astute family, was Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow (13th cent.), whose descendants became earls in 1457 and dukes in 1701. Archibald, 8th earl (beheaded in 1661), the leader of the Covenanters, who became a marquis in 1641, figures in Scott's 'Legend of Montrose.' His son, who supported Monmouth's rebellion, was likewise beheaded (1685). The 2nd duke (d. 1743) was the duke of 'The Heart of Midlothian.' The 8th duke (d. 1900) was a distinguished author and Liberal statesman. His son married Princess Louise, a daughter of Queen Victoria, and was succeeded in 1914 by his nephew, the present (10th) duke.—Dr. Johnson was duly entertained at the castle in 1773 by the 5th duke; but Burns, at Inveraray in 1787, expressed his pique at ducal inattention by scratching some bitter satirical lines on the window of his inn. The town, in the reign of the 3rd duke, plays a graphic part in the closing scenes of Stevenson's 'Catriona.' Dr. Neil Munro, a native of the town, lays part of the plot of 'John Splendid' at Inveraray, and his 'Doom Castle' is close by (see p. 161).

At one end of the main street is the *Church* (1794), a severe structure divided internally into two parts, for English and for Gaelic services, which are held at the same time. At the other end is a fine *Cross* from Iona. A large gateway beside the Argyll Arms Hotel (c. 1780) admits to a noble beech avenue (planted c. 1660), which runs parallel with the main street, passing the modern little Episcopalian church of All Saints, with its fine bells. The walk may be prolonged through the woods to the curiously formed 'Marriage Tree.'

Inveraray Castle (no adm.) stands c. ½ m. N. of the town in a park through which flows the Aray. The present 'massive and uniform mansion' (as Scott describes it), a square edifice with round towers at the four corners and a central tower, replaces an older and probably more attractive Gothic castle, and was built by Adam c. 1780 for the 3rd duke. The beautifully wooded grounds are usually open, except while the tourist steamer is at the pier. The ancient *Gallows Hill*, where the dukes administered summary justice, is represented by a mound with a tree on it on the small golf course, N. of the castle.

Duniquoich (850 ft.), the conical hill "wooded to the chin" and surmounted by a watch-tower, c. 1¼ m. N.E. of Inveraray, is approached through the castle grounds or by steps over the wall a little beyond the first milestone on the

Strachur road (see below). A direct steep path and a longer winding ascent lead to the top (c. 2 hrs. there and back), whence the view is interesting rather than extensive.

From Inveraray to Cairndow and Strachur, 20 m., road round the head of Loch Fyne. Beyond Duniquoich opens (1½ m.; l.) the pretty **Glen Shira,** in which the stream forms the little *Dhu Loch*, ½ m. above its mouth.

Roads run up both banks of the Shira, meeting and ending at a point c. 7 m. from Inveraray and c. ½ m. below *Rob Roy's House*, a ruin on the farm of Benbuie, where that outlaw (p. 211) is said to have lived for some time. *Ben Buie* (3106 ft.; *View) may be easily ascended hence in c. 2½ hrs. by following the ridge behind the ruined cottage.

Farther on our road passes (4½ m.) the old tower of *Dunderave* (restored in 1912), the 'Doom Castle' of Neil Munro, occupied in 1685 by McNaughton, sheriff of Argyll. It bears the date 1598 and an inscription : " I.M.A.N. Behald the end. Be nocht Vyser nor the Biestes. I hoip in God."—We cross Glen Fyne at (8½ m.) the head of the loch and descend the E. bank.—10 m. *Cairndow* (p. 146).—11 m. Road on the left through Glen Kinglas for Arrochar (and Glasgow), see p. 146.—13¼ m. Road on the left through Hell's Glen to Lochgoilhead, see p. 146.—16 m. *St. Catherine's* (p. 146), opposite Inveraray.—20 m. *Strachur*, see p. 147.

From Inveraray to Dalmally (Oban), 15 m., motor coach daily. This fine road ascends the beautifully wooded *Glen Aray*, passing close to (3½ m.) the picturesque *Falls of the Aray* (reached also through the castle grounds). From (7½ m.) the summit level (673 ft.), among the moors, we command a magnificent view of Loch Awe (p. 346), overshadowed by Ben Cruachan. A series of steep descents lead to (9 m.) *Cladich* (p. 327), just short of which the road for Port Sonachan (p. 327; 3 m.) and Ford (p. 346; 19½ m.) diverges on the left. —Skirting the loch-side for the next three miles viâ the church of *Innishail*, we then ascend to Duncan Macintyre's monument (p. 347; *View) and finally descend to (14¼ m.) the station and (15 m.) the church of *Dalmally* (p. 326), on the road and railway running through the Pass of Brander to *Oban* (see Rte. 45).

15. GLASGOW TO AYR OR TO ARDROSSAN (Largs)

To Ayr, 41½ m., L.M.S.R. in 1–1¾ hr. (5/3, 3/1); to *Kilwinning*, 27 m. in ¾ hr. (4/9, 2/10). This is the route of the through expresses to Stranraer. A less direct route, interesting to the Burns pilgrim, runs viâ Kilmarnock or Mauchline, see Rte. 16.—Steamers from Greenock to Ayr, see p. 142.

To Ardrossan, 32 m. L.M.S.R. in 1–1½ hr. (5/, 3/); to *Largs*, 42¾ m. in 1¼–2 hrs. (4/4½, 3/). Express trains to Largs do not call at Ardrossan. This route diverges from the Ayr line (above) at Kilwinning. –Another route from Glasgow (Central Station) to Ardrossan (31½ m. in 1¼ hr.) runs viâ Lugton and Kilwinning (see p. 165).

Road Routes to Ayr. (i) Viâ Kilmarnock, 33 m. We quit Glasgow viâ Eglinton St. (Pl. 40).—Beyond (7 m.) *Newton Mearns* we rise by a moorland road

to (12¾ m.) 731 ft.—17 m. *Fenwick* (p. 166).—21 m. **Kilmarnock** (p. 165; entering viâ Wellington St., leaving viâ Titchfield St.).—29 m. *Monkton* (p. 164).—30½ m. *Prestwick* (p. 164).—33 m. **Ayr,** entering by Main St. (Pl. A 2). [Another route (26 m.) to *Kilmarnock* (entering viâ Hill St.) runs viâ *Pollokshaws, Barrhead* (8 m.) and *Dunlop* (17 m.).]—(ii) Viâ Kilwinning, 42 m. We quit Glasgow by Paisley Road (Pl. 36; A 737).—7 m. *Paisley* (p. 139).—10 m. *Thorn* (p. 138).—19 m. *Beith* (r. for Kilbirnie, see below).—24 m. *Dalry* (see below; r. for West Kilbride, p. 163).—28 m. *Kilwinning* (see below; r. for Ardrossan, 3½ m.).—A 78: 31 m. *Irvine* (p. 163).—38 m. *Monkton,* and thence to (42 m.) **Ayr,** see above.

Road Routes to Larger (p. 150). (i) Viâ Gourock, 38 m. To (32 m.) *Wemyss Bay,* see Rte. 13; thence S. by coast-road.—(ii) Viâ Kilbirnie, 32 m. To (19 m.) *Beith,* see above. Thence r. to (23 m.) *Kilbirnie* (see below) and by hill-road to join the coast-road.—(iii) Viâ Dalry and West Kilbride, 37 m., comp. above.

Glasgow, see Rte. 11.—Quitting St. Enoch Station (Pl. 34), we pass the local stations of *Cumberland Street* and *Shields Road* and enter Renfrewshire. As we approach Gilmour St. station at (7¾ m.) **Paisley** (p. 139) we have a view of the abbey on the right.

From Paisley to Kilwinning viâ Lochwinnoch, 20 m. in 50 minutes, diverging to the right from the main line beyond (2 m.) *Elderslie* (see below).—4 m. *North Johnstone* (comp. below).—On the church steeple of (5½ m.) *Kilbarchan* is a figure of Habbie Simpson, a famous town-piper of the 17th cent. referred to in the song of 'Maggie Lauder.'—On the left is Castle Semple Loch (see below), at the S.W. end of which lies (9¾ m.) *Lochwinnoch* (Hotel), a small town in which Wilson the ornithologist (p. 139) was once a journeyman weaver. About ½ m. S. is the lofty loopholed tower of *Barr Castle,* and on the S. side of the loch are the ruins of *Peel Castle* (16th cent.), formerly on an island.—We enter Ayrshire.—13 m. *Kilbirnie* (Hotel), W. of Kilbirnie Loch, is reached also by branch-line from Glengarnock (see below). Kilbirnie Place (14th cent.; burned in the 18th) was a seat of the Earls of Crawford. The church contains a carved pulpit and a Renaissance carved gallery with 18 coloured coats-of-arms from the lineage of the first Viscount Garnock, who built the church in 1654.—We rejoin (15 m.) the main line short of (17 m.) *Dalry* (see below).—20 m. *Kilwinning,* see below.

Beyond (9¾ m.) *Elderslie* (p. 140) we diverge from the line to Greenock.—11 m. *Johnstone* (Bird-in-the-Hand) is a busy town (12,473 inhab.) with cotton mills and engineering works.—*North Johnstone,* see above.—12½ m. *Milliken Park* lies 1 m. S.E. of Kilbarchan (see above).—We skirt the E. side of Castle Semple Loch or Loch Winnoch, the source of the Black Cart.—Beyond *Howwood* and *Lochside* we pass from Renfrewshire into Ayrshire (p. 164) shortly before reaching (18¾ m.) *Beith* (Saracen's Head; Star), a busy little town near the N. end of Kilbirnie Loch. At the S. end is (20½ m.) *Glengarnock,* whence a short branch (from another station) runs to Kilbirnie (see above).—23½ m. **Dalry** (*Blair Arms*) has large ironworks, for we are now in one of the busiest districts of the Ayrshire coal-field.

A branch-line runs from Dalry viâ *Montgreenan, Cunninghamhead,* and *Crosshouse,* to (11½ m.) *Kilmarnock* (p. 165).

27 m. **Kilwinning** (5404 inhab.; *Eglinton Arms*) claims to be the first home of Scottish freemasonry, introduced by the foreign builders of the priory, and 'Mother Lodge Kilwinning' ranks as the parent lodge of the craft in Scotland. The

parish church (extensively restored) belonged to *Kilwinning Priory*, once of great dignity and wealth, which was founded c. 1140 on the site of a church built by the Irish St. Winnen (8th cent.), by Hugh de Morville, to whom also Dryburgh Abbey is attributed. The monastic buildings were destroyed between 1561 and 1591, and only scanty remains are now to be seen.

Eglinton Castle (Earl of Eglinton), a castellated mansion of 1798, lies 1½ m. S.E. of the town. Here in 1839 was held the 'Eglinton Tournament,' a romantic attempt to revive on a large scale the forms and ceremonies of ancient chivalry. Lady Seymour, a granddaughter of Sheridan, was 'Queen of Beauty.' The shields and armour of the 'knights,' among whom figured Napoleon III, are preserved in the castle.

The RAILWAY TO ARDROSSAN AND LARGS parts company with the Ayr line at Kilwinning, passing at first through a region of furnaces and coal-mines, with the great Ardeer Ironworks on the left, beyond which, isolated among the sandhills, is the Nobel Explosives Factory.—29½ m. (from Glasgow) *Stevenston*.—30¾ m. *Saltcoats* (Osborne, R. & B. 5/), where saltworks were established by James V, has a harbour and a bathing beach.—31½ m. *Ardrossan South Beach*.—32 m. **Ardrossan** (*Kilmeny*; *South Beach*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/), a port and sea-bathing place (7214 inhab.), laid out on a regular plan in 1806, has a considerable iron industry and several stations, but is of tourist importance only as a port of departure for steamers to Arran (p. 151), to Belfast (p. 19), and to the Isle of Man (p. 19). Off the coast lies *Horse Island*. The train backs out of the station and runs N., with good views of Arran.—35¾ m. *West Kilbride* (Wellington Inn), an old village with an ancient tower known as Law Castle, lies 1½ m. from *Sea Mill* (Hydropathic), a modern summer resort. One of the ships of the Spanish Armada is believed to have foundered off Portencross, with its old castle (on the left).—39¾ m. *Fairlie*, see p. 151.—42¾ m. **Largs**, see p. 150.

RAILWAY TO AYR (continued).—30 m. **Irvine** (*Eglinton Arms*; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 8/), a royal burgh (11,826 inhab.), has large chemical works and a coal-port at the mouth of the Irvine. James Montgomery (1771–1854), the poet, and John Galt (1779–1839), the novelist, were natives of Irvine, and Burns was a flax-dresser here for a year and a half (1781–83) before his shop was burned down.—Between this point and Ayr the flat seaboard is bordered by a succession of excellent golf courses, to most of which visitors are admitted for moderate green-fees, while for others an introduction is necessary.—32 m. *Gailes* has two golf courses and there is another at (34 m.) *Barassie*, junction of a line to *Kilmarnock*

(see p. 166).—35 m. **Troon** (*Marine*, R. & B. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 7/; *Mar Lodge*, pens. 10/6–16/; *South Beach*; *Bentinck*; *Welbeck*), one of the three leading ports (9474 inhab.) of Ayrshire, with a large coal export, is also a highly popular summer resort on account of its extensive sandy beach and its many golf courses. Besides the main or Old Course, famous for its putting-greens (5/ per day, 25/ per week), there are six other courses, including two municipal courses (2/6 per day, 8/6 per week). Off the coast lies *Lady Isle*.

Dundonald Castle, a rough ruin on a hill 4 m. N.E. (1½ m. S. of Drybridge station, see p. 166), was the abode of Robert II before his accession, and here he died in 1390. Dr. Johnson, who visited the castle in 1773, "was very jocular on the homely accommodation of King Bob, and roared and laughed till the ruins echoed."

On the left, beyond Troon, appears *Fullarton House* (Duke of Portland), occupied in 1801 by Louis Philippe, afterwards King of the French.—37 m. *Monkton*.—38 m. **Prestwick** (8516 inhab.; *Queen's*; *St. Ninian's*; *Ailsa*, private, pens. 12/), with an old market cross and the ruins of Kingswell, a lazar-house founded by Robert Bruce, who is said to have been here cured of a skin disease, is one of the classic homes of golf. Tramway to Ayr, see p. 168.

For the 'championship' links of Prestwick Golf Club, one of the finest golf courses in Scotland, an introduction is necessary (then 5/ per day, 20/ per week), but there are two other good courses to which a moderate fee obtains admission (2/6 per day, 7/6 per week, 30/ per month).

The train calls at (40½ m.) *Newton-on-Ayr* and crosses the river before entering the main station at (41½ m.) **Ayr** (p. 168).

16. FROM GLASGOW TO AYR VIÂ KILMARNOCK AND MAUCHLINE

45½ m. L.M.S.R. in c. 2½ hrs.; to *Kilmarnock*, 24¼ m. in ½–1 hr. (4/9, 2/10); to *Mauchline*, 33¾ m. in 1¼–1½ hrs. (6/6, 3/11). This line, less direct than Rte. 15 but introducing us to an important part of the 'Burns Country,' is a section of the main L.M.S.R. route between Glasgow and the South (Carlisle), comp. p. 17. Carriages are changed at Mauchline. There is a direct branch-line from Kilmarnock to Ayr.

Road Routes, comp. p. 161.

Glasgow, see Rte. 11. Leaving St. Enoch Station the trains run viâ the local stations of *Govbals*, *Strathbungo*, and *Pollokshaws* (where a branch diverges for Hamilton, p. 131) to (7½ m.) *Barrhead*, a busy manufacturing town (11,466 inhab.) on the Levern.—9½ m. *Neilston* stands among hills, and the line becomes pretty as we approach (12½ m.) *Caldwell*, where we pass from Renfrewshire (p. 138) into Ayrshire.

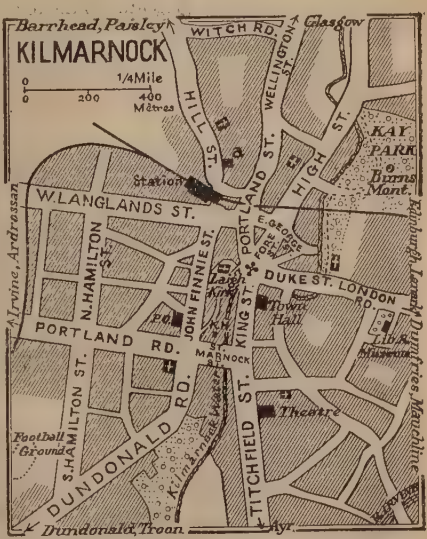
Ayrshire is, of course, the 'Land of Burns,' and although it is of no striking beauty, its streams, its hills, its vales, and even its villages are touched with the magic of a poetry that has made their names familiar the world over. The county

which has a sea-front fringed with noted golf-links, is divided by the Irvine and the Doon into the districts of Cunningham (N.), Kyle (centre), and Carrick (S.), all mainly agricultural though manufacturing industries are not absent:

" Kyle for a man, Carrick for a coo,
Cunninghame for butter and cheese, and Galloway for woo'."

This county, which saw the battle of Largs (p. 151), was later the scene of Wallace's early exploits (p. 168) and the starting-point of Bruce's final triumph (p. 171). On its inland borders are the wild moorlands of the Covenanters. Ayrshire claims both Bruce (comp. p. 171) and Burns (" there was a lad was born in Kyle ") as sons; among lesser lights are James Boswell (p. 17), John Galt (p. 163), the novelist, and John Macadam (p. 168), the road-maker.—The earldom of Carrick, once held by Bruce, is an appanage of the Prince of Wales.

At (14½ m.) *Lugton Junction* a line for Ardrossan (p. 163) diverges on the right viâ *Giffen* (18½ m.) and *Kilwinning* (p. 162; 24½ m.). —17 m. *Dunlop* gives name to the cheese for which the district is noted.—19 m. *Stewarton* (2853 inhab.) has woollen manufactures and the remains of Border towers belonging to the Cunninghams. —22 m. *Kilmaurs* is an old burgh c. 1½ m. W. of *Rowallan Castle*, once the residence of the Mures of Rowallan, a daughter of which family was the first wife of Robert II. The castle is of great antiquity; the more modern portions date from c. 1560.



24¼ m. **Kilmarnock** (*Rfmts.*; *Station*, T., R., & B. 10/6, L. 3/), a manufacturing town (35,756 inhab.) of importance, with iron-works and factories for carpets, shawls, boots, etc.,

has few attractions for the tourist beyond its associations with Robert Burns. The first edition of Burns's poems here issued from the press of John Wilson in 1786, and among the people of Kilmarnock were some of the poet's most generous friends. The *Laigh Kirk*, or Low Church (but not the present building, which dates from 1802), figures in Burns's poem 'The Ordination'; and the Angel Hotel is the 'Begbie's' of that satire. In the churchyard are several Covenanters' monuments and an epitaph by Burns on 'Tam Samson.' *Kilmarnock House*, near the centre of the town, once the historic mansion of the Earls of Kilmarnock, the last of whom was beheaded in 1746, was presented to the town in 1921 by Lord Howard de Walden. In Kay Park, near the station, stands the *Burns Monument* (1879; open 10–dusk; adm. 2*d*.), a temple of red sandstone on a raised platform, surmounted by a tower 80 ft. high. The statue of the poet beneath the canopy is by W. G. Stevenson. Within is a Burns Museum, with books and MSS. of Burns, his draught-board, and other relics.

A motor omnibus plies several times daily to (4 m. N.) *Fenwick* (King's Arms, R. & B. 6/, D. 3/), passing (1 m.) *Dean Castle* (Lord Howard de Walden) and (2½ m.) the ruined castle of *Craufordland*.—William Wallace is said to have spent many of his younger days at his uncle's farm at *Riccarton*, 1 m. S. of Kilmarnock.

From Kilmarnock to Ayr direct, 7½ m. in 25 min. Beyond *Gatehead* and *Drybridge* (1½ m. N. of Dundonald Castle, p. 164) this line (the first laid in Scotland) joins the direct line from Glasgow to Ayr at *Barassie*, see p. 163.

From Kilmarnock to Strathaven and Hamilton, 32¾ m., L.M.S.R. in c. 3 hrs. (poor connections; Darvel to Strathaven 3rd class only). We follow the main line from Carlisle to (1¾ m.) *Hurlford*.—5¼ m. *Galston* (4977 inhab.; Portland Arms), N. of which is old *Loudoun Castle* (15th cent.) surrounded by a later building of 1811.—7 m. *Newmilns* is noted for muslins.—9 m. *Darvel*.—11¼ m. *Loudounhill*. Here, in May 1306, Bruce defeated the Earl of Pembroke and laid the foundation of his ultimate success.—We enter *Lanarkshire* (p. 126).—14½ m. **Drumclog**. An obelisk 1¼ m. N.W. commemorates Sun., 1st June, 1679, when Claverhouse, marching with a troop of life-guards and some dragoons to disperse an armed conventicle, was signally routed by 200 Covenanters commanded by Hackston of Rathillet, Balfour of Burley, and other experienced officers.—16¼ m. *Ryeland*.—20 m. **Strathaven** (*Buck's Head*, R. & B. 8/6; *Crown*: pron. Strayven), a small place with an old quarter containing the ruins of *Avondale* (or Evandale) *Castle* (15th cent.), is succeeded by (22½ m.) *Glassford*, (25 m.) *Quarter*, (26½ m.) *Meikle Earnock*, and (29¼ m.) *High Blantyre*, 2½ m. W. of which is *Long Calderwood*, birthplace of Wm. and John Hunter, the 18th cent. anatomists.—32 m. *Hamilton West*.—32¾ m. *Hamilton Central* (p. 131).

From Kilmarnock to *Irvine*, see p. 163; to *Dalry*, see p. 162.

26 m. *Hurlford* (see above).—33¾ m. **Mauchline** (*Black Bull*; *Loudoun Arms*), ½ m. from the station, a straggling little town, once noted for its wooden snuff-boxes and similar small wooden ware, was closely associated with Burns during his stay at Lochlea and Mossgiel (see p. 167). The churchyard was the scene of 'The Holy Fair,' but the church has been rebuilt (1829) since Burns's time. A plan just within the churchyard gate indicates the position of the graves of Gavin Hamilton, lovely Mary Morison, four of Burns's children, and other contemporaries of Burns, many of whom

figure in the satiric poem. William Fisher, the 'Holy Willie' of the famous 'Prayer,' was an elder and 'Daddy Auld' was minister at Mauchline. Opposite the churchyard gate, in Loudoun St., is the cottage of 'Poosie Nansie' (Ann Gibson), the scene of the 'Jolly Beggars,' separated from which by a lane is the former Whitefoord Arms Inn, once kept by John Dove, the subject of Burns's epitaph on 'Johnny Pigeon.' Jean Armour, daughter of a Mauchline mason, lived with her father a little farther up the lane. On the other side of the churchyard, in Castle St., are 'Auld Nanse Tinnock's' (now a hostel for four old people) and 'Burns's House,' with the humble upper chamber (now a museum, adm. 3*d.*) in which the poet provided a shelter for Jean Armour (1788) before she was publicly acknowledged as his wife. Between the churchyard and the remains of the Castle is the house of Gavin Hamilton, Burns's friend and landlord, with the room in which the poet was married in 1788.

About ¼ m. N. of Mauchline, on the Tarbolton road, is the *Burns Memorial* (1897), a tall red tower (adm. 2*d.*) with some model cottages beside it, and 1 m. farther (to the left at the tower) is **Mossgiel,** with the "very field where Burns ploughed up the Daisy." The farm (118 acres) was rented by Robert Burns and his brother Gilbert in 1784–1788; here most of the poet's first volume was written; and hence he set out in 1786 on his celebrated first visit to Edinburgh. The house was almost entirely rebuilt in 1859.—About 1¼ m. farther on a road diverging on the right leads to *Lochlea*, the farm that was the home of the Burns family from 1777–1784, where the poet's life, combined, in his own words, "the cheerless gloom of a hermit with the unceasing moil of a galley-slave."

A short branch-line runs from Mauchline to (3½ m.) *Catrine*, a village noted for a huge water-wheel in one of its mills, near which is *Ballochmyle House*, the scene of two of Burns's songs: 'The Braes of Ballochmyle,' written to express the sorrow of Miss Whitefoord when her father was obliged to part with the old family place, and 'The Lass o' Ballochmyle,' composed in honour of Miss Alexander, whose father had purchased the property. *Catrine House*, to the S. of the village, was the residence of Prof. Dugald Stewart (1753–1828), as whose guest Burns "dinner'd wi' a lord" before going to Edinburgh in 1786.

From Mauchline to *Dumfries* and *Carlisle*, see p. 17; to *Muirkirk* and *Lanark*, see p. 171.

38 m. **Tarbolton** (*Crown*) lies 1½ m. N. of the station. Here in 1783 Burns became a freemason (memorials in the Masonic Hall) and here in 1780 he founded the Bachelor's Club. 'Willie's Mill,' mentioned in 'Death and Dr. Hornbook,' is identified with the mill a little to the E. of the village. The 'Castle o' Montgomery,' where Mary Campbell, Burns's 'Highland Mary,' was dairymaid, rises ½ m. S.W. of Tarbolton. A monument near the junction of the Faile and the Ayr marks the spot where the poet parted from her. The mansion, now known as Montgomerie Castle, was then named Coilsfield, from the tradition that 'auld King Coil' was slain in battle in the neighbourhood by Fergus, King of Scots.—Lochlea (see above) lies c. 3 m. N.E. of Tarbolton.—40¼ m. *Annbank*.

A branch diverges here (r.) for (13 m.) *Cumnock* (p. 17) and (16¾ m.) *Cronberry* (p. 171), passing several small stations, including (9 m.) *Ochiltree*, 2 m. S. of the village, the 'Barbie' of 'The House with the Green Shutters.'

42½ m. *Auchincruive*. In the Laighland or Leglen Wood, in the grounds of Auchincruive House (1 m. S.E.), Wallace is said to have hidden before burning the Barns of Ayr (see below). Burns visited the wood "with as much devout enthusiasm as ever pilgrim did the shrine of Loretto."

45½ m. **Ayr,** see Rte. 17.

17. AYR AND ITS ENVIRONS

AYR (35,741 inhab.), famous as the centre of the 'Burns Country,' is a pleasant county town with a small harbour at the mouth of the Ayr and a popular racecourse. It is also a hunting centre and a summer resort with good sands and an esplanade.

Hotels. STATION (Pl. a; C 3), a railway hotel, R. & B. 11/, D. 6/6; DALBLAIR (Pl. b; C 2), 42 Alloway St., R. & B. 10/6, D. 6/6; AYRSHIRE AND GALLOWAY, Burns Statue Square; AYR ARMS (Pl. c; B 2), 209 High St.; BERESFORD (D., R., & B. 10/), CARRICK, IMPERIAL, R. & B. 6/6, temperance hotels.—During the race meetings (see below) the hotels are crowded.

Post Office (Pl. B 2), Sandgate St.

Tramways between *Prestwick* (p. 164), on the N. and *Burns's Monument* (p. 170), on the S., traverse the town.—MOTOR OMNIBUSES, to *Mauchline* (1/3), *Auchinleck* (1/7), *Lugar* (1/11); to *Ochiltree* (1/3), *New Cumnock* (2/3), *Sanquhar* (3/8); *Girvan* (2/6); *Kilmarnock* (1/11); to *Colmonell*, viâ Turnberry, Girvan, and Ballantrae; etc.—EXCURSION MOTORS in summer, from Boswell Park (Pl. B 2), to 'Burns Districts' (5/), Ballantrae (7/), Stranraer and Portpatrick (11/), Galloway (8/–14/), Dumfries (10/–12/6), etc.

Steamers.—EXCURSION STEAMERS in summer, from South Quay, to the Clyde (e.g. thrice weekly viâ Rothesay to Greenock, 4 hrs.); occasionally to Girvan and Ailsa Craig (p. 192).

Amusements. *Pavilion*, Low Green (Pl. C 1; variety; 6*d.*–2/4); *Gaiety*, Carrick St. (Pl. B 2; 4*d.*–2/).—GOLF on the Old Racecourse, S. of the town.—Public TENNIS COURTS.—RACECOURSE at Hawkhill, E. of the town; meetings in Apr., July, Aug., and Sept.

History. Ayr, a place of ancient foundation, played a part in the wars of independence. One of Wallace's early exploits (1297) was the burning, with 500 inmates, of the 'Barns of Ayr,' a number of temporary barracks erected by Edward I; and the castle near the mouth of the Ayr, dating from c. 1192, was destroyed by Bruce in 1298 to prevent its occupation by the English. The castle was, however, repaired and is said to have existed until Cromwell's time. In 1315 the parliament which settled the succession of the Scottish crown in the event of Robert Bruce's death met at Ayr in the old 12th cent. church of St. John the Baptist. This church was afterwards absorbed in the great fort (enclosing 12 acres) established by Cromwell in 1652, of which almost the only memorials are the church tower and the names of the streets (Fort St., Citadel Place; Pl. B 2) that mark its site.—The modern interest of Ayr centres in its associations with Burns, and the inhabitants never forget his reference to—

> "Auld Ayr, wham ne'er a town surpasses
> For honest men and bonnie lasses."

John L. Macadam (1756–1836), the road-maker, was a less conspicuous native of Ayr.

Beyond the War Memorial for S. Africa and the conspicuous statue of Burns (by Lawson; 1891), outside the railway station (Pl. C 3), we turn to the right to enter Alloway St., which is continued by High Street. The little *Tam o' Shanter Inn* (Pl. B C 3), on the right, near the beginning of High St., is the accepted starting-point of the exciting ride so graphically described by Burns. The *Wallace Tower* (Pl. B 3), farther on, built in 1832, is popularly supposed to occupy the site of an older tower from which William Wallace made a daring escape. It displays the "drowsy dungeon clock" (referred to in the 'Twa Brigs') from the old jail pulled down in 1826, and has, in a niche in front, a statue of Wallace, by James Thom, a sculptor of local repute (p. 170). By the Kirk Port, on the same side, we may diverge for a glance at the *Old Church*, erected in 1655 from funds supplied by Cromwell in payment for the earlier church of St. John (see above). The next turning on the right, beyond the site of the Old Tolbooth, leads from High St. to the **Auld Brig** (Pl. A B 2), which dates from the latter part of the 13th cent. and was for 500 years the only bridge of the town, though but a "poor narrow footpath of a street Where twa wheelbarrows tremble when they meet." It is now used by foot passengers only.

The *New Bridge* (Pl. A 2), the other interlocutor in Burns's famous dialogue 'The Twa Brigs,' was built in 1788 a little lower down the river. Its abutments, adorned with allegorical figures, roused the ire of the Auld Brig, whose prophecy that it would not last has come true. It was replaced in 1877 by a newer bridge of five arches, which has been repaired more than once.—The *Victoria Bridge* (Pl. C 3), upstream, beyond the railway bridge, leading to the Agricultural Show Ground, dates from 1898.

At the end of High St. rises the tall spire of the *Town Buildings* (Pl. B 2). Turning to the left up Sandgate, then to the right by Cathcart St., we reach Fort St., in which stands *Ayr Academy*. Thence Cromwell Place, a little to the left, leads to *Fort Castle* (Pl. B 1), the restored tower of the 12th cent. church of St. John the Baptist (p. 168). Beyond the tower Cassilis St. leads S. viâ Wellington Square, with the *County Buildings* (Pl. B 1), to the *Low Green* (Pl. C 1), a pleasant common where a band plays on summer evenings. Farther S. are Racecourse Road, the 'Park Lane' of Ayr, and the *Old Racecourse* (golf).

From Ayr to Burns's Monument and the Brig o'Doon, 2¼ m. from Burns's statue, by tramway (3*d*.) or by railway to Alloway Station (p. 170; Pl. C 2).—The road follows the general line of Tam o' Shanter's memorable ride, but it has been somewhat straightened and some of the points mentioned in the poem lie a little aside.—Just before reaching Rozelle Woods we cross (1½ m.) a stream, on which, a little above the bridge was "the ford Whare in the snaw the chap-

man smoored," and on the right, less than 100 yds. farther, is the cottage in the garden of which stood " the meikle stane Whare drucken Charlie brak's neck-bane."

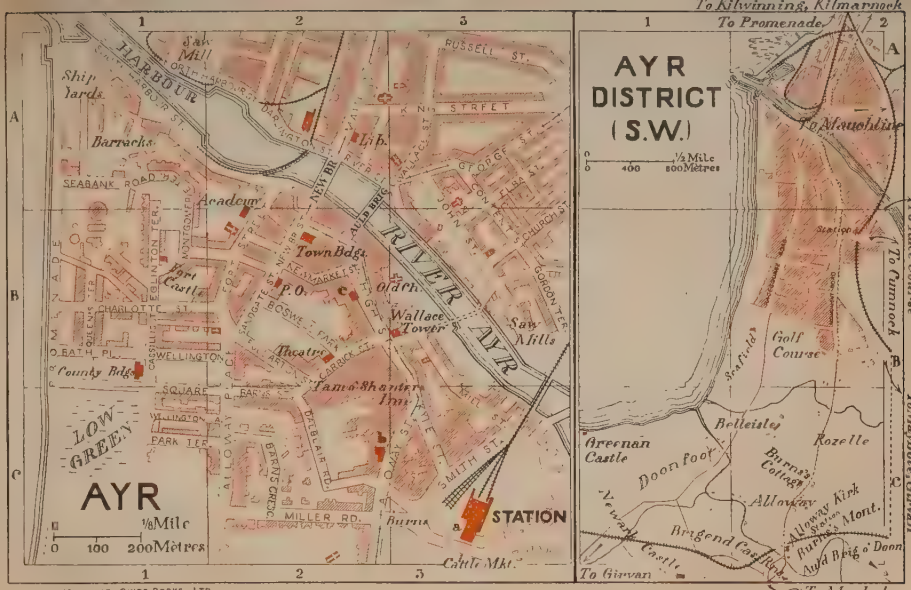
2 m. ***Burns's Cottage** (Pl. C 2; adm. 3*d.*), in which Robert Burns (1759–1796) was born, was originally a ' clay biggin', rebuilt by the poet's father with his own hands. An ale-house until 1880, it has been restored to its original aspect, and visitors are shown the room where " a blast of Januar wind blew hansel in on Robin." The Burns family occupied their humble thatched abode from 1757 till 1766, afterwards removing to *Mount Oliphant*, a farm c. 1½ m. to the S.E. Adjoining is a museum, with a most interesting collection of Burns relics, including Burns's family Bible (bought for £1700), many MSS., letters, editions of the works, engravings, and illustrations.

The Cottage stood on the left side of the old road, and some distance to the right lies *Cambusdoon*, in the park of which was " the cairn Whare hunters fand the murder'd bairn."

About ½ m. beyond ' the birthplace ' stands (right) old *Alloway Kirk* (Pl. C 2), a ruin long before Burns's day and now reduced to four bare walls with gables and a bell-cote. Through the E. window Tam o' Shanter here beheld the witches' orgy. In the churchyard are buried Burns's father (1721–84) and mother (tombstone new).—A little farther on, near Alloway station, rises **Burns's Monument** (open daily 10–6; adm. 3*d.*), built in 1820, an inappropriate Grecian round temple like a choragic monument with nine fluted Corinthian columns. Within are preserved the Bibles exchanged by Burns and ' Highland Mary,' Jean Armour's wedding ring, and many other relics. In a grotto in the garden are rude but spirited figures of ' Tam o' Shanter ' and ' Souter Johnnie ' by Thom (p. 169).—Close by the Doon is spanned by two bridges. The bridge with a single arch is the Auld Brig o' Doon, the keystone of which was won barely in time by Tam's stout nag ' Meg,' in their flight from the witches, who, of course, dared not cross running water. In a cottage garden on a small tributary of the Doon is " the thorn aboon the well, Whare Mungo's mither hanged hersel'." After crossing the Doon Tam had a ride of c. 12 m. viâ Maybole and Kirkoswald to his farm of Shanter (p. 171).

Between the bridges is the *Banks o' Doon Tea Garden* (adm. 2*d.*), the pleasant grounds of which extend to the river and contain a shell grotto.

From Ayr to Girvan by the Coast Railway, 21¾ m. in c. 1 hr. (4/5, 2/8). This picturesque line, as well as the excellent road (A 719 and A 77; 23 m.) that closely follows it, affords charming sea-views (Arran; Ailsa Craig) and opens up an attractive country.—Beyond (3 m.) *Alloway*, close to the Burns Monument (see above), we cross the Doon, with a glimpse of the bridges on our left. Farther on we obtain a



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retrospective view of Ayr, while to the left is *Newark Castle* and to the right, more distant, the ruined *Greenan Castle*.—6 m. *Heads of Ayr*, below the grassy cape of that name, which has been in view for some time.—8 m. *Dunure*, a small seaside resort and fishing village, retains a fragment of its old castle, in which an earl of Cassillis is said to have roasted the commendator of Crossraguel Abbey (p. 193) over a slow fire until the victim consented to surrender the abbey lands.—The view opens across Culzean Bay to Culzean Castle rising among woods on the promontory ahead.—11 m. *Knoweside*.—13 m. *Glenside* is the station for **Culzean Castle** (Marquis of Ailsa), a modern Gothic structure built by Robert Adam in 1777. The house is not shown, but the beautiful grounds and gardens (fine views) are open on Wed. (by order obtained at the estate-office in Maybole). At the foot of the rock on which the castle stands are the Coves of Culzean, rock caves used as hiding-places in troublous times and the rendezvous of fairies on Hallowe'en.

Culzean has been, ever since the 15th cent., in the hands of the Kennedys, who succeeded the earls of Carrick and afterwards became earls of Cassillis. Of this powerful family the popular rhyme goes—

> "'Twixt Wigtown and the town of Ayr
> Portpatrick and the Cruives of Cree,
> No man may think for to bide there
> Unless he court St. Kennedie."

15¼ m. *Maidens*, a small bathing-resort, lies c. 2 m. N.W. of **Kirkoswald** (*Inn*), a pretty village in the churchyard of which are the graves of 'Tam o' Shanter' (Douglas Graham) and 'Souter Johnnie' (John Davidson). About 1 m. S. of the station of Maidens is Shanter farm, though Tam's house no longer stands.—16½ m. **Turnberry** (**Station Hotel*, first class, R. & B. 15/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6) is a noted golfing centre, with two full courses (3/ per day, 15/ per week, 25/ per month). Robert Bruce (1274–1329), son of a Lord of Annandale whose wife was a countess of Carrick, is said to have been born in *Turnberry Castle*, the scanty ruins of which rise on the coast c. 1 m. from the station (but comp. p. 12). According to the story Bruce, lured from his retreat in Arran by a false (or mystic) signal-fire at Turnberry, landed here in 1307 to begin the fight for freedom that ended at Bannockburn (1314).—18¾ m. **Girvan**, see p. 192.

FROM AYR TO MUIRKIRK AND LANARK (Edinburgh), 45 m., M.S.R. in 2 hrs. (9/5, 5/8). Some trains run viâ (11½ m.) *Auchline* (p. 166) and thence viâ (15¾ m.) *Auchinlech* (p. 17) and (18½ m.) *Lugar* to (19½ m.) *Cronberry*. Other trains through carriages to Edinburgh twice daily, 12/6, 7/6), averging at (5¼ m.) *Annbank* (p. 167), reach (21¼ m.) Cronberry viâ *Cumnock* (p. 17) and *Ochiltree*, see p. 168. Beyond Cronberry our route skirts the dreary *Airds Moss*

(l.), where, in a sharp skirmish between Covenanters and Royalists in 1680, Richard Cameron (p. 260) was slain, "leaving his name to a religious sect and to a renowned regiment in the British army."—26 m. *Muirkirk* (4726 inhab.; Eglinton Arms) has large ironworks. To the S. rises *Cairntable* (1944 ft.).—About 2 m. N.W. of (29¾ m.) the station of *Glenbuck*, beyond the village, is *Priesthill*, the farm where John Brown the Covenanter was shot in the presence of his wife and family by Claverhouse in 1685 (monument).—We now enter *Lanarkshire* (p. 126).—32¼ m. *Inches* lies amid dreary hills, but we presently enjoy a good view (r.) of the Douglas valley.—From (35¼ m.) *Douglas West* an omnibus plies to (1½ m. E.) the quaint little town of **Douglas** (*Douglas Arms*, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/).

To the N.E. is *Douglas Castle* (Earl of Home; permit for the grounds from the factor, Castle Mains), rebuilt after a fire in 1759. Of Scott's 'Castle Dangerous' there remains but a small ivy-covered fragment close to the mansion. In the parish churchyard is the chancel of the *Church of St. Bride*, founded in the 12th cent. and containing (N. side) the canopied tombs (with effigies) of "the good Sir James of Douglas, killed in battle with the Moors in Spain while on his way to the Holy Land" with the heart of Bruce (1330), and of Archibald, 1st Earl of Douglas (d. 1438). On the S. side is the canopied tomb (with effigies) of James, Earl of Douglas (d. 1443) and his wife, Beatrice Sinclair, daughter of the Earl of Orkney; along the base are the upright figures of their ten children. In the centre is the tomb, with a figure in pink and white alabaster, of Lucy Elizabeth Douglas of Douglas, Countess of Home (1805–77). E. of it are the hearts, in leaden caskets, of the Good Sir James and of Archibald, Earl of Angus, 'Bell the Cat' (d. 1514, see p. 81). To the S.W. of the building is a tower of later date containing an old clock (1618). A fragment of stone at its base is dated 1432. Near by, overlooking the river, is a monument commemorating the 200th anniversary (1889) of the raising, by James, Earl of Angus (statue), of the 26th or Cameronian Regiment. He fell in command at Steinkirk (1692).

38½ m. *Douglas*, 3 m. N.E. of the town for which it is an alternative station. We run by the Douglas Water to (40¼ m.) *Ponfeigh* and (42¼ m.) *Sandilands*; then crossing the Clyde, with Tinto (p. 13) conspicuous on the right, trend N.W. to (44¾ m.) *Lanark* (p. 127).

FROM AYR TO DALMELLINGTON AND NEW GALLOWAY, 38 m., an interesting excursion in a picturesque region.

From Ayr to (15 m.) *Dalmellington* by RAILWAY (¾ hr., 3/1, 1/10) or by ROAD (A 713; motor omnibus in 1¼ hrs., 1/8); thence MOTOR COACH daily in July–Sept. (Mon., Wed., and Fri. in June) to (22 m.) *New Galloway*. The direct road (A 713) closely follows the railway.

Diverging to the left from the main Girvan line a little short of Dalrymple (p. 193), the train approaches the Doon, the valley of which it ascends all the way to Dalmellington. Beyond (6¼ m.) *Hollybush* a branch-line diverges on the left for *Rankinston* (3½ m.).—At (9½ m.) *Patna* the hills begin to close in and we enter an iron-working and coal-mining region.—15 m. **Dalmellington** (*Eglinton*, R. & B. 5/6; *Black Bull*), ¾ m. from the river, is a small iron-working town, with a lofty mote-hill.

The Doon, issuing from Loch Doon, 4 m. S. (by road), threads the narrow and romantic *Ness Glen*, which is open to visitors on Sat. (entrance at the S. end only).—**Loch Doon,** 5 m. long and seldom over ½ m. broad, is one of the largest lochs in the south of Scotland and offers pleasant though not grand scenery, especially towards its S. end, where *Doon Castle* lies on an islet beneath Craigmulloch (1381 ft.). A road skirts its W. bank, and from the head of the loch the robust walker will find a track leading W. over the hills to (6 m.) Carsphairn (comp. p. 183). The country to the S. of Loch Doon is exceedingly wild and difficult of access. By ascending the stream of Gala Lane for 5 m., then diverging to the right by the Pulskaig Burn, we may reach (2 m. more) *Loch Enoch* (p. 185), below the slopes of Merrick. Or from (7 m.) the source of the Gala Lane we may descend by the Cooran Lane to (4 m. more) *Loch Dee* (p. 185).—Farther to the E. lie the mountains known as the *Rhinns of Kells*, of which *Corserine* (2668 ft.) and *Meikle Millyea* (2446 ft.) are the highest points.

Quitting Dalmellington the road (motor coach, p. 182) ascends alongside the Muck Water, passing (17 m.) the turning for Loch Doon. Beyond (19 m.) *Polnaskie Bridge*, beside the little *Loch Muck*, we are in *Kirkcudbrightshire* (p. 180).—On the right appears Loch Doon. We cross the Deugh at (24 m.) *Bridge End*.—25 m. *Carsphairn* (see p. 183).

Two roads lead from Carsphairn to New Galloway. The new road, on the W., is described on p. 182. The old road, the route of the motor coaches, ascends at first by the Water of Deugh. 25½ m. *Knockgray Park* contains a pile of boulders marking the spot where the last wild deer in S. Scotland was killed. At 28 m., to the right, is the *Tinkler's Loup*, a narrow part of the Deugh gorge across which a tinker is said to have leaped in flight from justice. A by-road diverging here joins the road on the E. side of the Ken (comp. p. 182).—Beyond a road leading (right) to Moniaive we cross the Ken at (28¾ m.) the picturesque *High Bridge of Ken*, and follow its valley thence.—35 m. *Dalry* and thence to (38 m.) *New Galloway*, see p. 182.

From Ayr to *Glasgow*, see Rtes. 15, 16; to *Girvan* and *Stranraer*, see Rte. 22 and p. 170; to *Kilmarnock* and to *Mauchline*, see p. 166.

18. DUMFRIES AND ITS ENVIRONS

DUMFRIES (15,778 inhab.; *Rfmts.*), the chief town of the S.W. Border counties, addressed by Burns, to whom it owes much of its fame, as "Maggie by the banks o' Nith, A dame with pride eneuch," is well situated on the left bank of the Nith, about 7 m. from its mouth. On the opposite side of the river, in Kirkcudbrightshire, is the independent burgh of *Maxwelltown*.

Hotels. STATION (Pl. a, 3), R. & B. 11/, D. 6/6; KING'S ARMS (Pl. c, 5), R. & B. 6/8, D. 5/; COUNTY (Pl. b, 5), R. 5/, B. 3/6, both in High St.; WAVERLEY (Pl. d, 3), near the station; EDEN, ELLANGOWAN, R. & B. 6/, pens. 8/, two temperance hotels in English St.

Post Office (Pl. 2), King Street.

Omnibuses from the King's Arms to *Thornhill*, passing near Ellisland, 4–5 times daily; to *New Abbey* and *Kirkbean*, 4 times daily; to *New Galloway* on Wed. and Saturday. Other services from the Globe Inn, English St., etc.—MOTOR COACHES in summer ply to neighbouring places of interest.—TAXIS c. 1/6 per mile; to *Ellisland* (6 m.; p. 176) 9/; to *Craigenputtock* (16 m.; p. 179), 24/, etc.

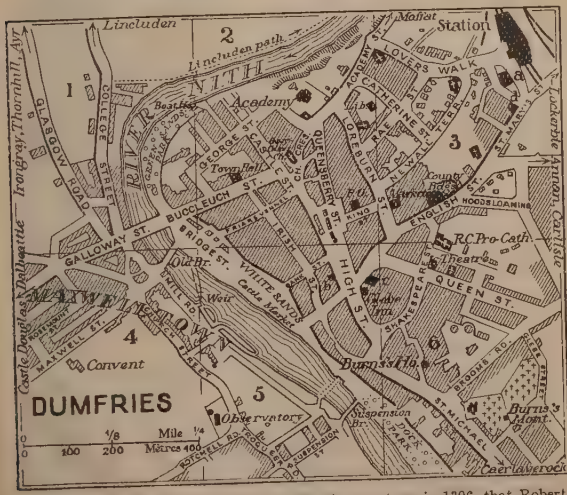
Golf Courses at Maxwelltown (9 holes) and at Nunfield.

History. Dumfries was made a royal burgh by David I in the 12th cent. and seems to have grown with some rapidity. In 1300 Edward I seized and added to the castle (now vanished) beneath which the original village grew up. In 1306 the murder of Comyn by Bruce (see below) rekindled the War of Independence. Dumfries, burned by the English in 1448 and 1536 and sacked in 1570, had its share also in the trials of Scotland under Charles I and Charles II. In 1745 Prince Charles Stewart, on his retreat from Derby, halted in Dumfries and treated the town with severity on account of its hostility to him on his southward march. Robert Burns removed from Ellisland (p. 176) to Dumfries in Dec. 1791, and there served as an excise officer and wrote nearly a hundred of his songs. His first house was in the Wee Vennel (now Bank St.), but he removed in 1793 to Millbrae (now Burns St.), where he died in 1796.

We turn to the left on quitting the station, then follow (right) St. Mary's St. and English St. to the High Street. Here, immediately facing us, is the *County Hotel*, formerly the Commercial Hotel, where Charles Stewart held a council in the panelled room now used as a dining-room. A few yards to the left (S.) a narrow passage on the left leads to the *Globe Tavern* (Pl. 5), a favoured 'howff' of Burns, in which his chair, punch-bowl, jug, and ladle are exhibited. High St. is continued S. by St. Michael's St., off which (left) runs Burns St., leading to **Burns's House** (Pl. 6; adm. 3*d*.), just beyond an industrial school. The upper room, in which Burns died, contains numerous personal relics and memorials of the poet, besides MSS. and books preserved to the collection by Sir James Barrie.—Farther on in St. Michael's St. is the church of ST. MICHAEL (Pl. 12), built in 1754 on the site of an older edifice. The path immediately to the left as we enter its precincts leads straight to the corner in which Burns was at first buried. Thence conspicuous (to the right) is **Burns's Tomb**, a mausoleum in the form of a Grecian temple, to which his remains were transferred in 1815. It contains a sculptured group (by Turnerelli) depicting the Muse of Poetry finding

Burns at the plough (adm. daily in summer; gratuity). Here rest also Jean Armour (d. 1814), Burns's wife, and several of his children. A grey granite pyramid near the mausoleum marks the tomb of three Covenanters executed, two in 1667, one in 1685.

We return to High St., which leads N. to Greyfriars church, passing the picturesque *Mid Steeple* (1707), or old town-hall, now occupied by shops. Beyond is Queensberry Square (whence issues King St., with the *Post Office*) and farther on, in a close on the right, is the 'Hole in the Wa',' another tavern with relics of Burns. *Greyfriars Church* (Pl. 2), a modern red building with a tall spire, in front of which is a statue of Burns, by Mrs. D. O. Hill (1882), stands on the site of the old castle, to the W. and S. of which extended the ancient monastery of the Greyfriars. A little beyond the church are the imposing red buildings of *Dumfries Academy*, of which Sir J. M. Barrie is an alumnus.



It was in the old church of the Greyfriars' monastery, in 1306, that Robert Bruce quarrelled with John, 'the Red Comyn,' and stabbed him before the altar. To his exclamation as he rushed out, "I doubt I have slain the Comyn," his retainer Roger Kirkpatrick replied, "I'll mak siccar," and entered the church to finish the bloody deed.

The narrow Friars' Vennel and the parallel Buccleuch St. (Pl. 2) descend W. from the church to the banks of the Nith, the most picturesque point in Dumfries. The *Town Hall* in Buccleuch St. contains portraits of William and Mary and a small silver gun presented as a 'challenge' trophy by James VI to encourage the use of firearms. In the window appears St. Michael, patron saint of Dumfries, with 'A Loreburn,' the old war-cry, below.

Three bridges cross the Nith to Maxwelltown, called Bridgend until 1810, an independent municipality on the right bank, in which are tweed mills, a large Roman Catholic nunnery, and an *Observatory and Museum* (Pl. 5; adm. 6*d*., Sat. 3*d*.), with a round tower containing a camera obscura and a sculptured group of 'Old Mortality' and his pony, locally much admired. The *New Bridge*, erected in 1792, was widened in 1893. The *Old Bridge* (Pl. 4; for foot passengers only), built in the 13th cent. by Devorguilla Baliol (p. 178), originally with nine arches, now has six. The *Suspension Bridge*, farther down, dates from 1876. Another carriage bridge has been built still lower.

Excursions from Dumfries

***Lincluden Abbey** (adm. 3*d*.), a picturesque ruin picturesquely situated at the junction of the Cluden and the Nith, is reached either by road (1¼ m.), diverging to the right (College St.) at the Maxwelltown end of the New Bridge, or by footpath (2¼ m.) diverging (right) from this road by a narrow passage just beyond (¾ m.) a factory, and following the bank of the Nith. The abbey, founded in the 12th cent. for Benedictine nuns and later a collegiate church, is now represented by the choir and part of the transepts of its small but beautiful church (15–16th cent.). The choir is entered by a flat archway surmounted by much-defaced carvings from the life of Christ with angels above. On the N. (l.) side is the canopied tomb of Margaret, daughter of Robert III and Countess of Douglas (d. about 1430), with a mutilated effigy. Opposite are three fine sedilia. The carved doorway beside Margaret's tomb, with the Douglas heart and chalices above it, admitted to the sacristy. The window-tracery is almost wholly gone, but the mouldings throughout the church are bold and rich. Lincluden was a favourite resort of Burns, who here beheld his 'Vision of Libertie.'

Ellisland, the farm (170 acres) by the bank of the Nith which Robert Burns, making "a poet's choice but not a farmer's," rented in 1788–91 from Patrick Millar of Dalswinton, lies 6 m. N. of Dumfries, by the Glasgow road, and is best visited thence (omnibus or taxi, see p. 174), though the nearest stations are Auldgirth (p. 15; 2¾ m.) and Holywood (p. 15; 2½ m.).—Less than ½ m. short of the cart road diverging on the right for the farm we pass the site of *Old Dunscore Church*, with the grave of Grierson of Lag (see p. 178).—The house at Ellisland (no adm.), still humble, has been added to, but the stackyard, where 'Mary in Heaven' was composed, and the 'Tam o'Shanter Walk' by the river may be visited. The farm has been presented to Dumfries as a national possession.—*Friar's Carse*, the residence of Burns's friend Capt. Riddel (see 'The Whistle'), a little farther on, is now a private asylum.

Caerlaverock Castle, 8 m. S. of Dumfries, near the marshy shore of the Solway between the Nith and the Lochar,

may be reached by either of two somewhat uninteresting roads, separating, after about a mile, at Nithbank. The upper (r.) road passes (5½ m.) just to the W. of the village of *Caerlaverock*; in the churchyard lies Robert Paterson (1715–1801), Scott's 'Old Mortality,' a humble stonecutter who for forty years wandered over Scotland, repairing the scattered tombs of Covenanters.

The alias is said to be the 'happy thought' of a young lady of Galloway, who was entertaining a young advocate, named Walter Scott, in the parlour when the stonecutter happened to call at the back-door. But Lockhart states that the only meeting between Scott and 'Old Mortality' occurred in Dunnottar Churchyard in 1793.

The lower road (l.; B 725), passing (1½ m.) the large *Crichton Institution*, a lunatic asylum founded in 1835 instead of a contemplated university, skirts for its last five miles the estuary of the Nith, viâ (5½ m.) *Glencaple* (Nith Hotel), a little port and bathing place, sometimes regarded as the 'Portanferry' of 'Guy Mannering' (but comp. p. 183).—**Caerlaverock Castle,** which supplied some hints for 'Ellangowan' in 'Guy Mannering' (but comp. p. 184), is first mentioned c. 1220, though the present ruin is two centuries later.

The castle belonged to the Maxwells, afterwards Earls of Nithsdale and ancestors of Lord Herries, the present proprietor. It was captured in 1300 by Edward I after a siege of two days, minutely described in 'The Roll of Caerlaverock,' a rhymed Norman-French chronicle by an eye-witness. Retaken by Bruce in 1313, then once more by the English, it was again captured in 1355 by Sir Roger Kirkpatrick, who seems to have destroyed the original building. The later castle, dismantled by the Earl of Essex in 1570 but restored in 1638, capitulated to the Covenanters in 1640 after a siege of thirteen weeks, and was thereafter suffered to fall into ruin.

The strong castle, triangular in plan, had round towers at the angles, one being called Murdoch's Tower as the prison of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, in 1425 (p. 214). Over the great gateway between two machicolated round towers is the Maxwell crest and motto. On the lowest story in the courtyard are heraldic devices, on the second, illustrated legends, and on the third, fables from Ovid's 'Metamorphoses.' The interior, including the great hall, dates from the 17th century.

This excursion may be combined with that to Sweetheart Abbey (see below) by taking a boat from Glencaple (see above) across the Nith, when the tide is suitable; but this plan is not recommended.

The road (A 710) to SWEETHEART ABBEY (omnibus, see p. 174), situated 7½ m. S., on the right ride of the Nith, runs due S. from Maxwelltown, following the valley of the Nith at some distance from the river. From (5½ m.) *Whinnyhill* we have a fine view of Dumfries and the valley. In front of us the bulky mass of Criffel (p. 178) is conspicuous, at the foot of which lies (7½ m.) the village of *New Abbey* (Abbey Arms, temperance; Commercial), with a tall Waterloo Monument on the height beyond it.

Sweetheart Abbey or **New Abbey** (gratuity), approached by a fine avenue of limes, was founded in 1275 for Cistercians

by Devorguilla, foundress of Balliol College, Oxford and widow of John Baliol, father of the Scottish king. With Devorguilla, who is buried in the abbey though her tomb is unknown, was interred her husband's heart, carefully treasured by her; whence the abbey obtained its name of Dulce Cor or Sweetheart Abbey. The ruined church (E.E. with some Dec. alterations) retains all the main arches and part of the clerestory of the nave, besides considerable remains of the transepts and choir, and a central tower 90 ft. high. The tracery of the E. window, fairly intact, and several other windows are of interest. The aisle of the S. transept alone retains the roof, which is groined, with shields at the intersections. On one of these appear two pastoral staves, surmounted by a heart; on another is the inscription 'Chus tim of nid' (choose time of need). The last abbot is said to have been the original of Scott's abbot of St. Mary's (in 'The Abbot').

Criffel (1866 ft.), to the S., a conspicuous object in all this region, may be easily ascended in 2 hrs. by following up the Glen Burn. The wide view from the top includes the summits of the Lake District, the Isle of Man, the Dumfriesshire and Galloway hills, and the valley of the Nith.

From New Abbey a road leads W., ascending beside the Glensone Burn and passing *Loch Arthur*, to (6 m.) *Killywhan* station (p. 180), on the railway from Dalbeattie to Dumfries.

A longer round, through a beautiful but comparatively little explored country, may be made by following the fine road (A 710) sweeping round Criffel to (26 m.) Dalbeattie, whence the return to Dumfries may be made direct by road or railway.—From New Abbey the road runs S. to (12½ m.) *Kirkbean*, ½ m. E. of which is the little port of *Carsethorn* (Steamboat Inn), while 1½ m. S.E. is *Arbigland*, the estate on which Paul Jones (1747–92), the gardener's son and privateer who founded the American navy, was born. Beyond Kirkbean the road trends W., viâ (14¾ m.) *Mainsriddle* (2½ m. E. of which is Southerness) and (19¾ m.) *Douglas Hall* (p. 181), and finally, commanding a constant variety of views, turns N., up the small valley of the Urr, for (26 m.) *Dalbeattie* (p. 180).

From Dumfries to Moniaive, 17½ m., light railway in 1 hr. (three trains daily, 2/2), diverging to the left from the main line to Glasgow about 2 m. N. of Dumfries and ascending the valleys of the Cluden and the Cairn.—5 m. *Irongray* lies ¾ m. N. of the churchyard, in which a stone erected by the author of 'Waverley' in 1831 commemorates Helen Walker (d. 1791), from whom the character of Jeanie Deans in 'The Heart of Midlothian' was drawn. On a knoll about ¼ hr. W. of the church is the tomb of two Covenanters with a characteristic inscription (1685).—We cross the Cluden and enter the Cairn valley just short of (7½ m.) *Newtonairds*.—8¾ m. *Stepford*.—10½ m. **Dunscore** (*Inn*), E. of the station, gives name to the parish in which are both the famous farms of Ellisland and Craigenputtock.

About 1½ m. N.E. of the station is the ruined tower of *Lag*, seat of Sir Robert Grierson (1650–1736), the noted 'persecutor' of the Covenanters and Scott's Sir Robert Redgauntlet, who is buried beside the old (disused) church of Dunscore (p. 176).

Ellisland, 4½ m. E. of the station, is more conveniently accessible from Dumfries (see p. 176).—The road to (8 m.) Craigenputtock leads W. from the village and passes (2 m.) the ruined tower of *Bogrie*. **Craigenputtock**, a moorland farm of 773 acres inherited by Mrs. Carlyle, was in 1828–34 the home of Thomas Carlyle and Jane Welsh, his wife. "In this wilderness of heath and rock," wrote Carlyle to Goethe, "our estate stands forth a green oasis, a tract of ploughed, partly enclosed, and planted ground, where corn ripens and trees afford a shade, although surrounded by sea-mews and rough woolled sheep. Here, with no small effort, have we built and furnished a neat substantial dwelling; here, in the absence of professional or other office, we live to cultivate literature according to our strength and in our own peculiar way." Here 'Sartor Resartus' was written and Lord Jeffrey and Emerson entertained. The estate was bequeathed by Carlyle (d. 1881) to Edinburgh University for the purpose of founding ten bursaries or scholarships.—The road goes on to (11 m.) *Corsock* (p. 181).

About 1 m. beyond (13½ m.) *Crossford*, on the left, appears *Maxwelton House*, birthplace of 'Annie Laurie,' the subject of perhaps the most popular song in the language. The house, which is 1½ m. by road from (15½ m.) *Kirkland*, the next station, incorporates part of the old castle of Glencairn, and was built early in the 17th cent. by Annie's great-grandfather. The original song was written about 1700 by William Douglas of Fingland; the more modern version by Lady John Scott in 1835.

17½ m. **Moniaive** (*Craigdarroch Arms*), with an old cross, is situated in quiet pastoral scenery at the junction of the three streams that form the Cairn. Above the village is a monument, erected near his birthplace, to James Renwick (1662–88), the last Covenanter martyr (p. 100).

From Moniaive to Thornhill (p. 15) the direct road (7 m.) leads N.E. viâ (3 m.) *Tynron Doon*, a conical hill once bearing a fortalice in which Bruce sought temporary refuge after the murder of Comyn (p. 17o), and (4½ m.) *Penpont* (motor coach to Thornhill twice daily; four times on Sat.). A longer road (8 m.) runs viâ (2 m.) *Glencairn Church*, where Annie Laurie (see above) is said to be buried, and (3 m.) *Maxwelton*. We here turn abruptly to the left (N.) and beyond (5½ m.) the Shinnel bridge we join the direct road, 1½ m. short of Penpont.—*Thornhill*, see p. 15.

19. FROM DUMFRIES TO STRANRAER

73 m. L.M.S.R. in c. 3 hrs. (15/2, 9/1). This line is part of the express route from London (Euston) to Ireland viâ Stranraer and Larne (Belfast): to *Stranraer*, 405¼ m. in 9¾ hrs. (68/9, 41/3), to *Belfast*, 12¾–14 hrs. (71/3, 46/9, 42/9). The voyage between Stranraer and Larne is the shortest sea passage between Great Britain and Ireland.

Road Route (A 75), 77 m. We quit Dumfries (Maxwelltown) viâ Galloway St. (Pl. C 1).—9 m. *Crocketford* (r. for New Galloway, see below).—18 m. **Castle Douglas** (p. 181; l. for Kirkcudbright, 9 m.; A 711).—Beyond (33 m.) *Gatehouse-of-Fleet* (p. 184) we skirt Wigtown Bay to (45 m.) *Creetown* (p. 183).—51 m. **Newton Stewart** (p. 184).—67 m. *Glenluce* (p. 186).—77 m. **Stranraer** (p. 186).

The direct road (A 712) diverging r. at (9 m.) *Crocketford* (see above) for (23 m.) **New Galloway** (p. 182) and (41 m.) *Newton Stewart* (p. 184) is hilly and sometimes rough but affords fine views of wild Galloway.

The railway, passing through some of the finest and wildest scenery in southern Scotland, traverses the district of **Galloway**, which comprises both Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire, and until the end of the 12th cent. included also Carrick in Ayrshire (p. 165). The name is derived from 'Gallgaidhel' or

'Gallwyddel' ('stranger Gaels'), a term applied to the Celtic Gauls of this region, an independent race (the Novantæ or Attecotti of the Romans), because they fraternized with the Scandinavian rovers who made many settlements here, after the latter part of the 9th century. Though the Picts of Galloway supported Kenneth Macalpine (p. xxviii) and won from him the honour of leading the van of the Scottish armies, they professed no allegiance to the Scottish crown until the reign of Malcolm Canmore (c. 1060), and even thereafter they maintained a quasi-independence under native 'lords' or 'kings' until the death of the last in 1234. In the 14th cent. the chief families in Galloway were the Baliols and Comyns, who naturally opposed the Bruce, and after the overthrow of Edward Baliol the lordship of Galloway was bestowed (c. 1370) upon the Douglases, who exercised a haughty and somewhat lawless dominion until their deprivation in 1458. Galloway then passed to the crown, but was administered by hereditary sheriffs or stewards until the abolition of such jurisdictions in 1747. The Covenants (p. 16) were obstinately supported in Galloway, and the 'wild western Whigs' were largely recruited from that region.—The dark Galloway cattle are indigenous, and the small but hardy horses known as 'Galloways' were supposed to have partly sprung from horses that had swum ashore from wrecked vessels of the Spanish Armada.

Kirkcudbrightshire or *East Galloway* is known also as the 'Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,' because, on the deprivation of the Baliols, their lordship was placed under a royal steward. From 1526 till 1747 this office was hereditary in the family of Maxwell. The county has a bold and picturesque coast-line on the Solway, which plays its part in 'Guy Mannering' and in many smugglers' tales. In the N.W. is the desolate and wild hill country described in Crockett's romances. The four most N. parishes, in the basin of the Ken—Carsphairn, Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Kells—form the district of Glenkens.

Wigtownshire or *West Galloway*, the S.W. extremity of Scotland, comprises the Rhinns of Galloway, i.e. the double peninsula on the W., the Machars or low lands, in the triangle between Wigtown and Luce Bays, and the Moors, in the N. It is a grazing and agricultural county, with a much-developed coast-line with many 'smugglers' caves.' From 1451 till 1747 the Agnews were sheriffs of Wigtownshire, except for a few years when Claverhouse superseded them (1681–88). Stranraer is the principal town. At Whithorn Christianity was first introduced into Scotland by St. Ninian (4th cent.).

Dumfries, see p. 174. The railway crosses the Nith and enters Kirkcudbrightshire. 1¾ m. *Maxwelltown* (p. 176). At (6 m.) *Lochanhead* the scenery assumes a moorland character, and as we approach (8¼ m.) *Killywhan* we have a fine view of Criffel (p. 178), with Lotus Hill in the foreground. To New Abbey, see p. 178.—10½ m. *Kirkgunzeon* (pron. Kirkgunnion), the church of St. Winnin of Kilwinning, lies near the ruined towers of *Drumcoltran* and *Corra*, the latter an old seat of the Maxwells.—12½ m. *Southwick* lies 1½ m. N. of *Barclosh*, seat of the Herries family, and 6½ m. N.E. of *Southwick House*.

14½ m. **Dalbeattie** (*Maxwell Arms*; *Commercial*, R. & B. 6/, L. 3/; *Laurie Arms*, at Haugh of Urr, p. 181), a prettily situated little town (2998 inhab.) on the Urr, is built of grey granite from the quarries that form its main wealth. It has a golf course and is a starting-point for several pretty excursions.

Near the tower called Buittle Place, c. 1¼ m. W. of Dalbeattie, stood the old castle of *Buittle*, birthplace of John Baliol (1249–1315), where his mother Devorguilla (p. 178) signed the charter of Balliol College in 1282.

The *Mote of Urr* (78 ft. high), c. 2½ m. N. of Dalbeattie, consisting of an almost circular mound (91 by 76 ft.) surrounded by a deep trench and standing on a

platform (500 by 216 ft.) likewise within a foss, is one of the finest examples in Britain of this variety of Saxon and early Norman fortification. The road goes on, beside the picturesque Urr Water, viâ Haugh of Urr and (6 m.) the old Bridge of Urr, and crosses the stream near (11 m.) *Corsock* (p. 179).

From Dalbeattie to Dundrennan Abbey, 13 m. (motor coach twice daily in c. 1 hr. to Auchencairn). The road (A 711), after crossing the Urr W. of the town, runs S., passing (2 m.) *Munches House* (l.) and (2½ m.) *Kirkennan House* (l.), and a little farther on, a curious rock known as the 'Lion's Face.' Just beyond (3½ m.) *Palnackie* a road diverges (l.) for the 12th cent. tower of *Orchardton*, the only round tower in Galloway. We, however, keep straight on, and beyond (4½ m.) a turning (l.) for Castle Douglas (5 m.), descend, with Screel Hill (1120 ft.) conspicuous on our right, to (8 m.) *Auchencairn* (Auchencairn Arms), a village of some size on a bay of the Solway, visited for sea-bathing. The hilly road goes on S.W. to (13 m.) *Dundrennan Abbey* (p. 188).—*Hestan Island*, at the mouth of Auchencairn Bay, is the 'Isle Rathan' of Crockett's 'Raiders.'

Omnibuses ply twice or thrice daily in summer from Dalbeattie to (4 m.) *Kippford* (Anchor; Pines Golf), to (6½ m.) *Rockcliffe*, and to (6½ m.) *Douglas Hall*, pleasant little seaside resorts on the Solway. For the road thence to Sweetheart Abbey, see p. 178.

Quitting Dalbeattie the railway turns N., crossing the Urr, then trends W., with the Mote of Urr on the right.—19¾ m. **Castle Douglas** (*Douglas Arms*, R. & B. 9/, D. 3/6; *Victoria*, temperance, pens. 10/), a busy country town (2801 inhab.) of comparatively recent growth, is well situated near the N. end of *Carlingwark Loch* (¾ m. long, ¼ m. broad). The town, originally known as Causewayend, from an old causeway leading to one of the wooded islets in the loch, and then as Carlingwark, received its present name in 1789 from a manufacturer named Douglas, who bought the town. The Gallows Plot, at the S. end of the loch (pleasure boats for hire), recalls the stern rule of the Douglases of Threave.

On an island in the Dee, 1½ m. W., is **Threave** or **Threive Castle**, long the headquarters of the Douglases (p. 180), afterwards that of the Earls of Nithsdale. This gloomy tower, a typical example of its period and notable for its large bretache, was built in the 14th cent. by Archibald the Grim, third Earl of Douglas. Over the doorway projects the 'hanging stone' or 'gallows knob,' which, the Douglases used to boast, "never wanted its tassel." In front is a small 15th cent. courtyard. In 1452 William, eighth earl (p. 203), here imprisoned Sir Patrick MacLellan, the 'tutor of Bombie,' and when Sir Patrick Gray, MacLellan's uncle, arrived with a royal order of release, Douglas insisted upon dining before opening the king's letter and meanwhile gave orders for the immediate murder of his prisoner. In 1455 it was the last of the Douglas strongholds to surrender to James II, who employed 'Mons Meg' (p. 32) against it. In 1640 the interior was wrecked by the Covenanters.

From Castle Douglas to *Kirkcudbright*, see Rte. 20.

Beyond Castle Douglas the railway strikes N.W., up the left bank of the Dee. Opposite (23½ m.) *Crossmichael* Balmaghie church (see below) is seen on the other side of the Dee. From (26½ m.) *Parton* a road leads up the E. bank of Loch Ken to New Galloway (7 m.).—Our line crosses the narrow *Loch Ken* (4½ m. long), just above its junction with the Dee, and enters a wild and desolate region.—28½ m. *New Galloway*, a station 5 m. S. of its village, to which a motor omnibus (1/3) runs four times daily, going on thrice to Dalry (p. 182; 2/) and once to Carsphairn (p. 183; 4/).

The road from the station, passing under the picturesquely wooded slopes of Cairn Edward (1066 ft.), skirts for some distance the W. bank of *Loch Ken*. Overlooking the head of the loch is *Kenmure Castle* (15-17th cent.), situated on a lofty mound, the seat of the Viscounts Kenmure, of whom the 7th, celebrated in song by Burns, was beheaded in 1716 as a Jacobite. The title, afterwards revived, became extinct in 1847.

In the opposite direction the beautiful road from the station runs S. to (13½ m.) Kirkcudbright (p. 187); passing (1¼ m.) on the left *Little Duchrae*, birthplace of Samuel Rutherford Crockett (1860–1914), author of 'The Raiders,' and (4 m.) *Laurieston* (Inn), an attractive village, 3 m. N.E. of which is *Balmaghie*, where Crockett, 'minister of the Gospel and novelist,' is buried. John Macmillan, first minister of the Reformed Presbyterian church (1706; 'Cameronians'), was previously parish minister of Balmaghie.

New Galloway (*Kenmure Arms*, R. & B. 5/6, D. 3/6, pens. 12/6; *Crosskeys*; *Spalding Arms*, at Ken Bridge, 1 m. N.E., R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/6), on the Ken, a village (348 inhab.) which has the dignity of being a royal burgh, is a good centre for angling and for the exploration of an interesting and somewhat little known country. It lies in the parish of *Kells*, in the churchyard of which, ½ m. N.W., is the grave of a Covenanter shot in 1685.—**Dalry** (*Lochinvar*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *St. John's*, a boarding house), a similar centre, 3½ m. N. of New Galloway (motor omnibus, comp. p. 181), is known also as *St. John's Town of Dalry*, from a former church of the Knights Templar, and is to be distinguished from Dalry in Ayrshire (p. 162).

At *Balmaclellan* (Inn), 2 m. N.E. of New Galloway, a monument commemorates 'Old Mortality' (p. 177), whose wife kept a school here for twenty years (1765–85). In the churchyard rests Robert Grierson (d. 1685), a Covenanting martyr, beneath a stone with an inscription in the usual impassioned style.—About 3 m. from Dalry a side-road, diverging left from the road to (14 m.) Moniaive, leads N. to (5 m.) *Lochinvar*, a small lake with an islet bearing a ruined castle, the home of the 'Young Lochinvar' of the song (comp. p. 7).

From New Galloway to Dalmellington (Ayr), 22 m., motor coach daily in July–Sept. (on Mon., Wed., and Fri. in June). Another coach plies daily to Carsphairn, through the region known as Glenkens (p. 180), noted for its fine mountain scenery and pastoral farms.

As far as Carsphairn (see below) there are two roads; the new road ascending on the right bank of the Ken, and the old road viâ Dalry (see above), on the opposite bank, hilly but affording better views. The omnibus from New Galloway station (p. 181) to Carsphairn follows the new road. The motor coach from Dalmellington (see p. 172) approaches New Galloway by the old road (described on p. 173) and leaves it by the new road (described below).

The road runs N. viâ Kells and at (3½ m.) Allangibbon Bridge is joined by a road from Dalry. The scenery is picturesque. About 5 m. from New Galloway we may descend (r.) from the road to visit *Earlston Linn*, on the Ken, just below its junction with the Polharrow Burn, flowing down from Corserine (p. 183), on our right. At (7½ m.) the confluence of the Polmaddy Burn the scanty ruins of *Dundeugh Castle* rise beyond the Ken (r.), and 1 m. farther on a side road diverges to join the old road at the Tinkler's Loup

(p. 173).—11 m. **Carsphairn** (*Salutation*), a small village, may be made the starting-point for ascents of *Cairnsmore of Carsphairn* (2612 ft.), 3 m. N.E., in whose range rise the Ken, Afton, and Nith, and of *Corserine* (2668 ft.) and *Carlin's Cairn* (2650 ft.), c. 6 m. S.W.

" There's Cairnsmore of Fleet, there's Cairnsmore of Dee,
But Cairnsmore of Carsphairn is the highest of a' three."

Good walkers may follow a track W. from Carsphairn viâ (2½ m.) the Woodhead Lead Mines and over the ridge to (c. 3½ m.) the head of Loch Doon (p. 173) and the wild mountainous country beyond.

From Carsphairn to (22 m.) *Dalmellington*, see p. 173.

From New Galloway to Newton Stewart, 18 m. (motor coach in summer), a fine expedition by one of the wildest roads in the south of Scotland. Running W. from New Galloway the road (A 712) ascends steeply beside a stream, with *Cairnsmore* or *Black Craig of Dee* (1600 ft.) on the left. From (c. 4½ m.) the summit level (653 ft.) we descend rapidly to (7 m.) the Upper *Bridge of Dee*, spanning the well-named *Black Water of Dee*, rushing over its slabs of rock.

A route for good walkers strikes off N.W., immediately beyond the bridge, for (8 m. more) Loch Dee (p. 173) and (13 m.) Loch Trool (p. 185).

The next 4 or 5 miles are the wildest on the route. 11 m. *Murray's Monument*, an obelisk on the hill on the right, commemorates Dr. Alexander Murray (1775–1813), who, reared a shepherd boy on these hillsides, became professor of Oriental Languages at Edinburgh. We pass (12½ m.) a rocking stone and, farther on, a road on the left diverges into the Bargaly or Palnure Glen (p. 184).—The road descends steadily, passing Larg Tower (l.), and joins the Creetown road, where we turn to the right.—Crossing the Cree we reach (18 m.) *Newton Stewart* (p. 184).

Beyond New Galloway station the railway crosses the S. end of *Loch Stroan*, through which flows the Dee, and traverses a desolate moorland tract. To the right lies *Loch Skerrow*, with a mountainous background. Viaducts carry us across the Little and the Big Water of Fleet.—From (38½ m.) the station of *Gatehouse-of-Fleet* a coach plies twice daily to (6 m. S.) the town of *Gatehouse-of-Fleet* (p. 184), passing (2⅛ m.) *Rusko Castle*.—*Cairnsmore of Fleet* (2331 ft.), on the right, is one of the loftiest hills in Galloway.

43¼ m. **Creetown** (*Barholm Arms*, R. & B. 6/6, D. 2/6, pens. 11/; *Ellangowan*, D., R., & B. 10/6). The little town and port, near the mouth of the Cree in Wigtown Bay, lies 1 m. S. of the station. Creetown is usually identified as the 'Portanferry' of 'Guy Mannering' (but comp. p. 177), and the road thence to Gatehouse (see p. 184) passes through a district reminiscent of the novel. Dr. Thomas Brown (1778–1820),

moral philosopher, was born in the manse of *Kirkmabreck* 2 m. S.—The railway now curves to the N. and at (46¼ m.) *Palnure* crosses the Palnure, at the foot of its picturesque glen. Turning W. we cross the Cree and enter *Wigtownshire* (p. 180).

FROM CREETOWN TO GATEHOUSE-OF-FLEET (Kirkcudbright), 12 m., by road (B 728) skirting the W. shore of Wigtown Bay. About ½ m. S. of Creetown we pass (l.) *Cassencary*, a mansion claiming to possess the original of 'Dominie Sampson's' library, books and all. Farther on are large granite quarries. We pass above (3 m.) the ruins of *Carsluith*, on the shore, and just after crossing the Kirkdale Burn at a lovely bend of the road, see (l.) the old castle of *Barholm*, both claimants to be 'Ellangowan.' Up the glen of the burn lies *Cairnholy*, where Meg Merrilees's gypsies had their encampment; and on the shore, c. 250 yds. E. of the mouth of the burn, is the very narrow entrance to *Dirk Hatteraick's Cave*, the largest of several.—Beyond (6 m.) *Ravenshall Point*, whence we have a fine sea-view, with the Isles of Fleet to the S.E., the road skirts the base of *Cairnharrow* (1497 ft.) and passing (11 m.) the ruins of *Cardoness Castle* crosses the Fleet to (12 m.) Gatehouse.—We may, however, take a by-road on the left, c. ½ m. short of the ruins, and make a detour of c. 2 m. by the ruins of **Anwoth Church**, where Samuel Rutherford (1600–61) was minister in 1627–39. A granite obelisk (1842) to his memory crowns a neighbouring hill. We rejoin the main road just before the bridge over the Fleet.—**Gatehouse-of-Fleet** (*Murray Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 6/; *Angel*), the 'Kippietringan' of 'Guy Mannering,' is an unassuming town, with a small harbour on the Fleet. Railway station, see p. 183. Motor coach to *Kirkcudbright* (8 m.), see p. 189.

49½ m. **NEWTON STEWART** (1831 inhab.), a small town consisting mainly of one long street, is situated amid fine hill scenery, well seen from the railway station. It is a gateway to interesting environs rather than interesting in itself.

Hotels. GALLOWAY ARMS; CREEBRIDGE HOUSE, R. & B. 6/6, pens. 8½/; CROWN, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/6; GRAPES, R. & B. 5/6, D. 4/6, pens. 10/.

Motor Coaches ply in summer on certain days to *Murray's Monument* (3/), *Glen Trool* (4/), *Gatehouse-of-Fleet* (5/), *New Galloway* (8/), *Kirkcudbright* (8/), etc.

Golf Course, in Minnigaff (see below; 2/6 per day, 7/6 per month).—*Tennis Club*, 5/ per week, 10/ per month. *Fishing* in the Cree, 7/6 per fortnight, 10/ per month.

At the S. end of the town is the *Macmillan Hall* (1886), in front of which is a War Memorial. Near the centre of the town the Cree is spanned by a bridge, with a monument to the ninth Earl of Galloway at its W. end, and ¼ m. higher up is a new suspension bridge—both bridges being fine view-points. To the W. of the main bridge is the modern parish church of *Penninghame*, with a lofty spire.

Contiguous with Newton Stewart, on the N., is *Minnigaff*, with a most picturesquely situated church and a churchyard with a ruined church, containing some ancient and interesting carved tombstones. A road leads up the Penkill Burn to (2 m.) *Cumloden*, a seat of the Earl of Galloway, in the woods beyond which are the ivied ruins of *Garlies Castle*.

The chief excursion from Newton Stewart is that to LOCH TROOL (13 m.; motor coach, see above), one of the most beautiful spots in South Scotland. Roads lead N. up both 'Banks of the Cree,' immortalized by Burns; the hilly road on the left bank is perhaps the more picturesque, but we here describe that on the right (W.) bank. At (2½ m.) *Challoch*, where a road to Girvan diverges to the left, stands the episcopal church of *All Saints*, and a little farther on the small ruin of *Castle Stewart* is seen on the left. Beyond (¼ m.) *Penninghame House* (avenue open to walkers) the road skirts the expansion of the river, known as *Loch Cree*, or

the *Cruives of Cree*, with finely wooded banks. At (9 m.) *Bargrennan Post Office* a road for *Barrhill* (p. 192; A 714; 9 m.) leads to the left, but we keep to the right (entering Kirkcudbrightshire) viâ the House of Hill Inn, after about 1¼ m. beyond which we turn to the right for Glen Trool, crossing the Minnoch.—13 m. The narrow ***Loch Trool** (1½ m. long), with banks picturesquely broken by wooded promontories and embosomed in lofty hills that rise precipitously to the N.E., is one of the gems of Scottish scenery. Just before we reach its S.W. end a track leads to the right, crossing the Trool, to a Covenanters' monument commemorating a skirmish in 1685. We follow the N. bank of the loch, passing (c. 14 m.) *Glentrool Lodge*, a shooting box of the Earl of Galloway among the moors, and crossing the Buchan Burn. At the N. end of the loch Robert Bruce (in hiding after the murder of Comyn), with a small following, routed a much superior English force by hurling down rocks upon them from the heights of Mulldonach (1306).

From Loch Trool active pedestrians may push E. over the hills to (5 m.) *Loch Dee* (p. 173) and (18 m.) *New Galloway* (p. 182); or they may explore the wild mountainous district to the N.E., graphically described in Crockett's 'Raiders.'—**Merrick** (2764 ft.; view), the highest summit on the mainland of Scotland south of the Clyde, c. 5 m. N. of Loch Trool, may be ascended viâ the Buchan Burn (see above), leaving *Loch Neldricken*, with its 'murder hole,' on the right. To the E. of the savage escarpments of Merrick lie *Loch Enoch* (1650 ft.), famous for its scythe sand, and several smaller lochs and tarns, including the *Round Loch of the Dungeon*, in a wild environment of mountain and rock.

From Newton Stewart to *Wigtown* and *Whithorn*, see Rte. 21; to *Murray's Monument* and *New Galloway*, see p. 183.

For some distance beyond Newton Stewart the railway traverses a somewhat uninteresting country.—From (56 m.) *Kirkcowan*, with woollen mills, a moorland road runs S. to (3½ m.) the Old Place of Mochrum (p. 190) and on to (8 m.) *Wigtown* (p. 189).—About 4 m. farther on, on the right of the line, are seen the ruins of *Carscreuch*, seat of Lord Stair (1619–95), President of the Court of Session, whose daughter Janet (d. 1669) was the unhappy prototype of the 'Bride of Lammermoor' (comp. pp. 103, 190).—64½ m. *Glenluce* (King's Arms; Commercial, R. & B. 7/, pens. 12/), at the head of Luce Bay, lies 1½ m. S.E. of **Luce Abbey**, in the valley of the Luce.

The abbey, founded in 1190, originally covered a considerable area, and its gardens are still the glebe of the parish. Of the E.E. church little remains but the foundations, with the exception of the gable of the S. transept and its E. chapels. The walls of the cloister still stand, and the vaulted chapterhouse, with a central pillar, has some Dec. windows. Michael Scot the Wizard (p. 260), who resided here in the 13th cent., is said to have locked up the plague in a vault, while his books are still buried in the ground.

From Glenluce a road (B 735; motor omnibus weekly) skirts the E. shore of Luce Bay to (13 m.) *Port William* (p. 190), going on thence viâ (2½ m.) *Monreith* village and (7¼ m.) *Glasserton Church* to (11 m.) *Whithorn* (p. 190).

The line crosses the Luce by a lofty viaduct, affording a fine view of Luce Bay, the Mull of Galloway, the Isle of Man, and the Cumberland hills. To the left is *Castle of Park* (1590), a good type of the Scottish mansion of the period.—Short of (67½ m.) *Dunragit* the Ayr and Glasgow line comes in on the right.—70½ m. *Castle Kennedy*, a small station, is 1 m. S. of *Lochinch Castle* (1870), the stately Scots-French château of the Earl of Stair. In front of the mansion, on a peninsula between the White Loch and Black Loch, are the ivy-clad

ruins of **Castle Kennedy,** built in the reign of James VI and destroyed by fire in 1715. Long a seat of the Earls of Cassillis, Castle Kennedy passed to the Stair family in the 17th century. The beautiful *Gardens and grounds (open on Wed. and Sat.) are especially noted for the pinetum, the first in Scotland. The gardens, at one time neglected, were restored c. 1847 to their original 17th cent. form.—The manse of Inch, S.W. of the station, occupies the site of *Soulseat Abbey* (' sedes animæ '), founded in the 12th century.

73 m. **STRANRAER** (6138 inhab.), a seaport at the head of Loch Ryan, is the largest town in Galloway and the starting-point of the shortest sea-passage to Ireland (35 m.). The boat-trains run to and from the *Harbour Station*.

Hotels. King's Arms, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 17/; George, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Ivy Place, temperance.

Motor Coaches twice daily to *Drummore*. In summer excursion charabancs make afternoon trips to *Portpatrick* (p. 187; 2/6), *Ballantrae* (p. 193) viâ Glenapp (4/), *Girvan* (p. 192; 5/), *Mull of Galloway* (see below; 6/), *Luce Abbey* (p. 185; 2/6) etc.

Steamers daily (twice in July–Sept.) except Sun., to Larne (Belfast) in 2 hrs. (open sea-passage 70 min.).

Golf Course (18 holes) to the W. of the town; green fee 5/ per week, 12/6 per month.

Stranraer has little to offer the tourist. The *Castle*, in the middle of the town, built about the beginning of the 16th cent. and afterwards used as the town-jail, was occupied for a time in 1682 by Claverhouse. A house known as *North West Castle* was the residence of Sir John Ross (1777–1856), the Arctic explorer (comp. below), and has a dining-room modelled on a ship's cabin. The chief excursions are those to Castle Kennedy (see above) and to the Rhinns of Galloway (see below).

The **Rhinns of Galloway** is the name given to the peninsula or double peninsula (once, no doubt, an island) that forms the S.W. extremity of Wigtownshire and terminates on the S. in the Mull of Galloway. Both parts (N. and S.) of the Rhinns are traversed by good roads.—In the N. part, 5¾ m. N.W. of Stranraer, stands *Lochnaw Castle*, the ancient seat of the Agnews, who were hereditary sheriffs of Galloway until the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in 1747.—The road skirting the W. side of Loch Ryan leads to (6¼ m.) *Kirkcolm*, about 3 m. W. of which is *Balsarroch*, birthplace of Sir John Ross (see above). Farther N. are the ruined castle of *Corsewall* and Corsewall Point, with a lighthouse.

From Stranraer to Drummore, 17½ m. (motor coach, see above). The road traverses the S. part of the Rhinns, passing (3½ m.) *Garthland Tower* and (8 m.) *Sandhead*, a coast village. A mile farther on, beside a church, a by-road diverges (r.) for the old church of *Kirkmadrine*, in the porch of which are two remarkable ancient inscribed stones. The inscriptions in Roman capitals, dating perhaps from the late 5th cent., commemorate three priests or bishops, and point to the early establishment of Christianity in this remote quarter, within a generation or so of the death of St. Ninian.—About 2 m. beyond (10½ m.) *Ardwell* village a road diverges (r.) for *Port Logan* (Inn), on the W. coast of the peninsula, near which is a tidal sea-fish pond (1788–1800) remarkable for the tameness of the fish confined in it.—17½ m. *Drummore* (Queen's, R. & B. 7/6, D. 3/6), a small fishing port, is in the parish of *Kirkmaiden*, the most southerly parish in Scotland, recalling Burns's line " Frae Maidenkirk to Johnny Groat's." The road may be followed S. to (5 m.) the *Mull of Galloway* (210 ft.; lighthouse), which commands an extensive view. The Double Dykes, an entrenchment across the W. end of

the Mull, was traditionally the last defence of the Picts against the Scots pressing in from the N. The Celtic tragedy of the Secret of the Heather Ale is sometimes located here (comp. the poem by R. L. S.). On Mull Farm, at the foot of the cliff on Luce Bay (by which pedestrians may return), is the *Chapel of St. Medan*, a mere fragment, the oldest church in Galloway.

From Stranraer to Portpatrick, 7½ m., railway in 20 minutes. The line runs S.W. across the middle of the Rhinns and passes the station of (4 m.) *Colfin*.—7½ m. **Portpatrick** (*Portpatrick*, R. & B. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 18/6–22/6; *Downshire Arms*, pens. 12/–14/; *Mount Stewart*, boarding-house, pens. 10/–11/), now an attractive summer resort (1495 inhab.), with a first-class hotel and good golf-links, was until 1849 the port of departure of a mail service to Donaghadee in Ireland—a distance of only 21 m., once taken in his stride by St. Patrick. With the development of steam, Stranraer was found more convenient and the harbour works at Portpatrick, constructed c. 1843 at enormous expense, have been suffered to fall into ruin. During the War of 1914–18 the port awoke to renewed activity. About ½ m. S. of the town, on a lofty and bold promontory, are the ruins of *Dunskey Castle*, dating from about 1510.

20. FROM CASTLE DOUGLAS TO KIRKCUDBRIGHT

10¼ m. L.M.S.R. in 25 min. (2/1, 1/3). This line is wholly in Kirkcudbrightshire (p. 180).

Castle Douglas, see p. 181. The railway runs S.W., passing (r.) Threave Castle (p. 181), and crosses the Dee just below a picturesque island.—Beyond (2¾ m.) *Bridge of Dee* we leave the river.—6¾ m. *Tarff* is the station for (¾ m. N.) *Ringwood*, (1¾ m. S.W.) *Twynholm*, and (2¼ m. S.E.) *Tongland*, near the church of which is the site of a Premonstratensian abbey founded in the 12th cent. by Fergus, Lord of Galloway. Farther up is the site of *Queen Mary's Bridge* by which she crossed the Dee on her way from Langside to Dundrennan (see p. 188).—The railway follows the Tarff to its confluence with the Dee, near which are the slight remains of the old castle of *Compstone*, where the poet Alexander Montgomerie (c. 1556–1610) composed 'The Cherrie and the Slae' (1595). We cross the Dee again beside (r.) a road bridge built in 1804–8.

10¼ m. **Kirkcudbright** (pron. Kir-coó-bry; *Royal*, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 14/–15/6; *Commercial*, R. & B. 6/6, D. 5/, pens. 10/6), delightfully situated on the estuary of the Dee, is the ancient but modern-looking capital (2100 inhab.) of the Stewartry. At one time it was surrounded by a wall and tidal moat, traces of which remain. It has a good harbour, suitable, however, only for small vessels owing to the

almost complete recession of the Solway tides. Its name seems to mean ' Kirk of Cuthbert,' its ancient church having been dedicated to that saint.

A Franciscan monastery was founded at Kirkcudbright in the first half of the 13th cent., and the friary church was used as the parish church until 1730, but only a fragment of it now stands. Kirkcudbright is said to have been agreed upon by Philip II and Lord Maxwell as a landing-place for the Spanish Armada in 1588.

Near the present parish church are the ivy-covered ruins of *Kirkcudbright Castle*, built in 1582 by Sir Thomas McLellan of Bombie, the ancestor of the Barons of Kirkcudbright, a title now extinct. To the W. of the town, near the river, some grassy mounds mark the site of a much older fortified castle. Opposite the County Buildings (1868) stands the quaint old *Court House* (16th cent.; now a factory), whose tower and spire were built with stones from Dundrennan Abbey (see below). The town-hall includes a library and reading-room, and a *Museum* (adm., 10–6 or dusk, 6*d*.). The conspicuous granite cross near the Royal Hotel was erected in memory of the last Earl of Selkirk (1809–85) by his widow. About ¼ m. N.E. is the old churchyard of St. Cuthbert, where three Covenanting martyrs, executed at Kirkcudbright in 1684–85, are buried.

About 1½ m. S. of the town the peninsula of *St. Mary's Isle* stretches into the estuary of the Dee. It is occupied by private grounds (no adm.), once the property of the Earls of Selkirk (comp. above), one of whom Paul Jones (p. 178) made a daring attempt to abduct (1778). The Earl was not at home, so the privateer had to content himself with looting the plate, which, however, he afterwards returned to the countess. The old heronry in the grounds contains many hundreds of birds. The modern house embodies some portions of a nunnery founded here in the reign of David I.

The principal short excursion from Kirkcudbright is that to DUNDRENNAN ABBEY, 6 m. S.E. by a road (A 711; motor coach on certain days) passing (2 m.; l.) the site of Bombie Castle, the early residence of the McLellans (comp. p. 181). The hawthorns, which grow luxuriantly here, gave to the place the name of Dun-nan-draighnean (Hill of the Thorn Bushes). *Dundrennan* village (Hotel), situated at the head of a pretty valley running down to the sea, is partly built of the stones of the abbey.

***Dundrennan Abbey** (keys at a cottage near the hotel; adm. 6*d*.) was built in 1142 by David I, or, according to some authorities, by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, for Cistercian monks brought from Rievaulx in Yorkshire. It passed to the crown in 1587, and in 1621 was annexed to the chapel royal at Stirling. For many years it was utterly neglected and used as a quarry, until in 1842 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests stopped the depredations. Queen Mary is said to have ridden hither from Langside viâ Dumfries and to have passed her last night (15th May, 1568) in Scotland either here or at *Terregles*, the mansion (rebuilt) of Lord Herries, near Dumfries.

On the W. side are the cellars and the entrance to the garden. We enter by the W. door (E.E.), all that remains of the nave. The transepts, with roofless aisles on the E. side, are the most beautiful remnant of the church. The pointed arches are surmounted in the N. transept by an arcade, and in the S. by a triforium of pointed arches; above these is the clerestory of plain round arches. An exquisite pointed doorway (S. transept) with a double window on either side was the entrance to the chapter house. Of the chancel, with its plain round windows, only the N. and S. walls remain. In the N. transept is a monument to Alan, Lord of Galloway, grandson of Fergus and Constable of Scotland in 1233.

From the high ground above the abbey there is a fine view of the Cumberland coast and the hills of the Isle of Man.—The return may be made by driving down the Abbey Burn to (1½ m.) *Burnfoot*, whence a road strikes N.W. for (6½ m.) Kirkcudbright. At *Port Mary*, E. of Burnfoot, is shown the rock from which Queen Mary (comp. p. 188) stepped on board the boat which bore her across the Solway to Workington.

From Kirkcudbright to Gatehouse-of-Fleet (Creetown), 8 m., motor coach two or three times daily (2/6). The road (B 728) crosses the Dee and climbs to (3½ m.) the hamlet of *High Borgue*, whence a road diverges on the left for (2 m.) *Borgue* (coach to and from Kirkcudbright two or three times daily), the scene of Stevenson's 'Master of Ballantrae.' William Nicholson (1783–1849), author of 'The Brownie o' Bledloch,' was born here and is commemorated by a monument.—About 2½ m. farther on, c. 1 m. left of the road, are the ruins of the old church (Norman or E.E.) of *Girthon*, the name of the parish in which Gatehouse lies. As we approach the little town we pass (l.) *Cally*, with fine grounds, through which there is a public right of way.—8 m. *Gatehouse-of-Fleet* and thence to Creetown (12 m. more), see p. 184.

21. FROM NEWTON STEWART TO WIGTOWN AND WHITHORN

L.M.S.R. to *Wigtown*, 7 m. in ¼ hr. (1/5½, 10½*d.*); to *Whithorn*, 18½ m. in 50 min. (4/, 2/5).

This railway, running S., traverses the *Machars* of Wigtownshire (p. 180).

Newton Stewart, see p. 184. On the left of the line, 2½ m. from Newton Stewart, is seen the old churchyard of Penninghame with its ruined church, S. of which once stood a palace of the bishops of Galloway. As we approach Wigtown a post on the left marks the spot in the former course of the river at which the Wigtown martyrs (see below) are alleged to have perished.

7 m. **Wigtown** (*Galloway Arms*, R. & B. 6/6, pens. from 11/), the county town (1299 inhab.) and a royal burgh since 1457, is a picturesque little place on a hill, with a disused harbour at the mouth of the Bladnoch. The *County Buildings*, including the town-hall, face the broad main street, the middle of which is occupied by an enclosure (now a bowling-green and tennis courts) in which the cattle, driven into the town for safety, were penned at night. Beyond this are the old (1738) and new (1816) Burgh *Crosses*, and a projecting house marking the position of the old West Port. Half-way down the hill

beyond the County Buildings is the parish churchyard, in which a stone with a rhyming inscription marks the resting-place of the Wigtown martyrs, two of whom, Margaret McLauchlan, aged 63, and Margaret Wilson, a girl of 18, were tied to a stake and left to drown in the rising tide at the mouth of the Bladnoch (1685). The inscription is repeated and three other Covenanting martyrs are mentioned on the *Martyrs' Monument*, an obelisk erected in 1858 on high ground above the town (view).—In a field near the station a grassy mound marks the site of the old castle of Wigtown, but there is now no trace of the Dominican priory founded by Devorguilla Baliol (p. 178) in 1267.

About 3 m. W. of the town, on the left of a road leading to (8 m.) Kirkcowan (p. 185), are the *Standing Stones of Torhouse*, a complete circle, 60 ft. in diameter, consisting of 19 stones, the two largest 5½ and 5 ft. high.—The road running W. from the village of Bladnoch (see below) strikes (10½ m.) the coast road between Glenluce and Port William. A turning on the right after 8 m. leads to (10½ m.) the *Old Place of Mochrum*, with two 15th cent. towers at the N. end of Mochrum Loch, and thence to (14 m.) Kirkcowan (p. 185).

Beyond Wigtown we cross the Bladnoch at the village of *Bladnoch*, which has a whisky distillery and a creamery. On the left of the railway appear the ruins of *Baldoon Castle*, the home of David Dunbar, who was the original of the unfortunate bridegroom in the 'Bride of Lammermoor' (comp. p. 185).—9¼ m. *Kirkinner*.—11 m. *Whauphill* (Whaup Inn) is the station for (6 m.; motor omnibus) Port William.

Port William (Monreith Arms, R. & B. 7/, D. 3/; Eagle) is a small harbour on Luce Bay, near which is Monreith House (Sir Herbert Maxwell), with interesting gardens (open on Tues.). In Monreith Park is *White* or *Myrton Loch*, "one half whereof doth freeze by natural congelation as other pooles and plashes, but the other is never seene to bear anie yce at all" (Boece).—Road to Glenluce and Whithorn, see p. 185.

About 1½ m. S.W. of (13¼ m.) *Sorbie* is the drained bed of Dowalton Loch, in which prehistoric canoes and interesting traces of lake-dwellings similar to those in Switzerland were found. Beyond the station we pass (l.) the *Old Place of Sorbie*, now a ruin.—From (15¼ m.) *Millisle* a brake (2*d.*) runs to (1 m. E.) **Garliestown** (*Galloway Arms*; *Queen's Arms*), a small seaport on a bay of the same name. An attractive path leads round the wooded Eggerness Point to the scanty remains of Eggerness Castle. The walk may be continued to (2½ m.) *Innerwell* (salmon-fishing). To the S. of Garliestown is Galloway House, once a seat of the Earls of Galloway, with well-wooded grounds. Still farther S. (2 m. from the village), on the sea-coast, are the scanty remains of *Cruggleton Castle*, once an important fortress of the Comyns. Cruggleton church, ¼ m. inland, is one of the few examples of Norman architecture in Galloway.

18¼ m. **Whithorn** (1033 inhab.; *Temperance*; *Grapes*), a royal burgh since the days of Bruce, derives its name from the

A.S. *Hvit-ærn*, a white house (Lat. *Candida Casa*), because hereabouts St. Ninian (see below) built the first stone church in Scotland.

St. Ninian (called also St. Ringan) was born on the shores of the Solway towards the middle of the 4th cent., and in 397, on his return from a pilgrimage to Rome, built his church and dedicated it to his master, St. Martin of Tours, who had sent masons to shape the walls after the Roman fashion. Here, as first bishop of the Southern Picts, he died in 432, and for many generations afterwards his shrine was visited by pilgrims of all ranks and of many nationalities. James IV used to make pilgrimages thither at least once, and frequently twice, a year, covering the whole distance from Edinburgh on foot.

In the 12th cent. a priory was founded in Whithorn, supposed by some authorities to be on the site of St. Ninian's 'White House,' but this honour is disputed by the Isle of Whithorn (comp. below). The remains of the *Priory Church*, which is the chancel of a still older church and was used as the parish church until 1822, are approached from the main street by a 17th cent. arch, called 'The Pend,' flanked by pillars (15th cent.) with sculptured coats of arms and surmounted by a panel with the Scottish arms as borne before the Union. On the N. of the high altar are two canopied tombs (restored), one of which is said to mark St. Ninian's resting-place. On the S.W. side is a Norman door (12th cent.) with handsome mouldings and a ram's head on the keystone. The S.E. door, with carved imposts, is probably of the 15th century. Some ancient sculptured stones found in the churchyard, beneath which are remnants of the vaults and cellars of the priory, have been set up in the ruins.—On the Isle of Whithorn road, ¼ m. from the town, a stone with an encircled cross and a mutilated Latin inscription upon it is supposed to date from St. Ninian's time.

From Whithorn a road (motor omnibus twice daily from the station) leads through bare and treeless country to (3½ m. S.E.) the **Isle of Whithorn** (*Queen's Arms*), a tiny port on a rocky coast c. 2 m. from *Burrow Head*. A ruined chapel on the shore, attributed to the 13th cent., is considered by some authorities to be the successor of Candida Casa (comp. above).—**St. Ninian's Cave,** said to have served the saint for an oratory, lies 3 m. S.W. of Whithorn. In it have been placed various sculptured stones found in or near it, and on the W. wall and on the rocks outside some small Celtic Crosses have been discovered.

From Whithorn to *Port William* (p. 190), see p. 185.

22. FROM STRANRAER TO AYR (Glasgow)

A. By Railway

58¼ m. L.M.S.R. in 2½–3 hrs. (12/1, 7/3). The coast-line diverging at Girvan (p. 170) is a pleasant alternative for the last part of the journey.

From Stranraer to (5½ m.) *Dunragit*, see p. 185.—About a mile farther on our route diverges to the left (N.) from the Dumfries line and strikes up the valley of the Luce, passing (r.) the ruins of Luce Abbey (p. 185).—12 m. *New Luce*, where Prophet Peden (p. 9) was minister until his ejection in 1662, lies near the confluence of the Main Water and Cross Water of Luce. We cross the former by a lofty viaduct and approach the latter near (16½ m.) *Glenwhilly*, about a mile beyond which we pass into *Ayrshire* (p. 164).

24¾ m. *Barrhill* (Galloway Arms). Two roads run hence S.E. to (c. 18 m.) Newton Stewart, one passing between Lochs Maberry and Dornal, the other joining the Glen Trool road at Bargrennan (p. 185).—We descend the pretty valley of the Duisk to (29 m.) *Pinwherry* on the Stinchar beside its ruined castle, with Knockdolian (869 ft.), above Ballantrae, conspicuous to the W. A motor coach plies hence thrice daily to (10 m.; 1 hr.) Ballantrae, see p. 194.—Just short of (32 m.) *Pinmore* we quit the wooded valley of the Stinchar and a good view of the sea opens on the left, with Ailsa Craig in the foreground, Arran behind it, and to the W. the Mull of Kintyre and the distant Irish coast.

37 m. **Girvan** (*King's Arms*, good, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Royal, Ailsa*), a dull but neat town (7272 inhab.) of one long street, attracts visitors for sea-bathing and golf (green fee 1/6 per day, 6/6 per week, 15/ per month).

About 10 m. off the coast here, a sentinel at the mouth of the Clyde, stands the picturesque pyramidal islet of **Ailsa Craig** (1114 ft.; c. 2 m. round), known as 'Paddy's Milestone,' as half-way between Belfast and Glasgow. It is the haunt of innumerable sea-fowl and is noted for its granite quarries, which yield excellent curling stones and 'setts' for paving. A small steamer (3/6) plies from Girvan twice daily in favourable weather and visitors may ascend a steep winding path, passing an ancient tower, to the top of the islet (view), which is precipitous on its W. side. Both Wordsworth and Keats have written sonnets on Ailsa Craig.

A coach runs twice daily in summer from Girvan to *Barr*, an anglers' resort on the Stinchar, 8 m. E.S.E.; and a motor coach follows the coast-road to (12½ m.) *Ballantrae* (p. 193), returning by *Colmonell* (p. 194). There are occasional longer excursions to Stranraer and Portpatrick.

From Girvan to *Ayr* by the coast railway, see p. 170.

From Girvan the main through trains take an inland course, diverging to the right from the more picturesque coast-line (p. 170), and ascending the pleasant valley of the Girvan.—39½ m. *Killochan*; 42¼ m. *Dailly*; 45 m. *Kilkerran*.—49½ m. **Maybole** (*King's Arms*, R. & B. 7/, D. 3/, 5/), a town (4430 inhab.) making agricultural implements and shoes, is of some historical importance as the capital of the hilly cattle-rearing

district of *Carrick* (p. 165), once the domain of the Bruces. The *Tolbooth*, which has some Gothic details, was the town mansion of the Kennedies, and the *Tower* (restored) was the abode of the Lords Cassillis, hereditary bailiffs of Carrick. In the old Red Lion Inn John Knox and Quentin Kennedy, abbot of Crossraguel, waged a memorable theological contest for three days in 1561. Maybole was the centre of the events dramatized by Sir Walter Scott in his 'Ayrshire Tragedy.'

About 2 m. S.W. are the considerable remains of **Crossraguel Abbey,** founded in the 13th cent. for Cluniac monks from Paisley, approached by a turreted gatehouse on the W. The church consisted of a nave, without aisles or transepts, and a choir, terminating in a triple apse, in which is a fine altar tomb with four canopied arches. The chapter house, with good windows, retains its vaulted roof supported on light piers; and other remains of the conventual buildings may be traced.—Beyond the abbey the road goes on viâ (5 m.) *Kirkoswald* (p. 171) to (7 m.) *Turnberry* (p. 171).—*Culzean Castle* (p. 171) lies 4 m. W. of Maybole.

52 m. *Cassillis* lies 1 m. W. of Cassillis House (Marquis of Ailsa), in the grounds of which are the 'Cassillis Downans' where fairies dance, mentioned in Burns's 'Hallowe'en.'—We cross the Doon.—54 m. *Dalrymple*, 1 m. from the village. Our railway is joined by the line from Dalmellington (r.), and c. ½ m. farther on Mount Oliphant (p. 170) is seen on the left. —On the right appears the imposing Glengall Asylum and the coastline from Girvan comes in on the left.

58½ m. **Ayr,** see p. 168.

B. By Road

52 m. The road (occasional motor-coach excursions) keeps near the coast the whole way, except for the digression through the picturesque Glen App. The sea-views are fine, especially on the section beyond Ballantrae, whence Ailsa Craig and Arran are prominent.

For the first 9 miles the road skirts the E. shore of **Loch Ryan,** the *Rericonius Sinus* of the Romans, their station of *Rericonium* being usually identified at a spot overlooked by *Craigcaffie Castle*, c. 3 m. from Stranraer. The foundations of this 13th cent. castle are said to have been laid on bags of wool, on account of the boggy nature of the ground.—Two miles beyond (6 m.) *Cairn Ryan* we cross (8 m.) the Galloway Burn and enter *Ayrshire* (p. 164).—From (9 m.) *Finnart Bay*, nearly opposite Milleur Point, the N. extremity of the Rhinns of Galloway (p. 186), the road, temporarily leaving the coast, ascends for four miles through the picturesque and finely wooded *Glen App*. Crossing the Stinchar, we regain the coast at (18 m.) **Ballantrae** (*King's Arms*, pens. from 90/; *Royal*, R. & B. 5/6, pens. from 10/), a small fishing port, with golf links. Though R. L. Stevenson visited Ballantrae in 1876 (and, according to his own account, was stoned by the populace for the eccentricity of his costume), this village is not the scene of the 'Master of Ballantrae' (comp. p. 189). Near the village is the shell of *Castle Ardstinchar*, which commanded the pass below.

A motor coach plies thrice daily from Ballantrae, up the beautiful valley of the Stinchar, viâ (5½ m.) *Colmonell* (Queen's, R. & B. 7/6) to (10 m.) the station of *Pinwherry* (p. 192). Coaches in summer also to Girvan.

The road from Ballantrae to Girvan closely hugs the coast, which at many points is exceedingly bold, especially at (20 m.) *Bennane Head,* and near (24 m.) *Lendalfoot.* The ruined *Carleton Castle,* on the hill to the right, is famed in ballad as the seat of a baron who got rid of seven wives by pushing them over the cliff, but was himself similarly disposed of by the adroit 'May Cullean,' his eighth wife.—31 m. **Girvan,** see p. 192.

Between Girvan and Ayr there are two roads of about the same length. One (r.), closely following the course of the main railway viâ *Maybole* (p. 192), enters (52 m.) *Ayr* viâ Alloway St. (Pl. C 2, 3). The other (l.), as closely following the coast railway viâ (36 m.) *Turnberry* (p. 171), *Culzean,* and *Dunure,* enters (54 m.) *Ayr* viâ *Doonfoot* (½ m. N.W. of Alloway) and Racecourse Road. The country through which they pass is described in connection with these railways. A cross road from Turnberry, passing (2½ m.) *Kirkoswald* (p. 171) and (5 m.) *Crossraguel Abbey* (p. 193), to (7 m.) *Maybole,* is a link between these two main roads.—**Ayr,** see p. 168.

III. STIRLING, PERTH, AND THE PERTHSHIRE HIGHLANDS

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23. FROM GLASGOW OR EDINBURGH TO STIRLING AND CALLANDER

The routes from Glasgow and from Edinburgh, as described below, unite at the important junction of Larbert.

FROM GLASGOW TO CALLANDER

RAILWAY from Buchanan St. Station (L.M.S.R.), 46¼ m., in 1½ hr. (9/5, 5/8); to *Larbert*, 22 m. in ½–¾ hr. (4/5, 2/8); to *Stirling*, 30 m. in 53 min. (6/1, 3/8); to *Dunblane*, 35 m. in 1 hr. (7/1, 4/3).

ROAD ROUTES. (i) 44 m. We quit Glasgow by Alexandra Parade (Pl. 21; A 80).—14 m. *Cumbernauld* (p. 196).—18½ m. *Denny* (p. 197).—*Bannockburn* (p. 206) is passed on the right as we approach (25 m.) *St. Ninian's* (p. 206).—At

(26 m.) **Stirling** we join the road from Edinburgh (see below).—(ii) 39 m. We quit Glasgow by Maryhill Road (Pl. 4) and at (4 m.) *Canniesburn* bear r. (A 81) for (7 m.) *Milngavie* (p. 132) and (11 m.) *Strathblane* (p. 213).—24 m. *Buchlyvie* (p. 213).—30 m. *Kippen* (p. 206). Thence A 811 goes on to (39 m.) **Stirling** (p. 201), while a road to the N. (l.) leads viâ (34 m.) *Thornhill* (p. 199) to (39 m.) **Callander** (p. 200).—(iii) 34 m. Quitting Glasgow viâ Sighthill (Pl. 7) we proceed to (10 m.) *Lennoxtown* (p. 213) and through the Campsie Fells (comp. p. 213) to (17 m.) *Fintry* (p. 213) and (25 m.) *Kippen* (p. 206). Thence see above.

We quit Glasgow by a tunnel and pass the local station of *St. Rollox*.—About 1 m. N. of (3½ m.) *Robroyston* a monument marks the site of the house in which William Wallace was betrayed to Sir John Menteith in 1305.—Near (7½ m.) *Gartcosh* are large steel works, and at (9 m.) *Glenboig*, where trains from the South viâ Carstairs come in (comp. p. 18), are large brick works.—The scenery becomes less industrial; on the left are the Campsie Fells and the Kilsyth Hills.—13 m. *Cumbernauld* (1½ m. N.E. of the station) lies in a detached portion of Dumbartonshire (p. 136).—About 3 m. farther, near Castlecary (p. 107), we enter Stirlingshire. We cross the Forth and Clyde Canal.—22 m. *Larbert* and thence to (30 m.) Stirling and (46½ m.) Callander, see below.

The Highlands and Lowlands meet in **Stirlingshire**, which stretches from E. to W. across the waist of Scotland, from the industrial region of Falkirk and Grangemouth, on the shores of the Forth, to the moorlands about Ben Lomond and Craigroyston, on the banks of Loch Lomond. Its central position early gave this county importance, and many decisive battles have been fought within its bounds: Stirling Bridge (1297), the first battle of Falkirk (1298), Bannockburn (1314), Sauchieburn (1488), Kilsyth (1645), and the second battle of Falkirk (1746). Stirling, its ancient capital, looks down from a historic past upon the fertile Carse of Stirling and the famous Links of the Forth (p. 206).

From Edinburgh to Callander

Railway from Princes St. Station (L.M.S.R.), 52½ m., in 1¾–2½ hrs. (10/10, 6/6); to *Larbert*, 28½ m. in ¾ hr. (5/10, 3/6); to *Stirling*, 36½ m. in 1¼ hrs. (7/6, 4/6); to *Dunblane*, 41½ m. in 1¼–1½ hrs. (8/6, 5/1). The trains make no stop before Falkirk (comp. below).—An alternative route to *Stirling* and *Callander* (3¼ hrs.; same fares) runs from the Waverley Station viâ the Forth Bridge, Dunfermline, and Alloa (comp. p. 255).—Stirling and Callander may be reached also from the Waverley Station by a few trains diverging at Polmont from the Edinburgh–Glasgow line viâ Linlithgow (comp. p. 106), but carriages are usually changed at Falkirk or Larbert.

Road Route, 54 m. We quit Edinburgh viâ Haymarket (Pl. 29, 30) and Corstorphine (A 9).—8½ m. *Kirkliston* (p. 103).—17 m. *Linlithgow* (p. 103).—25 m. *Falkirk* (p. 106).—28 m. *Larbert* (see below).—33½ m. *Bannockburn* (p. 197).—36 m. **Stirling** (p. 201).—42 m. *Dunblane* (p. 198). Thence by A 820 to (46 m.) *Doune* (p. 199) and on by A 84 to (54 m.) **Callander** (p. 200).

The L.M.S. trains from Edinburgh have running powers over the line of the L.N.E.R. as far as (22¼ m.) *Polmont* (see Rte. 10A), where they diverge to the right to make their first stop at (25½ m.) *Falkirk* (p. 106; Grahamstown Station).—28⅝ m. **Larbert** is an important junction on the routes to Oban and the North. In the village churchyard, c. ¾ m. N., an iron pillar marks the grave of James Bruce (1730–94), the African traveller, who, after surviving the perils of an adven-

turous career, met his death by falling downstairs in his residence, Kinnaird House, 2½ m. N.E.

Larbert is connected with *Falkirk* by tramway and with *Stirling* and *Falkirk* by motor omnibus. Branch railways run W. to (3¾ m.) *Denny*, a small manufacturing town on the Carron; and viâ the mining villages of *Bonnybridge* and *Dennyloanhead* to (10 m.) *Kilsyth* (p. 212).

From Larbert to *Alloa* (Kinross, Perth), see p. 258.

At (32½ m.) *Plean* we have good views of the Ochil Hills (r.) and of the Wallace Monument, ahead.—34 m. *Bannockburn*, a coalminers' village on the Bannock Burn, lies c. 2 m. E. of the famous battle-field of 1314 (see p. 206), which is most conveniently visited by road from Stirling. St. Ninian's (see p. 206) is 1 m. N.E. *Bannockburn House*, 1 m. S. of Bannockburn, was the headquarters of Prince Charles Stewart in Jan. 1746.

This neighbourhood (the exact spot is doubtful) witnessed also the *Battle of Sauchieburn* in 1488, when James III was defeated by his insurgent nobles, with his son in their midst. The king, grievously wounded, was carried into *Beaton's Mill*, a house still standing c. 2 m. S. of St. Ninian's, but no longer a mill, and, as the story goes, was there stabbed to death by a man calling himself a priest.

36½ m. **Stirling**, see Rte. 24.

As it quits Stirling the railway crosses the Forth, affording good views of the Old Bridge (l.; p. 204) and, in the distance, of the Campsie Fells, the cone of Ben Lomond, Ben Venue, and Ben Ledi. On the right is the Abbey Craig with the conspicuous Wallace Monument (p. 205).—39¼ m. **Bridge of Allan** (**Allan Water*, on the hill, R. from 7/6, B. or L. 4/, D. 6/; *Queen's*, in the village, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Carmichael's*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/, temperance), a very favourite watering-place (especially in spring), is charmingly situated, with its numerous villas and lodging-houses stretching in terraces along the wooded slopes overlooking the Allan Water. It is connected with Stirling (3 m.) and St. Ninian's (5 m.) for Bannockburn) by motor omnibuses, and is an admirable centre for walks and drives. The saline waters (antiscorbutic and aperient) are drunk in the Well House, near the Allan Water Hotel, beside which are baths and reading and billiard rooms.

The grounds of *Airthrey Castle*, 1 m. S. of the village, are open to the public on Thurs. (10–5); and 1 m. beyond the W. lodge is the *Abbey Craig* (p. 205).—*Keir*, formerly the seat of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell (d. 1878), the authority on Spanish art, stands 1 m. N.W., on the road to Doune. The house, with its fine collection of Spanish and other paintings, is not shown, but the beautiful gardens are open on Fri. (2–5).—*Dunblane* lies 3 m. beyond Keir, but a more picturesque road from Bridge of Allan diverges to the right at the bridge and leads through Kippenross Glen.—*Dunmyat* (1375 ft.), a conical hill c. 3 m. W. of Bridge of Allan, commands one of the finest low-ascent views in Scotland.—Charabancs ply in summer to the *Trossachs* (6/), *Aberfoyle* (3/9), *Lochearnhead* (6/), round the *Ochils* (3/9), etc.

The railway follows the course of the Allan and, crossing it, enters *Perthshire* (p. 228) and passes through a tunnel to (41¼ m.) *Dunblane* (Rfmts.), where the line to Perth diverges to the right (see p. 215).

DUNBLANE (**Hotel-Hydro*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, above the town; **Stirling Arms*, R. & B. from 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, beside the 15th cent. bridge), the home of Tannahill's 'Jessie, the Flower of Dunblane,' is a small 'city' (2931 inhab.) with few pretensions to beauty though pleasantly situated on the Allan.

The ***Cathedral**, at the end of High St., is a beautiful Gothic edifice of the 13th cent. with a Norman tower incorporated at an awkward angle with the S. wall of the nave. The W. front, a good example of pure E.E., comprises a deeply recessed portal surmounted by a triplet of tall lancet windows of two lights each. Above (and seen only from the outside) is the so-called 'Ruskin Window,' a vesica adorned with carved foliage enthusiastically praised by John Ruskin. The cathedral is open to visitors daily in summer 10–5; in winter (Oct. 16th–March 31st) on Sat. 10–5, other days 10–3 (adm. 3*d*.). Sunday services at 11.15 and 6.30. We enter by the S. door.

History. Dunblane was made a bishopric by David I, who founded the cathedral c. 1150 on the supposed site of a Celtic church built by St. Blane (6th cent.), but only the four lower stories of the tower are David's work, the upper stories being of the 15th century. The existing church was mainly erected by Bishop Clement (c. 1233–58), but there are alterations and additions of the 15th century. Neglected after the Reformation, the roof of the nave collapsed in the late 16th cent., but the choir continued for 300 years to be used as the parish church. A thorough and admirable restoration of the nave was completed in 1893, followed by that of the choir in 1914.—The saintly Robert Leighton (1611–84) was bishop of Dunblane from 1662 until his translation to the archbishopric of Glasgow in 1670. His library, which he bequeathed to Dunblane, is still preserved (with additions) in a house marked with a mitre near the gate of the churchyard.

Interior. The noble Nave of eight bays has a fine double-mullioned clerestory. The stained glass and the roof are modern. At the E. end of the S. aisle (behind a curtain) is the effigy of Bishop Ochiltree, who crowned James II in 1437. At the W. end of this aisle now stand six carved stalls, known as the Bishop's Stalls (15th cent.), and close by is the entrance to 'Katie Ogie's Hole,' a small vaulted chamber in the W. wall of unknown history (perhaps the prison of a 'witch' awaiting trial). At the W. end of the N. aisle is a stone showing a Celtic Cross and allegorical carvings (c. 900), and farther E. are the recumbent effigies of Malise, 5th Earl of Strathearn, and his countess (1271). The modern pulpit bears figures illustrating the history of the see.—Three blue slabs in the pavement in the centre of the long Choir of six bays commemorate Margaret Drummond, wife but not queen of James IV, and her two sisters, poisoned at Drummond Castle in 1501 by certain nobles who favoured a more influential royal alliance with Princess Margaret of England. An effigy on the N. wall is supposed to represent Bishop Clement (see above) or Bishop Finlay Dermoch, who built

the bridge over the Allan. The E. end of the Lady Chapel, adjoining the choir on the N., is now a War Memorial Chapel; from its other end a staircase ascends to the organ chamber.

To the S.W. of the cathedral are some scanty remains of the *Bishops' Palace*. The path by the river, at the W. end of the church, is known as 'the Bishop's Walk' after Bishop Leighton.

Motor-cars ply from Dunblane to Stirling, Linlithgow, etc. The pleasant *Beech* and *Wharrie Wood* walks are open on Wed. (10–5).

About 3 m. E. of Dunblane is **Sheriffmuir**, celebrated for the indecisive battle fought there in 1715, between the Earl of Mar, who commanded the Pretender's forces, and the Duke of Argyll, at the head of the royal troops, whose object was to prevent Mar from crossing the Forth to join his friends in the South. The right wing on each side was completely victorious, the left wing on each side as completely routed. Both sides claimed the victory, but the fruits of it were with Argyll, for Mar retreated.

"There's some say that we wan,
And some say that they wan,
And some say that nane wan at a', man."

The *Gathering Stone of the Clans* (protected by a grating), upon which the Highlanders are said to have sharpened their dirks before the action, is best reached on foot by following the road up the hill behind the hydropathic, leading past Dykedale farm (numerous sign-posts). There is a drovers' inn near the cross roads on the moor.

From Dunblane to *Perth*, see p. 215.

About 2 m. beyond Dunblane the railway crosses the Ardoch burn, 1½ m. up which (r. bank) is the picturesquely situated castle of *Kilbride* (1460), long a residence of the Earls of Menteith.—Doune Castle is seen on the left as we reach (45¼ m.) **Doune** (*Temperance, Woodside*, R. & B. 8/, pens. 15/, both simple), a town of 865 inhab., formerly noted for its fairs of Highland cattle and sheep, and still earlier for the manufacture of pistols. The bridge here over the rapid Teith was built in 1535 by the tailor Robert Spittal (p. 204). A coach plies to (5 m. W.) *Thornhill* on Tues. and Thursday.

Doune Castle (adm. daily until sundown; gratuity), though a ruin, is one of the grandest relics of Scottish baronial architecture. Robert, Duke of Albany (d. 1419) and his son Murdoch were the builders, and when Murdoch was executed in 1425 the castle was forfeited to the Crown, to be later settled by James IV upon his queen Margaret. Margaret's third husband was Lord Methven, a descendant of the Dukes of Albany, and the office of constable of the castle became hereditary in her family, now represented by the Earl of Moray. In 1745–46 the castle was held for Prince Charles Stewart by Macgregor of Glengyle, and in it were confined not only the hero of Scott's 'Waverley,' but also the prisoners taken at Falkirk, including a number of Edinburgh University Volunteers (among them Home, the author of 'Douglas'), who escaped by means of a rope of twisted bedclothes.—The castle, strongly posted on a triangular site, washed on two sides by the Teith and Ardoch and protected on the third by a deep moat, encloses a large court, with a large square external tower at the N.E. corner and an internal tower of later date at the N.W. corner. We enter through the great tower, in which is the baron's hall, while the other tower contains the kitchen and guest-rooms. Between the towers, both of which command extensive views, is the large Dining Hall.

The grounds of *Blair Drummond* (Sir Alexander K. Muir), 1¾ m. S., are open Mon., Thurs., and Saturday.

Leaving Doune, the railway skirts the *Braes of Doune* (r.), the highest point of which, *Uam Var* (2179 ft.), c. 5 m. N., was crossed by the stag in the 'Lady of the Lake.' On the bank of the Teith are seen (47½ m.) *Lanrick Castle* and then (50½ m.) *Cambusmore*, where Sir Walter Scott, collecting 'local colour' for 'The Lady of the Lake,' was more than once a guest of the Buchanan family. On one occasion he personally timed a gallop from Coilantogle Ford (p. 209) to Stirling. The line now crosses the Keltie, the very name of which reminds the traveller that he is on the borders of the Highlands. Straight in front rises the peak of Ben Ledi (see below) overlooking (52½ m.) *Callander* (Rfmts.), beyond which the line goes on to Oban (see Rte. 45).

Callander, a large village (1874 inhab.) and an excellent tourist centre, with ample accommodation for visitors, is situated on the Teith, near its junction with the Leny.

Hotels. Dreadnought, R. & B. from 11/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 105/–147/; Ancaster Arms, R. & B. 8/6, pens. from 16/; Caledonian, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 84/–105/; Waverley, R. & B. 6/6, pens. 70/; Shaftesbury, R. & B. 5/, pens. 63/, both temperance.—Hydro Hotel (p. 209), c. 1 m. S.W. with large grounds, pens. from 20/.

Motor Coaches run to the Trossachs several times daily in summer (3/); on certain days to the *Pass of Leny*, *Strathyre*, and *Balquhidder* (3/), to the *Lake of Menteith*, and *Aberfoyle* (3/), to *Crieff* viâ Lochearnhead, Comrie, and Dunkeld (6/6), to *Aberfeldy* and *Lochearnhead* (10/), and to *Loch Lomond* viâ Balloch and Crianlarich (10/), etc.

As the nearest railway station to the Trossachs, Loch Vennachar, Loch Achray, and Loch Katrine, and to the whole romantic and beautiful region of Scott's 'Lady of the Lake,' Callander is an animated resort in summer. As we look upstream from the bridge over the Teith we have the wooded Callander Craig on the right and in front the grand outline of Ben Ledi, which is nowhere seen to greater advantage.

A pleasant walk, passing the golf course, leads to *Bracklinn Falls* ("Bracklinn's thundering wave") on the Keltie, c. 1½ m. N.E., above the village.—A track, diverging to the left c. ¼ m. short of the falls, goes on up the Keltie and then across the hills to (8 m.) *Auchinner Lodge*, whence a road descends "lone Glenartney's hazel shade," the opening scene of 'The Lady of the Lake,' to *Dalginross*, a suburb of (14½ m.) *Comrie* (p. 224).

A picturesque and good road leads W. from Callander, skirting the Leny beyond (1 m.) *Kilmahog* (just short of which the 'Trossachs route' diverges to the left; see p. 209), to (2½ m.) the beautiful ***Pass of Leny**, at the foot of Ben Ledi, where road, river, and railway (p. 324) have scarcely room to run. A footpath descends (l.) to the stream, and after skirting for some distance the foaming Leny as it dashes in rapids through a narrow rocky gorge, rejoins the road c. ¾ m. S. of the site of *St. Bride's Chapel* (3¾ m. from Callander), where the fiery cross was thrust into the hands of young Norman on his very marriage morn. The fin road goes on, skirting the E. bank of Loch Lubnaig, to (9 m.) Strathyre (p. 324).

Ben Ledi (2875 ft.; 'the hill of God') is easily ascended in c. 1½ hr. from (2¼ m.) the farm of *Coilantogle* (p. 209), where a guide-post indicates the beginning of the path. The descent may be made to the Pass of Leny (E.) or to Glen Finglas (W.) and Brig o' Turk (p. 210) 4 m. W. of Coilantogle. The ***View**, like that from many other mountains on the edge of the Highlands, unites a pleasing variety of mountain and lowland scenery.

The *Lake of Menteith* (p. 214) lies 7 m. S. of Callander by the road crossing the bridge and leading over fine moors.—The road to *Doune* (p. 199), 8 m. S.E., runs parallel with the railway, passing, as it leaves Callander, grassy tree-covered embankments alleged to be connected with a Roman Camp.

From Callander viâ the *Trossachs*, *Loch Katrine*, and *Loch Lomond* to *Glasgow*, see Rte. 25; to *Oban*, see Rte. 45; to *Perth* viâ Dunblane, see Rte. 26.

24. STIRLING AND ITS ENVIRONS

STIRLING (21,354 inhab.; *Rfmts.*), an interesting old county town whose name is prominent in both the martial and the political annals of Scotland, stands nobly on rising ground, overlooking the river Forth "that bridles the wild Highlandman." Its castle is situated on a precipitous bluff (340 ft.; recalling the Castle Rock at Edinburgh), whence its irregular streets, with many old houses, lead down to the plain.

Hotels. GOLDEN LION (Pl. a; 12), 8 King St., R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; STATION (Pl. b; 9), Murray Place, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; COUNTY (Pl. c; 12), Port St., R. & B. 6/, pens. 9/; ARCADE (Pl. d; 12), King St., R. & B. 7/, pens. 70/; WAVERLEY (Pl. e; 12), Port St.; DOUGLAS (Pl. f; 9), Murray Place; GILL'S (Pl. g; 12), King St. The last five are temperance hotels.

Post Office (Pl. 9), in Murray Place.

Omnibuses ply regularly from Stirling to *Bannockburn* viâ St. Ninian's (see p. 206), to the *Wallace Monument* (p. 205), *Bridge of Allan* (p. 197), and *Dunblane* (p. 198), and also to *Alva*, *Falkirk*, *Linlithgow*, etc.—MOTOR COACHES (usually starting from Dumbarton Rd., Pl. 7) ply in summer to the *Trossachs* (6/), *Aberfoyle* (3/9), *Strathyre* (4/6), *Dunfermline* (3/9), and places farther afield.

Rowing Boats may be hired on the Forth, and at Drip Bridge, 2 m. N.E., where the Forth and Teith unite.

History. The history of "the bulwark of the North, Grey Stirling," the key of the main passage between the N. and S. of Scotland, is substantially the history of its castle, an ancient name for which (perhaps poetical only) was *Snawdon* or *Snowdoun*. Alexander I died in the castle in 1124, William the Lion in 1214. Stirling, surrendered to the English in 1296, but retaken by Sir William Wallace at the battle of Stirling Bridge next year, was the last place in all Scotland that held out against Edward I, who laid siege to it in person in 1304. When, after an obstinate resistance, the garrison under Sir William Oliphant capitulated, they amounted to only 140 men. It was in order to raise the siege of Stirling, ten years later, that Edward II hazarded the fateful fight of Bannockburn. Under the Stewarts Stirling was a favourite royal residence and played for a time practically the rôle of capital of the kingdom. Within its walls were born James II (1430) and James V (1512), styled 'Knight of Snowdoun' in 'The Lady of the Lake.' The infant Queen Mary was crowned in the High Church at the age of 9 months, and her son, James VI, whose baptism was "performed in a papistical manner" in the castle chapel, spent his boyhood in the castle-palace, with George Buchanan as his tutor. The castle was taken by General Monk in 1651 and unsuccessfully besieged by Prince Charles Stewart in 1746.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. 9) we make for the castle by turning to the right and ascending the steep Friars St., Baker St., and Bow St. to Broad St. (Pl. 5, 8), in the centre of which is the old *City Cross* (shaft modern). At the foot of the street is a building bearing the inscription 'Darnley's House, the nursery of James VI and of his son Prince Henry'; and on the W. side is the old *Town House* (1701), replacing that in

front of which John Hamilton, last Roman Catholic Archbishop of St. Andrews, was hanged in 1571 (p. 134).

At the upper end of Broad St. stands **Mar's Work** (Pl. 5), a singular fragment of Scottish domestic architecture (1570; never finished), in an uncouth sort of Renaissance architecture, with enriched pediments and scrolls over the windows and doors, and statues and pilasters projecting from the walls.

The royal arms over the main entrance are flanked by those of Mar and his countess. On the front wall are two inscribed tablets (one reading, ' I pray al lvikaris on this lvging vith gentil e to gif thair ivging ') and a third on the back.

Omitting for the present a visit to the High Church (see p. 203), we turn to the right, passing **Argyll's Lodging** (Pl. 5), ' probably the finest specimen of an old town residence remaining in Scotland,' which has several times been occupied by royalty. Since 1799 it has been a military hospital.

It was built c. 1630 by Sir William Alexander (1567?–1640), the poetic Earl of Stirling, whose arms appear above the doorway, but when he died insolvent in 1640 it passed to the Argyll family, whose crest, a boar's head, may be seen over some of the windows in the attractive court.

Farther on is the *Castle Esplanade*, on which is a colossal statue of Bruce, in the act of sheathing his sword after Bannockburn. In the gardens below this Esplanade (S.W. side) is a Pyramid to the Covenanters.

The ****Castle** (Pl. 1; adm. free 6.30 a.m.–4, 6, or 8 p.m., Sun. 1–4; official guides for one person 6*d*., two 1/, three–five 1/6) is in a commanding position, but has been sadly neglected and its historical buildings sacrificed to the requirements of a modern barrack.

The office of keeper of Stirling Castle, hereditary in the Erskine family from 1370 (with one short break), was forfeited by the Earl of Mar in 1715 after the battle of Sheriffmuir (p. 199), but was restored to the Earl of Mar and Kellie in 1923.

The *Outworks* at the first moat date from the time of Queen Anne (1709). The second moat is now used as the officers' tennis court. The four stunted drum towers at the *Entrance Gateway* were probably erected by James III (1460–88), who built also the square *Baronial Tower* (l.), in which James VI was educated. As we enter the Outer Court we have on our left the **Palace** (now mess-rooms), begun in 1540 by James V and finished by his widow, Mary of Guise.

It is a fantastic building with curious pillars and emblematic figures. Amongst those on the S. side are types of Scottish soldiers of the 14th cent.; on the E. grotesque representations of a king, a queen, a chamberlain, a cook, lust, Venus, etc. Upon the N.E. corner of the roof is a statue of James V. Some of the oak carvings of the kings and queens, called the ' Stirling Heads,' which formed part of the internal decorations but were taken down in 1777, are preserved in the Smith Institute (p. 204).

Facing us is the gable end, with two of the original windows, of the *Parliament Hall*, 125 ft. long, a Gothic building of the time of James III, now divided and converted into dormitories and store-rooms. This and the Palace form respectively

the E. and the S. sides of the Inner Court. On the N. side is the *Chapel Royal*, rebuilt in 1594 by James VI, who had been both christened (1566) and crowned in it. Long an armoury, it is now used as stores, etc. The building on the W. of the court, said to have been an older palace, bears a tablet in memory of Sir Wm. Oliphant (p. 201).

A passage at the N.W. corner of this court admits to a small garden, whence a flight of steps ascends to the **Douglas Room**, partially rebuilt after a fire in 1856, containing a few historical relics, such as John Knox's pulpit and communion table from the Chapel Royal, James VI's tilting lance, etc.

In this room William, Earl of Douglas (p. 181), was stabbed by James II in 1452, and was then thrown out of the window. The skeleton of an armed man, supposed to be his, was found in the garden in 1797. From the Douglas Room a subterranean passage is said to have led to *Ballengeich*, E. of the castle, and to have been used as an exit by James V when he went out, disguised as the 'Guidman of Ballengeich,' to seek adventures.

The view from '*Queen Victoria's Look-out*' (420 ft. above the sea) at the N.W. corner of the ramparts above the garden is magnificent.

To the W. are the Campsie Fells; from W. to N. Ben Lomond, Ben Venue, Ben Ledi, and Ben Vorlich; N.E. the Ochils, below which are the Links o' Forth (p. 206), with the Wallace Monument and Cambuskenneth Abbey; and S. the field of Bannockburn. In the foreground, N.W., is the rich Carse of Stirling and across it Doune Castle. Below, to the N.E., across Ballengeich, rises the *Gowan* or *Gowlan Hill* (Pl. 2), on which Prince Charles Stewart planted his batteries in 1746, so as to oblige the citizens and spare the town. They were speedily silenced by the Castle guns. Near its N. angle is the *Mote Hill* or *Heading Hill*, the place of executions.

Before quitting the Castle we visit another part of the ramparts commanding a view of the W. valley below, with the mound known as the *King's Knot* (Pl. 7) or *Round Table* and the grassy terraces of the *King's Garden*. Beyond these is the *King's Park*, now a recreation ground and golf course.

A flight of steps descends from the Esplanade to the valley between the Castle and the High Church, in former days the tilting ground, but now a cemetery and public garden containing statues, by Richie, of Scots famous in the annals of religion, and a representation of the Wigtown Martyrs (p. 190), enclosed by glass. Close to the last is the *Ladies' Rock* (view indicator), whence the ladies of the court watched the games in the valley below, but the view (once almost as good as that from the ramparts) is somewhat hidden by foliage.

From the Castle we may return as we came or find our way through the cemetery to the ***High Church** (Pl. 8; open 9.30 or 10.30 till dusk), a fine Gothic building, 200 ft. long and 55 ft. wide inside, but of different dates and with a choir considerably higher than the nave, which gives it a strange external appearance. Since 1656 it has been divided into the W. and E. parish churches, and the vestibule between

these (the old transepts or mid-church) is now entered by a modern doorway. At the W. end is a plain square battlemented *Tower* (90 ft.; adm. 2*d.*)—a prominent object for miles around—on which the shot marks made by the guns during Monk's siege (1651) are still visible. The *Nave* of five bays with massive round pillars is said to date from 1270, but the windows (Dec.) and roof are of the 15th century. The *Choir*, with its high-pitched roof, was built by James IV in 1494. The E. end (an addition attributed to Cardinal Beaton) is apsidal, and has a fine window and a notable roof.

In this church—often erroneously called 'Greyfriars' after a monastery which stood near the present High School and was destroyed at the Reformation—Mary was crowned (1543) at the age of 8 months; here, in the same year, the Earl of Arran renounced the Reformed faith; and here, in 1544, Mary of Guise, mother of the infant queen, was appointed regent of Scotland. In 1567 James VI when a year old was crowned in the choir—John Knox preaching the sermon. James Guthrie (1612?–1661), the Covenanting martyr, was minister of the E. church; and Ebenezer Erskine (1680–1754), founder of the Scottish Secession Church, was minister of the W. church.

Close to the church (S.W.) is **Cowane's Hospital** (Pl. 7) or *Guildhall*, a quaint old charitable institution bearing a statue of its founder, John Cowane (d. 1634).

Its hall (adm. free) contains Cowane's chest, copiously inscribed, and other relics of the founder, the guildry ring, old Scots weights and measures, etc. An annual income of some £4000 is now distributed in out-relief.

John St. and Spittal St. lead downhill from the church, passing (r.) the *Military Prison*, in which soldiers in Scotland sentenced to long terms of imprisonment are confined, and the *High School* and the *Infirmary*. At No. 82 Spittal St. is a house "foundit for support of the puir be Robert Spittall taillyour to King James the 4 in anno 1530." Beneath the inscription is a pair of scissors. At the foot of the street are the old *Burgh Buildings* (l.) with a figure of Wallace over the entrance. From this point King St. descends straight on to *Murray Place* (Pl. 9), the main street, by which we may return (l.) to the station.

Corn Exchange Rd. (Pl. 11, 12), diverging to the r. at the Burgh Buildings, leads past the *Library* (l.) via Albert Place (r.) to the *Albert Halls* (r.) and the **Smith Institute** (Pl. 7; adm. 6*d.*, daily 10–4 or 5, on Wed. also 7–9), containing a picture gallery, a library, and a museum of local antiquities. Among the last are the 'Stirling heads' (p. 202), the 'Stirling Jug' (the standard of the old Scots pint), calthrops from Bannockburn, Doune pistols, Highland dirks, etc. The picture gallery includes works by John Phillip and other Scottish artists and by Jacob Maris and Fantin Latour; water-colours by Cox, Nisbet, and Gibb; and etchings by Legros, Whistler, D. Y. Cameron, and others.—Farther on are the Kings's Knot (p. 203) and King's Park.

Murray St. is continued N. by Barnton Place (Pl. 6, 9) and Wallace St. (Pl. 3) to (c. 1 m.) *Stirling Bridge*, a few yards above which is the **Old Bridge** (c. 1400), long the only exit to the N. and still used as a footbridge. The battle of Stirling Bridge, however, at which in 1297 Wallace defeated the Earl of Surrey, is supposed to have been fought at a wooden bridge, of which no trace remains, c. 1 m. farther upstream.

The road (omnibus, see p. 201) crossing Stirling Bridge goes on to (2 m. from Stirling) *Causewayhead*, situated below the *Abbey Craig* (362 ft.), held by Wallace on the eve of the battle. This is now crowned by the **Wallace Monument** (1869), an elaborate and widely conspicuous tower, 220 ft. high, famous for its *View (adm. 2*d*.). The interior contains Wallace's sword (5½ ft. long) and marble busts of eminent Scots. Cambuskenneth Abbey lies 1¼ m. S.

Cambuskenneth Abbey, c. ¾ m. W. of Stirling by the ferry at the end of the thoroughfare diverging E. from Murray Place viâ Maxwell Place (Pl. 9), was founded by David I in 1147, and at one time was perhaps the richest abbey in Scotland. All that now remains is a very noble detached tower (E.E.), the W.

doorway of the church, and the foundations of the walls. A staircase ascends the *Tower* (adm. 2*d*.; *View of the town, the windings of the Forth, etc.). At times the Scottish Parliament met here, but the abbey was given at the Reformation to the Earl of Mar, who is said to have reduced it to ruins in order to build Mar's Work (p. 202). The unfortunate James III (d. 1488; comp. p. 197) and his Queen, Margaret of Denmark, were buried at Cambuskenneth, and in 1864 a monument was erected to their memory by Queen Victoria as a "restoration of the tomb of her ancestors."

FROM STIRLING TO THE FIELD OF BANNOCKBURN. Taking the Bannockburn motor omnibus (p. 201) we alight at the main cross-roads in (1½ m.) the old village of *St. Ninian's* or *St. Ringan's*. Thence we proceed to the right by the Glasgow road, to the right again at the next fork, and in c. 8 min. reach the tall flagstaff beside the *Borestone* (protected by a grating), on which Bruce's standard was planted during the **Battle of Bannockburn** (June 23rd, 1314), which raged in the valley of the Bannock Burn to the S. and W. The English army, advancing to raise the siege of Stirling, were greatly superior in numbers and were led by Edward II in person, but Bruce, whose forces were almost entirely pikemen, strengthened his carefully selected position by strewing his front with calthrops and planting sharp stakes in concealed pits, so as to hamper the attack of the English cavalry. The English, though defeated, stood their ground until the Scottish camp-followers, like a fresh army, suddenly appeared over the *Gillies' Hill* on the N.W., now planted with fir trees. The rout was complete, the slaughter of the fleeing foe was immense, and the independence of Scotland was won. Stirling was surrendered to the Scots and Edward II fled, without drawing bridle, to Dunbar (p. 5). The encounter between Bruce and the impetuous De Bohun, so graphically described by Scott in 'The Lord of the Isles,' took place on the day before the battle.

FROM STIRLING TO BALLOCH VIÂ BUCHLYVIE, 30¼ m., L.N.E.R. in 1½ hr. (5/10, 3/6).—This railway, connecting the two great central rivers of Scotland, runs in the wide strath between the Gargunnock, Fintry, and Campsie Hills, on the S., and the advance posts of the Highland ranges on the N.—6 m. *Gargunnock*.—9 m. *Kippen* (Crown, R. & B. 4/6), 1 m. N.E. of the village and 3½ m. S. of Thornhill (p. 199). On the left are the Fintry Hills and on the right is the wide Flanders Moss.—13 m. *Port of Menteith* is the nearest station to the *Lake of Menteith* (p. 214), 3 m. N.—15⅞ m. *Buchlyvie* and (19⅜ m.) *Balfron* are also on the line from Aberfoyle to Glasgow (see p. 213), which diverges on the left just short of (22 m.) *Gartness*. Gartness House belonged to the family of John Napier (p. 52), the inventor of logarithms, who resided here for some time.—23¼ m. **Drymen.** Beside the village (Buchanan Arms, R. & B. 7/, D. 3/), 1½ m. N., is the modern *Buchanan Castle* (Duke of Montrose), and 1¾ m. W. of the station is *Kilmaronock Church*, near the site of 'Maronnan's Cell,' mentioned in 'The Lady of the Lake.' A shady road runs N.W. from Drymen to (4 m.) *Balmaha* (p. 137) on Loch Lomond. Motor omnibuses ply from Drymen to Glasgow by a fine moorland road running S.E. past the *Whangie* and near *Milngavie*, see p. 132.—26½ m. *Caldarvan*.—29½ m. *Jamestown*.—At (30¼ m.) *Balloch* the line from Glasgow and Dumbarton (Rte. 12) is joined. The trains that connect with the steamers on Loch Lomond run ¼ m. farther to *Balloch Pier* (p. 135).

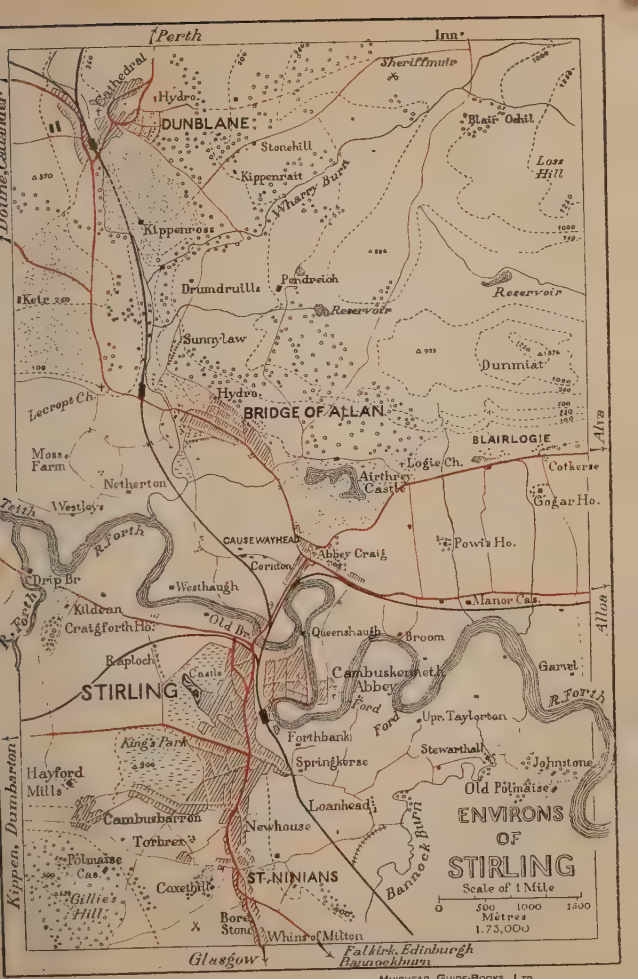
FROM STIRLING TO ALLOA AND KINROSS

23½ m. L.N.E.R. in 1–1½ hrs. (4/10, 2/11); trains from Glasgow to Perth viâ Glenfarg (Rte. 33B) traverse this line between Alloa and Kinross.

ROAD ROUTE. Roads run close to the railway for the greater part of the distance, but a preferable and shorter route to Kinross is by A 91.—5 m. *Menstrie*.—7 m. *Alva* (see below).—9 m. *Tillicoultry* (p. 207).—12 m. *Dollar* (p. 207).—15½ m. *Rumbling Bridge* (p. 208).—22½ m. *Kinross* (p. 256).—For (7 m.) *Alloa* (p. 207) we bear to the right (A 907) 1½ m. from Stirling.

Quitting Stirling, we cross the Forth. Beyond (1¼ m.) *Causewayhead*, close to the picturesque Abbey Craig (p. 205), the railway runs on the N. side of the river, which winds in a very tortuous course through the *Links of the Forth*, so celebrated for their fertility that the saying runs: 'A crook o' the Forth is worth an earldom o' the North.' Alloa is 5½ m. from Stirling as the crow flies, but 12½ m. by the river.—Crossing the Devon we enter *Clackmannanshire* (55 sq. m.), the smallest county in Scotland, and reach (4½ m.) *Cambus*.

A branch line runs hence N. viâ (2 m.) *Menstrie*, a small weaving town and the birthplace of Sir Ralph Abercromby (1734–1801), to (3½ m.) **Alva** (4107 inhab.), another weaving town, from which omnibuses ply to Stirling and to Tillicoultry



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(see below). The grounds of Alva House are not open to the public, but there is free access to the striking *Alva Glen* (with a fine waterfall at its head), called the 'Silver Glen' from the former silver mines. The ascent of **Ben Cleuch* (2363 ft.; wide view), the highest of the Ochils, may be combined with a visit to the glen by following the first large tributary from the E. (in all c. 3½ m. from Alva). The descent may be made to Tillicoultry or to Dollar.

Some ¾ m. N.E. of Cambus is *Tullibody*, the birthplace of Robert Dick (1811–66), the geologist. Of the small Pre-Reformation church John Knox records that the French troops sent to aid Mary of Guise, "expert enough in such feats, tuke down the roof to make ane brig over the Devon," and so escaped to Stirling.

6½ m. **Alloa** (*Crown*, commercial, R. & B. 7/6), the largest town (12,421 inhab.) in Clackmannanshire, is noted for its manufactures of hosiery and yarn, ale, and whisky. It has a small harbour on the Forth, whence there is a ferry (½ m.; 4*d.*, motor 2/6) to *South Alloa*, with its large timber yards. The parish church (1819) retains the tower of its predecessor, and in Glebe Park is a small museum. *Alloa House* (Earl of Mar and Kellie) is a modern mansion (1838) in a park E. of the town (permits for the grounds from A. P. Moir, 22 Banks St.). Near the entrance is *Alloa Tower* (13th cent.), a stronghold of the earls of Mar, 89 ft. high with walls 13 ft. thick. Queen Mary, her son, James VI, and his son, Prince Henry, all spent part of their youth here; and Mary revisited it in 1566 with Darnley. A mansion that adjoined the tower was destroyed by fire in 1800. Above Alloa the Forth is crossed by a long railway bridge.

From Alloa to *Dunfermline* (Edinburgh), see p. 255; to *Larbert* (Glasgow), see p. 258.

8 m. *Sauchie.*—10 m. *Tillicoultry* (Crown, R. & B. 7/), a small town (3100 inhab.) with tartan and other woollen manufactures, has a handsome church. Omnibuses ply hence to (2½ m.) Alva, p. 206.—As we run by the winding Devon we see the modern Harvieston Castle (l.), sung by Burns.

12¾ m. **Dollar** (1584 inhab.; *Castle Campbell Hotel*, R. & B. 8/, pens. 42/) is best known for *Dollar Institution* or *Dollar Academy*, a well-endowed school, founded by John M'Nab (d. 1802), a poor boy of the town who became a wealthy sea-captain. Conspicuous on the left above the village are the ruins of ***Castle Campbell,** occupying an isolated position on the steep hill-side, and guarded by deep gorges which meet 300 yards below the fortress.

It is reached by a pleasant walk of rather over 1 m., following the left bank of the burn from the station. After crossing a field the glen (adm. 6*d.* incl. the Castle) is reached. When the glen forks, keep to the right up the E. gorge, or 'Burn of Care,' to the castle. The origin of this castle or how it came into the hands of the Argyll family, is uncertain, but it was at one time called 'Castle Gloom,' situated in the parish of 'Dolour' (Dollar), beside the waters of 'Grief' (Griff), and surrounded by the 'Glen of Care.' In 1489 the name was changed by the first Earl of Argyll to Castle Campbell. In 1556 John Knox preached here for a short time before going to Geneva; and in 1645 Montrose, on his way to Kilsyth, sacked and burnt it in revenge for the destruction of Airlie (p. 276). It remained in the possession of the Argyll family till 1805.

The castle is approached through an outer court or barmkin and has, as its chief feature, a square keep tower (probably 12th cent.), to which a more

recent wing with an open arcade is attached. On the first floor of the tower is the great hall (now roofed across), and adjoining it was the trap-door into the pit or dungeon. The hall's ancient and remarkable cradle roof of ribbed stone can be seen from the next story. The view from the top of the tower is extensive and pleasing, but not specially interesting.—We may return by the other stream —the 'Burn of Sorrow'—which flows through the *Windy Pass*, an extraordinary and romantic chasm, in one place less than 10 ft. wide, with steep walls of bare rock some 80 ft. high.

From Dollar the ascent of *Ben Cleuch* (p. 207) is a walk of 6½ m. N.W., passing Castle Campbell.

Just beyond Dollar the line is carried over the Devon on a lofty viaduct and makes a wide sweep, affording good views of this striking valley. We are now in *Kinrossshire*, the county of Loch Leven, a small shire lying between the Ochils, on the W., and the Lomond Hills, on the E. We cross a burn by another high viaduct before reaching (17 m.) *Rumbling Bridge*, about 100 yards from the ***Rumbling Bridge** over the Devon.

The river is spanned by three bridges—the present highway, an old narrow arch, without parapets, built by a local mason in 1713, and a light footbridge, access to which latter and to the path by the river can be gained only through the hotel (R. & B. 11/, L. 4/, T. 3/6, D. 6/); adm. 1/, free to persons having meals in the hotel.—The channel of the river above the bridge is particularly striking, especially the *Devil's Mill*, a waterfall so called from the mill-wheel-like sound it makes and because it never rests on Sundays. A pretty path down the left bank leads to (1½ m.) the *Caldron Linn*, a beautiful spot with a double cascade especially fine after rain.

Beyond the hotel a good road runs up *Glen Devon* and down *Glen Eagles* to (10¾ m.) *Gleneagles Station*, p. 216. At 5 m. we pass the chapel of St. Mungo dating from 1149, and containing modern memorials of the Haldanes, whose ancestors lived at Gleneagles Castle (r.), now in ruins.

18½ m. *Crook of Devon* is a village so called from its position at a point where the river doubles back on itself. On the left is *Tullibole Castle*, an interesting old tower, bearing the date 1608.—21½ m. *Balado* is followed by (23½ m.) **Kinross** (p. 256), on the main line to Perth.

From Stirling to *Crieff* viâ Gleneagles, see pp. 215, 216; to *Dunfermline*, see p. 255; to *Edinburgh* or *Glasgow*, see Rte. 23; to *Perth*, see Rte. 26; to the *Trossachs* viâ Callander, see Rte. 25.

25. THE TROSSACHS TOUR

The Trossachs. Loch Katrine

The famous ***Trossachs Tour**, one of the most popular in Scotland, takes the traveller through a region of beautiful and varied scenery—the lovely setting for the romantic episodes of 'The Lady of the Lake' as well as for some of the dramatic scenes of 'Rob Roy.' In the narrower sense the tour (which may, of course, be made in either direction) leads from *Callander* viâ the Trossachs and Loch Katrine to *Balloch*, at the lower end of Loch Lomond; but travellers are recommended to join one of the organized round tours beginning at *Edinburgh* or *Glasgow*, which, though they

entail an early start, are easily made in one day. Holders of round tickets may break the journey at any point. Care should be taken at Callander to enter the motor-cars, and at Balloch Pier the trains, of the company issuing the tickets held by the traveller.

The Trossachs tour, interrupted by two lakes, cannot be made by motor-car. Determined cyclists, however (not motor cyclists), may make their way from the Trossachs to Stronachlacher and Inversnaid by the paths (N. bank) round the head of Loch Katrine or (easier) viâ Aberfoyle (p. 215) and the hill road thence. The steamers on Loch Lomond convey bicycles (from Inversnaid to Balloch 1/6).

FROM EDINBURGH. A. Perhaps the best plan is to go by train to *Callander*, make the round thence to Glasgow, and return to Edinburgh by train (11¼ hrs. in all). This route is described below.—B. An alternative is to go by train from Edinburgh (Waverley Station) viâ Glasgow to *Aberfoyle* (p. 214), and there join the route from Glasgow described on p. 212. This route (12 hrs.) misses some of 'The Lady of the Lake' country, but shows more of the 'Rob Roy' country.

FROM GLASGOW. A. A good plan is to go by train to *Callander* (see Rte. 23) and there join the route from Edinburgh (see above; 8¾ hrs.). Those who wish to go on to Edinburgh (8½ hrs.) should reverse this route.—B. The interesting route viâ *Aberfoyle*, which traverses the 'Rob Roy' country, is described on p. 212.

A. From Edinburgh to the Trossachs viâ Callander

RAILWAY to *Callander*, 52½ m. by the L.M.S.R. viâ Larbert, or 56 m. by the L.N.E.R. viâ the Forth Bridge and Alloa, see Rte. 23. Thence MOTOR COACH to (9½ m.) *Trossachs Pier*; STEAMER on Loch Katrine to (7 m.) *Stronachlacher*; HORSE COACH to (5 m.) *Inversnaid*; STEAMER on Loch Lomond to (18½ m.) *Balloch*; RAILWAY viâ (19½ m.) *Glasgow* to (66¾ m.) *Edinburgh*. Fare for the complete round (11¼–12 hrs.): 1st cl. and cabin 30/9, 3rd cl. and cabin 24/; to Glasgow (9¼–10 hrs.) 25/9, 21/3.

From Edinburgh to (52½ or 56 m.) *Callander*, see Rte. 23. At Callander station a fleet of motor charabancs awaits the train, and seats are taken at once.—The Trossachs road leads W. from the town, with Ben Ledi full in view, to (1 m.) *Kilmahog* (p. 200), where we diverge to the left (S.) from the road to the Pass of Leny (p. 200). We cross the Leny and the railway and approach the rapid Teith, with the old farm of *Bochastle* on our left and Callander Hydropathic conspicuous beyond the river. On a hill on the right are remains of a prehistoric fort. We approach and follow the N. bank of **Loch Vennachar** (4 m. long), at the base of Ben Ledi, where already the followers in Fitz-James's famous chase had begun to tail off. At its E. end was *Coilantogle Ford*, "far past Clan-Alpine's outmost guard," the scene of the combat between Fitz-James and Roderick Dhu, now occupied by the sluices of the Glasgow waterworks. On the farther bank of the loch appears Invertrossachs House, and Ben Venue is well seen ahead of us. On the flats at the W. end of the loch is *Lanrick Mead*, the muster-place of the Clan-Alpine, i.e. the MacGregors, but the road, quitting the loch, mounts to the

clachan of *Duncraggan*, where " Angus, heir of Duncan's line," left his father's funeral to speed the fiery cross to St. Bride's (p. 200), and then descends to the *Brig o' Turk*, where " the headmost horseman rode alone," Fitz-James having outdistanced the rest of the hunt.

The picturesque bridge spans the Turk or Finglas Water, descending from *Glen Finglas*, the scene of Scott's weird ballad, 'Glenfinlas, or Lord Ronald's Coronach.' By following the Finglas the pedestrian will find a choice of three valleys, viz. Glen Finglas, to the W., leading over high hills to Loch Doine and Loch Voil; *Glen Main*, up which a track leads by Glen Buckie to (11 m.) Balquhidder (p. 325); and *Glen Casaig*, whence he may proceed over *Ben Vane* (2685 ft.) to Strathyre (p. 324).

Beyond the Brig o' Turk the road, made entirely since Sir Walter Scott's day, passes the small but lovely ***Loch Achray**, whose shores are clothed with copse to the water's edge. On the N. bank stands the **Trossachs Hotel** (R. & B. 12/, L. 4/, D. 6/6), a large château-like edifice with pinnacled turrets, where the coaches halt for lunch.

The hotel, built in 1852, succeeds an inn known in Gaelic as 'Ardcheanocrochan' ('head height of the knoll'). A path beginning behind the hotel ascends *Ben A'an* (1750 ft.; *View); the descent (steep) may be made to Loch Katrine. Fine views are obtained also from the hill behind the hotel or from the hill road (horse coach twice daily) which runs round the W. end of Loch Achray and over to (6½ m.) *Aberfoyle* (comp. p. 215).—Bealach-nam-Bo (see below) is within an hour's walk of the hotel.

The gorge of the ***Trossachs** (' bristly country '), where in a ' rugged dell ' Fitz-James's chase ended with the death of his ' gallant grey,' extends from Loch Achray to Loch Katrine, between Ben A'an, on the right, and Ben Venue, on the left. The ' old pass ' diverges to the right from the present road just beyond the head of Loch Achray, and in Scott's time there was no exit from the defile " excepting by a sort of ladder composed by the branches and roots of trees." This whole region is a rugged labyrinth of rocks and mounds covered with a luxuriant vegetation of oak, birch, hazel, and rowan, heather, bog-myrtle, and foxgloves, amid which the road winds in and out, up and down, at each turn presenting fresh views of the crags of Ben Venue or Ben A'an—" so wondrous wild the whole might seem the scenery of a fairy dream."

A road diverging on the left, about half-way through the pass, leads beside the Achray Water to the massive sluices of the Glasgow waterworks, on the far side of which lies **Bealach-nam-Bo**, the ' pass of the cattle,' through which the MacGregors used to drive their plunder from the lowlands. Here is some of the grandest scenery in the district. About ¾ m. above the sluices we reach the pass, which " yawns like a gash on warrior's breast," on the rough slopes of *Ben Venue* (2393 ft.), which may be ascended thence.

Our first view of ***Loch Katrine** surveys only a contracted but very beautiful reach, for a projecting crag conceals the main basin. A short descent brings us to the rustic pier whence a little steamer (return fare 4/6) plies four times daily in summer to Stronachlacher on the S. bank. To enjoy the full beauty of the loch and shore, however, we should follow the road on the N. bank to (1 m.) the site of the *Silver Strand*

(now submerged), the scene of the meeting of Fitz-James and fair Ellen Douglas, the Lady of the Lake. Here, opposite Ellen's Isle, is the 'airy point' whence Fitz-James beheld the *View, eloquently described in the poem.

Loch Katrine, 9 m. long and 1 m. broad at its widest, derives its name, according to Scott, from the caterans or freebooters who frequented its shores. Its beauties were known even before the appearance of 'The Lady of the Lake' (1810), and Dorothy Wordsworth (1804) gives a graphic description of it in her diary. Since 1859 Loch Katrine has been one of the chief sources of the water supply of Glasgow (34 m. distant), of which fact there are numerous reminders in the neighbourhood, indicating the course of the subterranean aqueduct. The level of the lake has already been raised 12 ft. and is about to be raised 5 ft. more.

The road on the N. bank ends at (5½ m.) a small school, beyond which a footpath (road under construction) goes on to (8½ m.) *Glengyle* (see below), thence leading (wet at places) by the S. shore to (10½ m.) *Stronachlacher* (see below).

The little bay at the E. end of the loch is lovely in the extreme, and though farther on the banks become tamer, there is a charming view as the steamer makes its way through the narrow channel into the open loch. On the right is the site of the Silver Strand, on the left the Bealach-nam-Bo (p. 210), and lower down the *Goblin's Cave*, where Douglas hid his daughter when he took her from the island. In front is *Ellen's Isle*, once the cattle-pen and larder of the Macgregors, who hid here their stolen herds and guarded them with a flotilla, but playing a more romantic part in Scott's poem. The peak of Ben Lomond (p. 137) comes into sight (l.), and there is a splendid view of the mountains beyond Loch Lomond as we approach the pier at **Stronachlacher,** 'the point of the mason,' where horse coaches meet the steamer to convey passengers to Inversnaid.

A path (see above) leads N.W. from Stronachlacher to (2 m.) *Glengyle*, at the head of the loch, birthplace of Robert MacGregor or Campbell (1671–1734), better known as 'Rob Roy,' i.e. 'red Robert' (from the colour of his hair). Rob Roy, grazier and cattle-lifter, represented by tradition and Sir Walter Scott as a romantic and genial outlaw on the lines of Robin Hood, was a scion of the fierce clan of MacGregors, whose very name was proscribed in 1603 (comp. p. 145). In 1712, with £1000 belonging to his creditors, he retired to the hills behind Inversnaid to adopt the career of a freebooter. He was present as a Jacobite at the battle of Sheriffmuir (1715), but abstained from assisting either side. Later, under the wing of the Duke of Argyll, he established himself at Craigroyston (p. 135) and lived largely by blackmailing the lowland farmers. He submitted to General Wade in 1722 and was imprisoned in Newgate, but was pardoned in 1727. He died at Inverlochlaraig (p. 325) and is buried at Balquhidder (p. 324).

The picturesque road to Inversnaid, from which the hill road to Aberfoyle (see p. 214) diverges (l.) almost immediately, enters *Stirlingshire* (p. 196) and rises quickly to **Loch Arklet** (507 ft.), a lake doubled in size since its inclusion in the Glasgow waterworks system. Helen MacGregor, Rob Roy's wife, is said to have been born in a cottage in Glen Arklet, c. 4 m. from Stronachlacher. The greater part of the descent to Loch Lomond, which is only 23 ft. above sea-level, is concentrated in one great zigzag at the W. end. Near the

top of this descent a farm, still called ' the Garrison,' incorporates the remains of a fort, built in 1713 (and once commanded by General Wolfe) to overawe the clan MacGregor.

At **Inversnaid** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6–3/6, D. 6/) we reach the " bonny, bonny banks of Loch Lomond," and embark in the steamer sailing down the loch to Balloch. Just S. of the pier, on the Arklet Water, is the waterfall where in 1803 Wordsworth met ' The Highland Girl ' of his charming poem, to whom he again alludes in his ' Three Cottage Girls,' written twenty years later.

A path leads N. by the loch-side to (1 m.) *Rob Roy's Cave*, among rocks which, as Dorothy Wordsworth remarks, " are in fact no caves, but some fine rocks on the brink of the lake, in the crevices of which a man might hide himself cunningly enough." Bruce is said to have sought refuge here in 1306 after the battle of Dalry. The track goes on to (3½ m. more) the head of the loch, and thence some distance up Glen Falloch (p. 337) before it joins the high-road.—To the S. a very up-and-down track leads through Craigroyston (p. 138) to (7½ m.) *Rowardennan* (p. 137), viâ (3 m.) *Rowchoish*, whence Ben Lomond may be ascended (but comp. p. 137).—A ferry may be taken from Inversnaid across Loch Lomond to *Inveruglas* for Glen Sloy (see p. 337).

From Inversnaid the steamer (the course of which is more fully described in the opposite direction on p. 138) steers S., with *Craigroyston* and *Rob Roy's Prison* (p. 138) to the left, and touches at *Tarbet* (p. 138) on the W. bank. Then, with *Ben Lomond* dominating the scene, it recrosses to *Rowardennan* (p. 137), returning, however, to the E. bank at *Luss* (p. 137). Thence our course lies among the beautiful islands at the lower end of the loch to *Balloch Pier* (p. 135) at the extreme S. end. The late afternoon steamer makes an intermediate call at *Balmaha* (p. 137), on the E. bank, just opposite *Inchcailloch* (p. 137).

Balloch, and thence to *Glasgow*, see p. 135.

B. From Glasgow to the Trossachs viâ Aberfoyle

L.N.E.R. from Queen St. Station (Pl. 27) to *Aberfoyle*, 34¼ m. in 1½–1¾ hr. (6/11, 4/1); Horse Coach to *Trossachs Pier*, 6 m.; thence as in Rte. 25A. Fares for the complete round (8¼ hrs.), 23/6, 20/.

From Glasgow to (6¼ m.) *Lenzie*, see p. 107. We leave the line to Edinburgh and, turning N., pass under the Forth and Clyde canal.—8 m. *Kirkintilloch* (11,690 inhab.), on the Luggie, is an ancient but uninteresting town whose name (' Caerpentulach,' ' fort at the end of the ridge ') preserves the memory of a Roman fort.

A branch line runs hence E. to (5 m.) *Kilsyth*, a mining town (7600 inhab.), near which, on Aug. 15th, 1645, Montrose gained a signal victory over the Covenanters under General Baillie, putting 6000 of them to the sword, and losing hardly 10 of his own men. To the N. rise the Kilsyth Hills. Kilsyth is also on the line from Larbert to Glasgow (see p. 197) and has motor service connection with Glasgow.

The line crosses the Kelvin and runs by the Glazert Water to (9¾ m.) *Milton*, with print-works.—Norman Macleod

(p. 156), whose father was parish minister, is buried in the churchyard of (11½ m.) *Lennoxtown*, a small town with print-works and mines.

From the W. end of Lennoxtown the Crow Road (r.) steadily climbs, with magnificent views over the Clyde valley, to 1064 ft. and then drops to *Fintry* (Hotel; p. 196). On either side are the *Campsie Fells*, whose short grass barely covers igneous rocks "along the S. flank of which the successive sheets of lava may be traced by the eye."

12½ m. *Campsie Glen*. The station is ¾ m. S. of the village of **Campsie** (*Red Tub*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, simple), with the ruins of an old church, at the entrance of *Campsie Glen*, one of the prettiest glens near Glasgow. The path up the glen, passing the falls, joins the Crow Road (see above). To the W. is the *Fin Glen* (no path), at whose head (4 m.) is *Earl's Seat* (1896 ft.), the highest of the Campsie Fells.

On the South Brae of Campsie, to the left (S.) of the railway, stands the modern *Lennox Castle*, and beyond is *Craigend*, where Sir Thos. Mitchell (1792–1855), the Australian explorer, was born. Dunglass, a volcanic vent on the left, displays columnar basalt similar to Staffa (p. 350). We now enter the Blane Valley, at the head of which is (15¾ m.) the prettily situated *Strathblane*, a favourite holiday resort.

1 m. N.E. is the *Spout of Ballagan*, a series of cascades falling over a very fine example of stratification, where a great number of layers of sandstones, clays, and slates succeed each other with unusual regularity.—A picturesque road (omnibuses) leads S. past (2 m.; l.) *Craigmaddie Castle*, with its old moated tower, to (4 m.) *Milngavie* (p. 132) and (10 m.) Glasgow. On *Blairskaith Muir*, behind Craigmaddie, are the curious boulders known as the *Auld Wives' Lifts*.

16¾ m. *Blanefield*, a small place with print-works, lies 4½ m. E. of the curious rift of the Whangie (p. 132). On the left we see the tree-clad Duntreath and on the right, near the base of the conical Dungoyne (1401 ft.), is *Duntreath Castle* (partly 15th cent.), preserving the dungeons and stocks of its ancient feudal jurisdiction.—19¾ m. *Dumgoyne*. Beyond the Blane, c. 1 m. W., is *Moss*, the birthplace of George Buchanan (1506–82), humanist, reformer, and historian, and tutor of James VI. —21½ m. *Killearn*. Buchanan (buried in Edinburgh) is commemorated by an obelisk in the village, 1 m. N.E. About 1 m. S.W. of the station is the interesting *Finnich Glen* (p. 132).—We cross the Endrick and join the line from Balloch to Stirling (see p. 206).—24½ m. *Balfron* (where we pass under the Glasgow aqueduct), a prettily situated village, is said to owe its name (' town of sorrow ') to the tradition that all its children were once destroyed by wolves.—At (28½ m.) *Buchlyvie* (Red Lion, R. & B. 6/, L. or D. 2/6; Station) we quit the Stirling line, to strike N. over the Flanders Moss, whose depth and shifting character gave the engineers of the line much trouble. We enter *Perthshire* (p. 228) and cross the Forth.—32½ m. *Gartmore* (Black Bull, R. & B. from 6/6). The village and Gartmore House, for centuries a seat of the

Grahams, are 1 m. S.W. The Lake of Menteith (see below) lies 2½ m. N.E.

34¼ m. **Aberfoyle** (c. 900 inhab.; *Bailie Nicol Jarvie*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 6/; *Clachan*, temperance, R. & B. 7/, pens. from 63/), now a tidy village of red-tiled houses, is a favourite summer resort for visitors from Glasgow. Of the 'clachan' whither Frank Osbaldistone and Bailie Nicol Jarvie repaired to meet Rob Roy there are scant remains, but a plough coulter hanging from a tree opposite the hotel recalls the spirited conduct of the bailie on that occasion. The surrounding scenery, without being grand, is very broken and romantic, and the district is a favourite with walkers.

From Aberfoyle to Inversnaid, 15 m., a good hill road. About 1½ m. W. of Aberfoyle is the lovely **Loch Ard**, a bright and placid basin embedded in woods over which rises the graceful form of Ben Lomond (l.). The best view is obtained at first when only a small portion of the loch, nearly separated from the main body by a wooded promontory, is seen. A perpendicular rock over the road gives a remarkable echo. The road follows the N. bank, traverses the *Pass of Aberfoyle*, where Helen MacGregor discomfited the king's troops, and c. ¾ m. farther on reaches the margin of the main part of the loch. On a tiny island near the S. bank are the foundations of a castle owned by Murdoch, the 2nd Duke of Albany (beheaded in 1425). *St. Malloch's* (or *Gorm*), another small island, in the S.W. corner, had a chapel.—Half a mile up the last burn crossed before the road divides are the *Falls of Ledard*, the first about 12 ft. in height, and the second 50 ft. From these Sir Walter Scott took his description of the waterfall, in 'Waverley,' beside which Flora M'Ivor sang to her harp.—At the fork beyond (4½ m.) the W. end of Loch Ard the Inversnaid road keeps to the right, while the road on the left, making a wide sweep to the S. of Loch Ard, viâ the Duchray and (8 m.) *Duchray Castle*, returns to Aberfoyle. A path diverging to the right, near the beginning of this latter road leads to Rowardennan (p. 137), a fine hill walk of 9½ m. from Aberfoyle (c. 5 hrs.).

The Inversnaid road runs N.W. from the fork, past the little *Loch Dhu* to (6 m.) *Loch Chon*, which is rockier and wilder than Loch Ard and beautifully wooded with birch, ash, and other trees. On the S.W. rises a precipitous outlier of Ben Lomond.—Beyond Loch Chon our road crosses (9 m.) the culvert of the Glasgow waterworks, with a view of Loch Arklet in front, and in 2 m. more joins the road leading from *Stronachlacher* (p. 211; ½ m. to the right) to (15 m.; l.) *Inversnaid* (p. 212).

From Aberfoyle to the Lake of Menteith, 4 m., by a good road along the S. edge of the Highland fault (p. 224), whose direction is very marked in the ridging of the Menteith Hills.—4 m. *Port of Menteith* (Lake Hotel, R. & B. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 4/6) lies on the N. shore of the pastoral lake, with a church, beside which is the mausoleum of the Grahams of Gartmore. Boats may be hired at the hotel to visit the islands. The railway station (p. 206) is 4 m. S.

The **Lake of Menteith** (1¼ m. long by 1 m. broad) has three islands, on the largest of which are the picturesque Gothic ruins of the Priory of *Inchmahome* ('Isle of St. Colmoc or Macholmoc,' called also the 'Isle of Rest'), founded for Austin canons regular in 1238 by Walter Comyn of Badenoch. Like Cambuskenneth Abbey, on which the monks were dependent, it passed at the Reformation to the Earl of Mar.—Of the E.E. church, in which David II was married in 1363 to his second wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Logie, there remain part of the choir, the tower arch, and two arches of the nave. The mouldings of the W. entrance, which is deeply recessed, are exceedingly beautiful. In the chancel are the tombs of Walter Stewart (d. 1295) and his wife (d. 1286), and of Sir John Drummond (d. 1300), both with effigies of the deceased.

After the battle of Pinkie in Sept. 1547 (p. 72), and in consequence of the English invasion, Mary, Queen of Scots, then aged five, was sent to this secure place and stayed on the isle until July 1548. She was then stealthily removed to Dumbarton, where she embarked for France (see p. 134). A little garden

Inverchoracha
Orlantarich
Garabal
Hotel
Ardlui
Sta
Ardleish
R. Lochlarig
Meall Mòr
2451
Maol Breac
2115
Ben Vorlich
3092
Ardvorlich
Glen Gyle
Glen
Glen Falloch
Glenfyne Lo.
Stuckindroin
Doune
Pulpit Rock
Beinn a' Chroin
2524
Achadunan
Cha
Maol Mòr
2249
Beinn Dhubh
2509
Sloy
Stob an Fhainne
2144
Cairndow Inn
Kilmorich Ch.
Strone
Ben Vane
3004
Upper
Inverudlas
Inversnaid
Hotel
Pier
Rob Roy's
Cave
Stronuchlache
Glen Arklet
Loch Arklet
Glasgow Corp Water
Glen Kinglas
3318
Ben Ime
3319
Kenmore
Wood
Beinn Uamh
1962
Beinn an
t-Seilich
Rest & be
Thankful Stons
A'Chrois
Blarannich
Cruach Tarbeirt
1364
Cruinn a' Bheinn
2077
The Cobbler
2091
Succoth
Arrochar
Tarbet
Pier
Rowchoish
Comer
Ben Donich
Cobhurkan
2774
Arrochar
Hotel
Pier
Ben Lomond
3192
The Brack
2580
Ardgartan
Stuckgown
Ardmay
Ben Reoch
Cob Roy's
Parson
Pier
Pirnmigan
Lo.
Donich Lo.
Hotel
Pier
Tullich Hill
2073
Beinn Bhreac
2233
Lochgoilhead
Ardgoil Estate
Rowardennan
Lo.
Rowardennan
Hotel
Pier
Gorten
Doune
Inverbeg
Inn
Doune Hill
2409
Glenmallan
Ross
Craigentuie
Beinn Eich
2302
Arddorroch
Gray
Inchlonaig
Pier
Glen Luss
Luss
Camstraddan
Aldochlay
Beinn
Ruisg
Garelochhead
Sta
Hotel
Pier
Belmore
Abbotsinvennal
Arnburn
Balernock
Shandon Sta
Blairmairn
Shantron
Inchmurrin
Cas.
Shandon
Linnburn
Blairglass
Inverduron
Dumbain
Arden
Row Sta
Pier
Inn
Roseneath
Cas.
HELENSBURGH
Pier
Ballach
Natural Scale 1:253,440
Miles
Kilometres

John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd., Edinburgh

called Queen Mary's Bower, said to have been tended by herself and to have remained as she left it, is shown.—The ruined castle on *Inch Talla* or *Tulla* was the principal residence of the Grahams, Earls of Menteith, 1227–1694. The date of its erection is unknown. The small *Dog Island* was used for kennels.—From Port of Menteith to (6½ m.) *Callander*, see p. 201. Another road runs E. viâ (5 m.) *Thornhill* (p. 199), forking there for (l.) *Doune* (9 m.; p. 199) and (r.) *Stirling* (15 m.; p. 201).

FROM ABERFOYLE TO THE TROSSACHS, 6 m. The exceedingly picturesque but very hilly road, running N. from Aberfoyle, is closed to motor-cars and motor-cycles, but is open to horse-drawn carriages and to bicycles on payment of a toll. Horse coaches ply twice daily in each direction in summer. From the initial steep zigzag ascent we have fine views of Loch Ard and Ben Lomond, and near the top we pass large slate quarries. From the summit (796 ft.) *Loch Drunkie* and Loch Vennachar are well in view, and from a sharp bend farther on the pedestrian may descend direct to Duncraggan (p. 210). Our road strikes the S. bank of Loch Achray (p. 210) and rounds the W. end of that lake to join (5¾ m.) the road to the *Trossachs Pier* (p. 210), c. ½ m. W. of the Trossachs Hotel. The route thence, viâ Loch Katrine and down Loch Lomond to Balloch and so back to Glasgow, is detailed on pp. 210, 212.

26. FROM STIRLING TO PERTH

33 m. L.M.S.R. in 50–90 min. (6/11, 4/2); to *Gleneagles*, 17¼ m. in 27–45 min. (3/2, 1/11).

An alternative route (L.N.E.R.) from Stirling to Perth (41 m.; in 1½–2 hrs.) runs viâ *Alloa* and *Kinross* (see p. 206).

ROAD ROUTE, 34 m. (A 9). We leave Stirling viâ Wallace St. (Pl. A 3).—6 m. *Dunblane* (p. 198).—12 m. *Greenloaning* (see below).—17½ m. *Gleneagles* (p. 216).—20 m. *Auchterarder* (p. 216).—22½ m. *Aberuthven* (p. 216).—34 m. **Perth** (Rte. 27) is entered viâ York Place (Pl. B 1).

Stirling, see Rte. 24. Thence to (5 m.) *Dunblane* (p. 198), where we diverge from the line to Callander, see Rte. 23. As we leave Dunblane we have a good view of the cathedral, on the right. The line runs N.E., up the valley of the Allan, with Sheriffmuir (p. 199) on the slopes of the Ochils some distance to the right.—7¾ m. *Kinbuck*.—11 m. *Greenloaning* (Allanbank, R. & B. 6/6, pens. from 42/, plain) is the station for Ardoch Camp.

Just beyond the village of *Braco* (Inn), 1¼ m. N., the road to Crieff crosses the Knaik and skirts the W. side of the large Roman station of ***Ardoch**, the most perfect example of the kind in Britain. Permission to visit it should be obtained from the proprietor of Ardoch House, in whose grounds the remains lie. The central area (420 ft. by 375 ft.) is on the customary Roman rectangular plan, with sides nearly facing the cardinal points, but on the N. and E., instead of the usual single rampart and ditch, there are five trenches with strong earthen ramparts between them. The W. and S. sides are less well preserved. The camp-buildings were probably of wood; the stone foundations discovered in the middle of the area are those of a mediæval chapel and its churchyard wall.—A little farther N.W. the Crieff road intersects the *Great Camp* (2800 ft. by 1950 ft.), to the W.

of which is a smaller camp, partly within it and crossing its ramparts. These camps, estimated to accommodate 26,000 and 12,000 troops respectively, were defended by a single entrenchment with entrances protected by straight traverses, but little now remains to be seen. The latest coins found at Ardoch belong to the reign of Hadrian (A.D. 117–138), and the station may have been abandoned on the completion of the Roman Wall farther S. (p. 107).

High on the right beyond (15 m.) *Blackford* (Moray Arms; Blackford) are the remains of *Ogilvie Castle*, once a place of great strength, and as the line curves N. we see, on the same side, *Gleneagles House*, built in 1624, with stones from the former castle (p. 208).—17¼ m. **Gleneagles** (from 'eaglais' = church). Conspicuous on the uplands on the left is the palatial **Gleneagles Hotel* (R. 15/, B. 4/6, L. 5/6, D. 8/6; motor-service to Auchterarder station; see below), an enterprise of the railway company, adjoining two 18-hole golf courses ranking among the finest and most difficult in Scotland (4/ per day, 17/6 per week, 45/ per month).

From Gleneagles to Crieff, 9 m., L.M.S.R. in 20 min. diverging N. from the main line. 2½ m. *Tullibardine* gives the courtesy title of marquis to the eldest sons of the dukes of Atholl, who were earls of Tullibardine before they became dukes. The castle is now only a site. The old collegiate church (1446) here, formerly the mausoleum of the dukes of Atholl, is now that of the Strathallan family. *Strathallan Castle* (Earl of Perth) stands 1½ m. N.E. of the station.—5 m. *Muthill*. The road to the village (1½ m.; motors) passes Culdees Castle (l.). At Muthill, whence motors ply to Crieff (3 m.) several times daily, are the ruins of a 15th cent. church with a square 12th cent. tower, 70 ft. high, and effigies of Sir Muriel Drummond (d. 1362) and his wife. Drummond Castle (p. 224) lies 1½ m. N.W.—Beyond Muthill station we have a magnificent view W. of Ben Vorlich (3224 ft.) and Stuc-a-Chroin (3189 ft.). The railway crosses the Earn near one of the many Roman camps in this neighbourhood, from which a Roman road, with stations, stretches in a direct line to Perth. Soon after (7¼ m.) *Highlandman*, W. of which are interesting river terraces, the line draws alongside the line from Perth and we have a fine view of (9 m.) *Crieff* (p. 223).

Road from Gleneagles to *Rumbling Bridge*, see p. 208.

We cross the Ruthven Water, whose romantic glen is not open to the public. Near its banks is (r.) the modern *Kincardine Castle*, beyond which, on a strong site, is a fragment of the old castle, the original seat of the Grahams, dismantled in 1645.—19¼ m. *Auchterarder* (Crown), a village (2263 inhab.) mainly of one long street, ¾ m. from the station (motors), figures in Scottish church history as the scene in 1834 of the first of the disputes as to 'patronage' that led to the Disruption (p. 53) in 1843. With Dunning and other places in the neighbourhood it was burnt by the Earl of Mar in 1716 after the battle of Sheriffmuir (p. 199). Beyond the station we have a fine view (l.) of Ben Ledi, Ben Vorlich, Crieff, and Glen Turret. As we descend into Strathearn *Aberuthven* is seen on the l.; across the Ruthven are the ruins of *St. Kattan's Chapel*, beside which is the mausoleum of the dukes of Montrose.—On the hill N. of (23½ m.) *Dunning* (motors to the village 2 m. S.E.) is the mansion of *Gask* (1801), beside which are the scanty remains of the 'Auld House' (1666), of the Baroness Nairne's song. Prince Charles Stewart break-

fasted here in 1745, and Lady Nairne (1766–1845) was named Carolina in his honour. The Oliphants of Gask were devoted Jacobites, and the mansion preserves many relics of Prince Charlie: his bonnet, brogues, spurs, and cockade, the table and chair that he used, and a lock of his hair.—The line runs by the winding Earn to (27¼ m.) *Forteviot*, now a very small village but at one time the capital of the Pictish kings of Fortrenn. Kenneth Macalpine died here in 860. Malcolm Canmore had a royal residence at Forteviot, which, however, was later superseded by Dunfermline.

About 1½ m. S. of the station is *Invermay*, celebrated in Mallet's ballad 'The Birks of Invermay' and 1¼ m. N.E., beyond the Earn, is *Dupplin Castle* (no adm.), the modern Tudor seat (1832) of Lord Forteviot, in a finely wooded estate. A stone cross marks the site of the battle of Dupplin (1332) in which Edward Baliol and the 'disinherited barons' defeated with great slaughter the Regent Mar.

Beyond (29 m.) *Forgandenny* we cross the Earn and one of its old channels and join the L.N.E.R. from Fife (p. 257) before entering a long tunnel to the W. of Moncreiffe Hill (p. 221). Emerging we have a fine view of Kinnoull Hill (r.) across the Tay, and, passing the General Convict Prison (r.) and the South Inch (r.), we enter (33 m.) **Perth.**

27. PERTH AND ITS ENVIRONS

PERTH (33,208 inhab.), surnamed 'the Fair City,' is a place of great antiquity with important cattle-markets, well-known dye-works, textile factories, etc.; but its chief attractions for the tourist are its convenient railways, its fine old church of St. John, and its associations with 'The Fair Maid of Perth.' It is charmingly situated between its green 'Inches' on the right bank of the Tay in an attractive country.

Railway Station (Pl. C 1), one of the largest and best in Scotland, with good dining and refreshment rooms, bath-rooms, etc., serves both the L.M.S.R. and the L.N.E.R.

Hotels. Station (Pl. a; C 1), R. & B. 11/6, L. 3/, 4/, D. 6/, pens. from 15/; Royal George (Pl. b; A 3), George St., R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, 6/, pens. 84/–126/; Salutation (Pl. c; B 3), 34 South St., good, old established, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, 4/, D. 5/6; Royal British (Pl. d; C 1) Leonard St., R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Waverley (Pl. e; B 1), 31 York Place, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/, pens. 84/; County (Pl. g; B 2), County Place, R. & B. 7/, pens. 70/; Reid's Temperance, York Place, R. & B. 7/; Queen's, Leonard St., temp., R. & B. 7/6, tea 2/6.

Post Office (Pl. B 2), High Street.

Tramways. The chief centre of the four lines traversing the town is at the junction of High St. and S. Methven St. (Pl. B 2).—Corporation Motor Omnibuses ply regularly to *Bridge of Earn* (p. 257), *Pitcaithly Wells* (p. 257), *Almondbank* (p. 222), etc.—Motor Coaches run to *Crieff* (2/6), *Dunkeld* (1/11), *Pitlochry* (3/3), etc., and in summer to the *Trossachs* (12/6); *Loch Tay* (12/6); *Kinloch Rannoch* (12/6); *Pitlochry* and *Blairgowrie* (7/6); *Braemar* (21/); *Sma' Glen* (6/); *Rumbling Bridge* (6/); *Montrose* (12/6); *St. Andrews* (7/6); etc.—Coach to *Braemar* viâ Blairgowrie and Glenshee, see p. 226.

History. As capital of Scotland until c. 1452 Perth was a civil and religious centre of importance and it contained the large monasteries of the Black Friars, the Grey Friars, the White Friars, and the Carthusians, all of which have vanished. From its church of St. John (see below) it was at one time known also as St. John's Town or St. Johnstoun, and the phrase, a 'St. Johnstoun's tippet,' meaning (like 'Bridport dagger') a hangman's halter, dates from 1559, when 300 Perth citizens marched with halters round their neck to oppose Mary of Guise to the death. In 1311 Bruce captured the city, which had been fortified by Edward I, but after the battle of Dupplin in 1332 it fell to Edward Baliol, and from 1335 until 1339 it was again in English hands. From the garden of the Blackfriars Monastery (p. 220) the gentle Robert III witnessed in 1396 the extraordinary combat on the North Inch (p. 220), and in the same monastery James I was assassinated in 1437 (p. 220). The destruction of this and the other great monasteries in Perth was the first fruits of Knox's famous iconoclastic sermon in St. John's church in 1559. In 1600 the city was the scene of the Gowrie Conspiracy (p. 219). The Marquis of Montrose occupied Perth after his victory at Tibbermuir in 1644, and Claverhouse seized it in 1689. Perth surrendered to Cromwell after a day's siege in 1651, and it was occupied by the Jacobite insurgents in 1715 and again in 1745.—It was from the plague in Perth in 1645 that Allan Ramsay's 'Bessie Bell and Mary Gray' fled into the country (p. 222), where, however, the infection was carried to them by their lover. John Ruskin (see p. 220) spent some of his childhood in Perth.

When Agricola's soldiers (c. 80 A.D.) came into sight of the Tay and the South Inch they are said to have shouted 'Ecce Tiberis, ecce Campus Martius!' Sir Walter Scott's comment was:

> "Behold the Tiber! the vain Roman cried,
> Viewing the ample Tay from Baiglie's side;
> But where's the Scot that would the vaunt repay
> And hail the puny Tiber for the Tay?"

From the railway station (Pl. C 1) tramways run viâ King's Place and King St. (Pl. B, C 2) to the centre of the city, but a more direct route for walkers leads viâ Leonard St. (Pl. B 2) and Hospital St. to County Place, at the W. end of South Street.

On the right in Hospital St. is the *King James VI Hospital*, founded in 1569, destroyed by Cromwell in 1652 to obtain material for his fort (p. 219), and rebuilt in 1750. It stands on the site of the old Carthusian Monastery (founded in 1429), in which James I and his queen were buried. The building is now let in tenements and the beneficiaries receive outdoor relief.

South Street (Pl. B 2, 3), like the parallel High St. farther N., runs E. to the broad avenue flanking the Tay. In King Edward St., a turning on the left, is the new *City Hall*, opposite which a replica of the ancient Mercat Cross has been erected as a memorial to Edward VII. In the square immediately behind the City Hall stands the church of ***St. John** (Pl. B 3), an interesting cruciform structure of various dates, with a low square central tower surmounted by a 15th cent. steeple. The present choir was built c. 1440; the nave is probably later. The entire building, which until recently accommodated three distinct congregations, is being restored as a War Memorial (church officer, 6 East Bridge St.).

History. In 1126 the church was granted by David I to Dunfermline Abbey, and it was freely restored, if not rebuilt, in the early 15th century. An earlier restoration begun by Robert Bruce in 1328 was arrested by his death next year. In 1296 Edward I here kept the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist.

That Edward III slew his brother, the Earl of Cornwall, before the high altar in St. John's in 1335 is an unauthenticated tradition. John Knox here preached, in 1559, his momentous sermon urging the "purging of the churches from idolatry," which sent an iconoclastic storm over Scotland, drastic and destructive far beyond the preacher's intentions. In 1644 800 Covenanters were confined in the church by Montrose after his victory at Tibbermuir. Charles I attended service in the church in 1633, Charles II in 1650, and Prince Charles Stewart in 1745. The scene of the ordeal of 'bier-right' after the death of Oliver Proudfute, as described in 'The Fair Maid of Perth,' is laid in St. John's.

The interior, which we are told contained forty altars dedicated to as many saints, was divided in 1598 into two churches (East and West), between which a Mid Church was inserted c. 1773. All these are now again thrown into one. In the choir is the tomb of the Gowrie family, opposite which are figures supposed to represent James I and his wife (p. 220). Adjoining the N. transept is the lowest story of the old Halkerston's Tower (1125?), and the staircase to the upper stories has been rediscovered. The whole N. transept was rebuilt in 1828, but this is being altered and a special War Memorial chapel is being erected.

At the E. end of South St. the Tay is spanned by the *Victoria Bridge* (Pl. B 3, 4), while to the right and left it is skirted by the wide tree-shaded Tay St., with its handsome buildings. The *County Buildings*, at the corner of South St., were built in 1808–20 on the site of Gowrie House (1520), the scene of the still mysterious Gowrie Conspiracy of 1600. A bronze tablet in one of the blind windows gives a representation of the picturesque old mansion, which was one of the chief ornaments of the city. Within are portraits, including one of Neil Gow, by Sir Henry Raeburn.

The Gowrie Conspiracy seems to have been an attempt by the Earl of Gowrie and his brother Alexander Ruthven to secure the person of James VI and therewith political advantage. The king, lured to Gowrie House by a story of foreign treasure, was skilfully detached from his retinue and led to an upper room by Ruthven, who, after some heated colloquy, attempted to bind the king's hands. James, however, succeeded in giving the alarm through an open window, and his attendants forced their way to his rescue. In the fracas both Gowrie and Ruthven were slain. The many curious details filling in this bare outline are discussed in 'James VI and the Gowrie Mystery' by *Andrew Lang* (1902).

A little farther S. is the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. C 3), containing well-arranged collections illustrating the botany, geology, and zoology of Perthshire (adm. free; 9.30–6, on Tues. 9.30–1). The *Greyfriars Cemetery*, behind the museum, occupies the site of the ancient Franciscan monastery (1460), destroyed in 1559.

Passing under the railway bridge at the end of Tay St. we reach the **South Inch** (Pl. C 2, 3), a spacious green expanse once used for archery and witch-burnings. No traces remain of the fort built by Cromwell in 1652 at its N.E. angle. The large building on the far side of the Inch is the *General (Convict) Prison for Scotland*, originally erected in 1812 for French prisoners of war. The road on the E. side skirts

the river to the small *Harbour*.—We may regain the station by following the N. side of the Inch, passing a statue of Sir Walter Scott.

The railway bridge (on which there is likewise a footpath) crosses the N. end of the long *Friarton* or *Moncreiffe Island* (Pl. C 3, 4) in the Tay, on which is a golf course.

Upstream (N.) from Victoria Bridge Tay St. is flanked by public buildings, including the *City Chambers* (at the corner of High St.), and ends at **Perth Bridge** (Pl. A 3), a fine work of nine arches by Smeaton (1766–71), from which there is a magnificent view of the Grampians.

John Ruskin (1819–1900) spent part of his childhood in *Bridgend*, on the opposite bank. Turning to the left, by Main St., immediately on crossing the bridge, we find the house (tablet) on the left, just beyond the U.F. church. Its garden had "a door opening to the water, which ran past it, clear brown over the pebbles, 3 or 4 ft. deep, an infinite thing for a child to look down into."

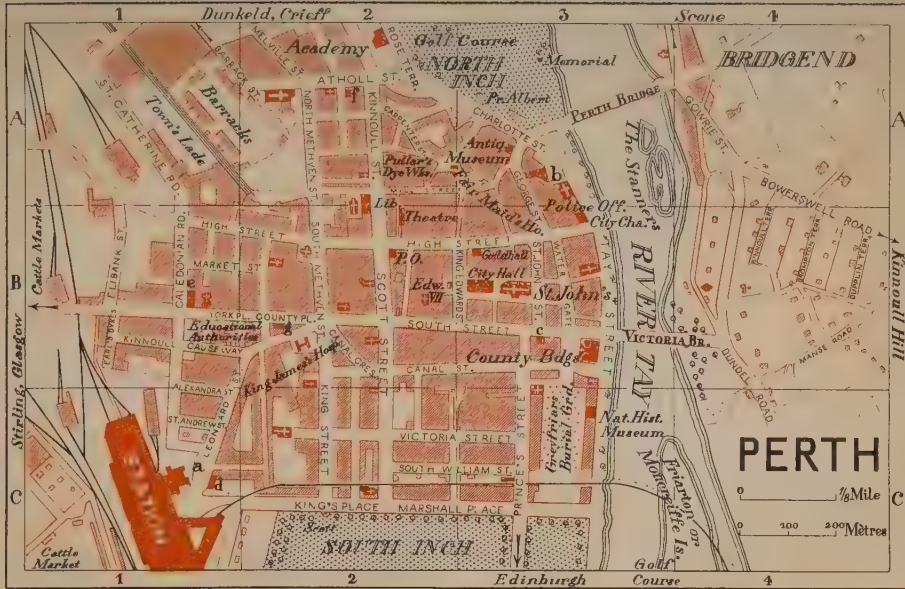
Beyond Perth Bridge lies the **North Inch** (Pl. A 2, 3), a fine park of 100 acres, with cricket ground, golf course, bowling greens, etc. At the top of George St. (Pl. A 3), as we approach, we remark a small classic temple (1824), called *Marshall's Monument* (Marshall was provost of Perth), containing a library and small antiquarian museum (closed at present). In Rose Terrace, on the W. side of the Inch, rises the classic façade of *Perth Academy*.

The remarkable judicial combat between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Quhele (Kay), so graphically described in 'The Fair Maid of Perth,' took place on the North Inch in 1396. Thirty champions fought on each side, and as the Clan Chattan were one man short they were assisted by Hal o' the Wynd, a bandy-legged or crooked smith ('Gow Chrom') of Perth, who contributed largely to their victory. This worthy's stout assertion that he fought 'for his own hand' has become proverbial.

The North Port, opposite a statue of Prince Albert, leads from the North Inch to Curfew Row, in which stands the **Fair Maid's House** (Pl. A 2). The niche on the corner of this house once contained an image of St. Bartholomew, patron saint of the Glovers' Corporation. The small upper rooms are shown (9–dusk; adm. 3*d*.).

Behind the house and facing the North Inch stood the *Blackfriars Monastery*, founded in 1231 by Alexander II and destroyed in 1559. Here homage was paid to Edward I in 1291, and here James I, the poet-king, long a prisoner in Windsor Castle, was assassinated in 1437 by Sir Robert Graham, in spite of the devotion of one of the queen's ladies who thrust her arm into the staples of the door in place of the missing iron bar. "'Twas Catherine Douglas sprang to the door, but I fell back Kate Barlass" (*Rossetti*, 'The King's Tragedy'). This brave lady afterwards married Richard Lovell of Ballumbie.

Curfew Row leads on through Pullar's dye-works, and we make our way by narrow lanes to the *High Street* (Pl. B 3), which runs parallel with South Street. No. 104 is the old *Guildhall* (1722; rebuilt in 1907), and in Parliament Close (No. 77), on the other side of the street, is a Masonic Hall on a site occupied until 1818 by the building in which the Scottish parliaments met down to the reign of James II (1438–60). At



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the corner of Scott St. is the *Post Office* (Pl. B 2), opposite which is the entrance to the *Theatre*.

The prominent red stone building a few yards up Kinnoull St., the N. continuation of Scott St., is the *Sandeman Public Library*; and at the end of N. Methven St., the next parallel street on the left, is *St. Ninian's Cathedral* (Pl. A 2; open 9–6), the handsome episcopal cathedral for the diocese of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane.—Farther W. are barracks and factories.

South Methven St. brings us back to Hospital St. (p. 218), leading to the railway station, W. of which are large cattle-markets. To the S.W. is Craigie Hill golf course.

***Kinnoull Hill,** the S.W. spur of the Sidlaw Hills, rising abruptly from the Tay E. of Perth, is a noted view-point that should certainly be visited (view-indicators). The view of the Grampians about sunset, after a snowfall, is particularly fine. Most of the hill, which lies c. 1 m. beyond Bowerswell Road (Pl. A 4), was presented to the city by Lord Dewar in 1923, but the highest summit (729 ft.), with a ruined tower, belongs to Kinfauns Castle (Earl of Moray), seen below the sheer cliffs on the E.—On the opposite side of the Tay, S. of Perth, rises *Moncreiffe Hill* (725 ft.).

Scone Palace (no adm.; pron. 'scoon'), seat of the Earl of Mansfield, stands on the left bank of the Tay, c. 2 m. N. of Perth Bridge by the Blairgowrie road (see p. 226). The present castellated mansion (1803–8) is the successor of a 16th cent. house, which itself succeeded the ancient abbey and palace destroyed by the 'rascal multitude' in 1559 (p. 219). The importance of Scone dates back to the 8th cent., when its mote-hill was a solemn meeting-place. Kenneth Macalpine (9th cent.) is said to have brought hither from Dunstaffnage the 'Stone of Scone,' which was believed to carry sovereignty with it, and though Edward I carried it off to England in 1297, all the Scottish kings, including Robert Bruce, were crowned at Scone until the days of James IV. Charles II also was crowned here in 1651. Traditionally identified with Jacob's pillow at Bethel (afterwards the 'Lia Fail' or 'Stone of Destiny' at Tara in Ireland), or, less improbably, with Columba's pillow on Iona, the stone is held to have vindicated its character when James VI became also James I of England in 1603. The 'Old Pretender' kept royal state in Scone Palace for some weeks in 1716 and Prince Charlie slept there in 1745. David Douglas (1798–1834), discoverer of the Douglas spruce, was once a gardener at Scone Palace.

Huntingtower Castle, formerly named Ruthven, which stands 3 m. N.W. of Perth, on the motor omnibus route to Almondbank, was the scene of the 'Raid of Ruthven' in 1582. James VI, when a youth of 16, accepted the invitation of the Earl of Gowrie to his hunting seat of Ruthven, and on arriving found himself in the hands of a band of nobles whose demands included the dismissal of the royal favourites, the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Arran. When James attempted to leave the room the Master of Glamis planted his back against the door, at which outrage the King burst into tears and was told roughly, "better bairns greet than bearded men." This 'raid' (not to be confounded with the Gowrie Conspiracy, p. 219) gave the control of the realm to the Ruthven confederates for some months, but the Earl of Gowrie was beheaded in 1584. The castle (restored; small fee) consists of two massive towers, 9½ ft. apart and united by a lower range of buildings. The space between the towers is known as the 'Maiden's leap,' from the tradition that a daughter of the first earl sprang across it to avoid detection in a love affair. The return to Perth may be made from Ruthven Road railway station (p. 222) or by a footpath skirting the Almond and then the Tay to the North Inch.

From Perth to *Aberdeen*, see Rte. 38; to *Balquhidder*, see Rte. 28; to *Blairgowrie* and *Braemar*, see Rte. 29; to *Dundee*, see Rte. 36; to *Edinburgh* by the Forth Bridge, see Rte. 32; to *Glasgow*, see Rte. 33; to *Inverness*, see Rte. 30; to *Stirling*, see Rte. 26.

28. FROM PERTH TO CRIEFF AND BALQUHIDDER (LOCHEARNHEAD)

39 m. L.M.S.R. in 1¼ hrs. (8/1, 4/10); to *Crieff*, 17¾ m. in 38–50 min. (3/7, 2/2); to *St. Fillans*, 29½ m. in 63–83 min. (6/1, 3/8).

Road Route (A 85), 34 m. We quit **Perth** (Rte. 27) viâ Dunkeld Road (Pl. A 1).—6 m. *Methven* (see below).—12¼ m. *New Fowlis* (Fowlis Wester, p. 224, 1 m. r.).—15 m. **Crieff** (p. 223).—22 m. *Comrie* (p. 224).—27 m. *St. Fillans* (p. 225).—34 m. (by the N. bank of Loch Earn) **Lochearnhead** (p. 225).

Perth, see p. 217. We diverge W. from the line to Inverness and, passing Huntingtower Castle (p. 221) on the left, reach (3 m.) *Ruthven Road*, with large bleaching works.—4 m. *Almondbank*, ¾ m. S. of the village.

On the opposite bank of the Almond is (¼ m.) *Pitcairngreen* (Inn), one of the most picturesque villages in Scotland, with its large green bordered with high tree-hedges cut to resemble festoons. On Dronach Haugh, c. 2½ m. up the Almond, a stone marks the site of the 'bower' of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray (comp. p. 218).

5 m. *Tibbermuir*, or *Tippermuir*, gives name to the first battle between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters.

On *Lamerkin Muir*, S. of the railway, on Sept. 1st, 1644, Montrose, with 1100 half-clad Irish and 1300 half-armed Highlanders, defeated a tumultuous mob of about 6000 Covenanters, citizens of Perth and others, hastily gathered together under Lord Elcho to oppose him. The city of Perth was the prize of victory (comp. p. 218).

From (6½ m.) *Methven Junction* a branch line (1¼ m.) runs N. to **Methven** (pron. Meff'en; *Star*, *Methven Arms*, both plain), a village with a fragment of its 15th cent. church, which serves as a burial-place for the Methven family. To the N. of the village Bruce was defeated in 1306 by the English under the Earl of Pembroke. *Methven Castle* (1½ m. E.) has a fine estate abounding in old timber, the Pepperwell Oak being 18 ft. in girth.

From between the castle and the village a road runs N.E. up Glen Almond to (8¼ m.) the *Sma' Glen* (p. 224), passing (4¼ m.) *Trinity College*, a public school founded in 1841 and run on English lines. Across the river lies *Logiealmond*, the 'Drumtochty' of Ian Maclaren's books. From (7 m.) *Buchanty* (with a pretty linn) a road runs S. to (2¾ m.) *Fowlis Wester* (p. 224).

Balgowan House, the birthplace of Lord Lynedoch (1748–1843), the victor of Barrosa (1811), lies ¾ m. N. of (9 m.) *Balgowan*.—11½ m. *Madderty* is the station for (½ m. N.) the scanty ruins of *Inchaffray Abbey* (1200), formerly known as Insula Missarum (Isle of Masses). Its most treasured possession was the silver reliquary of the arm of St. Fillan, with which Abbot Maurice blessed Bruce's army at Bannockburn.—From (13½ m.) *Abercairney* a road runs N. to (2½ m.) Fowlis Wester (p. 224).—*Inchbrackie*, to the N.W., has been for 300 years the seat of the Græmes.—Beyond (15¾ m.) *Innerpeffray* we approach the line from Gleneagles (p. 216). The ruined *Innerpeffray Castle* (1610) lies 1¾ m. S. of the Earn, and ¼ m. nearer the station are an ancient *Chapel*, the

burial-place of the Drummonds, and a small but valuable *Library* (1691) attached to a school.

17¾ m. **CRIEFF** (5865 inhab.), the chief town of *Strathearn*, is built on the S. side of a hill on the left bank of the Earn. The neighbourhood abounds in fine scenery and historic interest; excursions are numerous; and the accommodation for travellers is ample.

Hotels. STRATHEARN HOUSE HYDROPATHIC, on the slopes of Knock Hill, pens. 9½/6–10⅜/6; DRUMMOND ARMS, James Square, R. & B. from 9/, L. 4/, D. 6/; DUNCAN'S, R. & B. 8/, pens. 10/, ANCASTER, CENTRAL, R. & B. 5/6, pens. 8/, three temperance hotels in James Square.

Motor Omnibuses. To *Comrie* (½ hr., 8*d.*) and *St. Fillans* (1 hr., 1/4), 4–5 times daily; to *Stirling* (1¼ hr., 2/3), thrice daily; to *Perth*, viâ Methven (70 min.) or Auchterarder (1½ hr.); and to *Muthill* (p. 216).

Motor Coaches run in summer to *Loch Tummel* and *Loch Rannoch* (Tues. and Thurs., 14/); to *Loch Lomond* (Tues. and Thurs., 12/6); to the *Trossachs* (Mon., Wed., Fri., 10/; on Wed., including sail on Loch Katrine, 15/); to the *Pass of Killiecrankie* (Tues. and Fri., 8/6); to *Loch Tay* (Mon. and Thurs., 7/6); to *St. Andrews* (Wed. and Sat., 10/); to *Meikleour* (8/); to *St. Fillans* (3/) with sail on Loch Earn, 5/), etc.

From the station King St. ascends steeply to James Square, with its small tree-shaded boulevard, in the centre of the town. Thence East High St. leads to the right, passing the *Town Hall*, at the entrance to which are the old stocks and the slender octagonal *Cross* of the Burgh of Regality of Drummond (1688). Farther on is (l.) the older *Market Cross* of Crieff, of red sandstone with Runic knots but no inscription (perhaps 12th cent.). The road goes on to the *Golf Course*, on which are three large stones with interesting 'cup and ring' markings.—West High St. leads in the opposite direction towards MacRosty Park.—The *Knock* (911 ft.), a wooded hill and public park, N. of the town, commands beautiful views. On its S.E. slope is *Ferntower*, where Sir David Baird (1757–1829), the hero of Seringapatam, died—"ill to leeve wi' but waur to want."—On *Gallow Hill*, near the station, once stood the 'Kind Gallows of Crieff,' on which many Highland caterans were hanged by the Stewarts of Strathearn. The clans, cherishing in consequence a grudge against the town, burned Crieff in 1716 and wrecked several houses in 1745.—David Mallet (1700–65) was born at Crieff.

From Crieff to *Gleneagles*, see p. 216.

EXCURSIONS FROM CRIEFF

The road encircling the Knock (6½ m.) crosses three wooded glens whose streams form charming waterfalls. A very steep road ascends the most westerly of these glens to (6¼ m.) *Glenturret Lodge*, at the head of LOCH TURRET (1127 ft.), affording a fine moorland drive of 5½ m. (magnificent retrospective views). From the end of the road *Ben Chonzie* (3048 ft.; comp. p. 225) may be ascended (c. 3 m.).

COMRIE (p. 224) may be reached by pleasant roads (c. 7 m.) on either bank of the Earn, that on the N. bank being perhaps the more interesting. After crossing the Turret this road skirts the beautiful grounds of *Ochtertyre* (no adm.), in which is a mausoleum on the site of an old church where many of the Murrays with their wives and children were burnt alive by the Drummonds and Campbells

(1511).—Beyond (2 m.) *Monzievaird* a road on the left leads viâ (½ m.) *Tomachastle Hill* (view), with a monument to Sir David Baird (see p. 223), to (1 m.) the picturesque *Strowan Bridge*, on a lovely stretch of the Earn, and *Strowan House*, with the ivy-covered ruin of an old church, beyond which we join (1½ m.) the S. road from Crieff to Comrie.

The entrance to DRUMMOND CASTLE and its beautiful *Gardens* (open Wed. and Sat. 10–5) is 2 m. S. of Crieff, on the tree-shaded Muthill road (omnibus to Muthill, 3¼ m.). From the gates an avenue, 1½ m. long, leads to the castle, one of the most interesting in the neighbourhood.

Founded in 1491 by the 1st Lord Drummond, whose descendants became Earls of Perth, **Drummond Castle** was bombarded by Cromwell, fell into neglect at the Revolution, and in 1745 was partly pulled down by the Jacobite Duchess of Perth to prevent its occupation by the King's troops. Only the square tower (containing a small armoury and some interesting relics) is old, all the rest having been rebuilt in the old style. The castle contains interesting family and historical portraits, and was visited often by James IV and twice in 1566 by Queen Mary.—The beautiful old-fashioned **Garden* behind is laid out in a series of natural stepped terraces on the rock. The flower-beds, arranged in the form of an Elizabethan knot-garden, are set off by quaintly-cropped box and yew hedges, by fine cypresses, cedars, and other rare conifers, and by statuary and fountains. The multiple *Sundial* (1630) was designed by John Mylne for the 2nd Earl of Perth, who laid out the gardens.—On the N. side of the park is *Drummond Pond* (¾ m. long), said to have been made to cover ground 'desecrated' by being allotted to Hanoverian supporters.

A mile beyond the avenue gates the high-road bends sharply to the left at (3¼ m.) *Muthill* (p. 216). To the S.W. a road (following a Roman road) runs to the *Roman Camp* at Ardoch (8½ m. from Crieff; p. 215).

A by-road running N. from the Perth road at New Fowlis leads to (5 m. from Crieff) *Fowlis Wester*, a quaint village consisting of a church, manse, inn, and school-house, an ancient Celtic Cross, with jougs attached, and a few picturesque cottages. Thence to Abercairney station and to Glen Almond, see p. 222.

FROM CRIEFF TO AMULREE (Aberfeldy, Dunkeld) BY THE SMA' GLEN, 12 m., a fine expedition (motor coaches). Quitting Crieff by East High St. we follow the Perth road, with Crieff Knock and the golf course on our left, to (2 m.) *Gilmerton*, where we diverge to the left. We keep to the right at the next fork and ascend a steep hill affording a fine view of Strathearn and below (l.), in the valley of the Shaggie, of Monzie Castle. We strike (6 m.) the Almond (view), just beyond a road-fork, and, holding left (r. for Buchanty, 1½ m., and Glenalmond, see p. 222), soon enter the interesting **Sma' Glen**, where the road is carried for c. 2 m. through a rocky defile, one of the gates of the Highlands. Near its upper end a huge flat stone (8 by 5 ft.) marks the traditional spot where, as Wordsworth puts it, "in this still place, remote from men, sleeps Ossian in the narrow glen." The tomb was disturbed by the soldiers of Gen. Wade, by whom the road was made in 1746.—From (8½ m.) *Newton Bridge*, where we cross and quit the Almond, our road crosses a bleak moor, viâ (10½ m.) *Corriemuckloch*, to (12 m.) **Amulree** (*Hotel*), a pleasant little hamlet on the Bran, which issues from *Loch Freuchie*, 2 m. W. A road leads by the S. side of this loch up *Glen Quaich* to (11 m.) *Kenmore* (p. 330), commanding fine views.—From Amulree to *Aberfeldy* (12 m.) see p. 332; to *Dunkeld* (9 m.) see p. 231.

Leaving Crieff the railway crosses the Turret and keeps close to the left bank of the Earn, allowing pleasant views of the river. Tomachastle Hill (see above) with the Baird monument rises on the right.

23¾ m. **Comrie** (*Royal*; *Ancaster Arms*; *Melville*, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 70–84/, *Gillespie's*, these two temperance), beautifully situated at the meeting of Glen Artney and Glen Lednock with Strathearn, is a summer resort. It stands immediately over the great geological fault which separates the Highlands from the Lowlands and is therefore subject to

frequent small earthquakes, seldom violent enough to do more than rattle the crockery on the shelves.

A delightful view of the surrounding country is to be had from *Dunmore* (837 ft.), a hill 1 m. N. (footpath passing Comrie House) bearing an obelisk in memory of the 1st Lord Melville (1742–1811). Below it and across the road are the FALLS OF LEDNOCK, which, though not of great volume, well repay a visit by the grandeur of the '*Devil's Cauldron*,' a remarkable chasm in the rock through which they force their way. Above the falls the road ascends the wooded *Glen Lednock* to (4 m.) *Invergeldie Lodge*, whence a path crosses the moors to (12 m.) *Ardeonaig* (p. 330). *Ben Chonzie* (3048 ft.) may be ascended from Invergeldie by a path up the right bank of the Invergeldie burn (3½ m.; comp. p. 223).

From Comrie to *Callander* viâ Glen Artney, see p. 200.

Between Comrie and St. Fillans the railway crosses the Earn four times. At the second bridge (1½ m. W. of Comrie) *Aberuchill Castle* is seen (l.) well situated under the picturesque Aberuchill Hills.—From (2½ m.) *Dalchonzie* we see *Duniva* (r.), a modern mansion that replaces the cottage to which Lord Melville retired. The green conical hill of Dunfillan (600 ft.), the retreat of St. Fillan, rises on the left as we cross the Earn for the last time and approach (2½ m.) **St. Fillans** (*Drummond Arms*), a charming village at the E. end of Loch Earn. In the cemetery close to the village are the ruins of a rude *Culdee Chapel* dedicated to St. Fillan, which for centuries has been the burial-place of the Stewarts of Ardvorlich. An old font from this chapel is now in the neighbouring parish church.

Loch Earn, a lovely Highland loch, overlooked on the S. by the bold peaks of Ben Vorlich and Stuc-a-Chroin, and on the N. by Sron Mhor (2203 ft.), stretches for 7 m. from St. Fillans to Lochearnhead (steamer five times daily in summer; 1/6, return 3/; boats for hire). There are good roads on both banks; the longer and hillier road on the S. side is the more varied.

FROM ST. FILLANS TO LOCHEARNHEAD by the S. bank. At the mouth of (¼ m.) Glen Vorlich, is *Ardvorlich House*, the 'Darnlinvarach' of the 'Legend of Montrose,' ½ m. W. of its pier. It was here that the MacGregors in 1589, having murdered Stewart, the king's forester, in revenge for a supposed grievance, placed his head on a dish, with a crust between the teeth, and presented it to his sister on her return from preparing food for them. Here is likewise preserved the famous Clach Dearg, a rock-crystal gem, one of the oldest talismans in Scotland. Close by, on the roadside, stands the tombstone of six Macdonalds of Glencoe, killed in an attempt to harry Ardvorlich. At the head of Glen Vorlich rises the peak of **Ben Vorlich** (3224 ft.), easily ascended hence in c. 2½ hrs. The wide view from the summit extends from Ben Ledi and Stirling Castle in the S. to the Ben Lawers range and Ben Nevis in the N. and N.W. The descent may be made into Glen Artney (p. 200) or Glen Ample (see below). *Stuc-a-Chroin* (3189 ft.) may be climbed in 1½ hrs. from Ben Vorlich, with a dip of 700 ft. and a steep 'chimney' ascent.—At the mouth of (6 m.) *Glen Ample* there is a pretty cascade, below the road. On the right is *Edinample*, an old castellated house; and at the S.W. corner of the loch are the ruins of *St. Blane's Chapel*.—8 m. *Lochearnhead* (see below).

From St. Fillans the railway runs along the N. shore of Loch Earn, commanding a good view of Ben Vorlich, with Ardvorlich at its base. We cross the mouth of (34½ m.) *Glen Beich*, and on the opposite shore see Glen Ample before curving S. across the mouth of Glen Ogle.—37 m. **Lochearnhead** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6) is a charming village

where the scarlet tropæolum grows in profusion. Steamer to *St. Fillans*, see p. 225.—The line climbs steadily and joins the Callander and Oban railway at (39 m.) **Balquhidder** (p. 324).

29. FROM PERTH TO BRAEMAR VIÂ BLAIRGOWRIE

51 m. Road (A 93), Motor Coach daily in summer. This route (especially between Blairgowrie and Braemar) ranks among the finest and most interesting drives in Scotland.—A motor omnibus plies from Perth as far as (16 m.) *Blairgowrie* c. nine times daily.—The railway route to Blairgowrie (20¼ m. in ¾-1 hr.) is viâ Coupar Angus (see Rte. 38).

From Perth to (2 m.) *Scone*, see p. 221.—The road goes on, holding at first away from the river, viâ (5½ m.) *Guildtown*, founded in 1818, where we may notice a cottage (l.) bearing a curious masonic device dated 1835. Just over 1 m. farther a lane on the left leads to *Burnmouth Ferry*, which crosses the Tay a little below *Campsie Linn*, the only cataract on the river and the scene of Conachar's death in 'The Fair Maid of Perth.' Stanley Junction (p. 229) lies ¾ m. beyond the ferry.—The road skirts the grounds of *Stobhall*, an old mansion overlooking the Tay. This was the seat of Sir John Drummond, whose daughter Annabel married Robert III (1390–1406), but the present main building was built in 1578.

It contains a Chapel, whose ceiling is decorated with curious representations of kings and emperors; a Confessional Room, in the wall of which the 'Duke' of Perth was hidden after Culloden; and a Dining Hall with a fine fireplace. The *Dower House*, begun by John, Earl of Perth (d. 1662), was completed in 1671. Visitors are admitted on Sat., 10–5.

At (10 m.) *Cargill* we intersect the Perth-Aberdeen railway (p. 281), and 1 m. farther on we cross the *Bridge of Isla*, spanning the Isla a little above its junction with the Tay. Between the road and the Tay are the grounds of *Meikleour*, celebrated for its great beech hedge, 80 ft. high and ⅛ m. long, planted in 1746. The house is modern (1873). In the village of *Meikleour*, just off our road (l.), is a curious Cross (1698).—Traversing the fertile Plain of Stormont, we cross the Lunan and pass between White Loch (l.) and Black Loch.

16 m. **Blairgowrie** (*Queen's*, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Royal*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/–5/; *Temperance*), a small industrial town (3072 inhab.) surrounded by fruit farms, in a sheltered situation on the Ericht, is a summer resort of no very great interest, but of some importance as a coach centre.

Motor omnibuses run to *Coupar Angus* (p. 281) and *Dundee* (p. 272); to *Dunkeld* (p. 229); and to *Kirkmichael* (p. 227). Railway to *Coupar Angus*, see p. 281.

From Blairgowrie to Dunkeld, 12 m. (motor omnibus). Beyond (2 m.) *Kinloch* (Inn) the road skirts the chain of lochs fed by the Lunan, the first of which is *Loch Marlee*.—4 m. *Loch Clunie* contains an island on which stands the ruined *Clunie Castle*, built by Bp. Brown of Dunkeld c. 1500, perhaps an early

home but not the birthplace of the Admirable Crichton (1560; see p. 16). Farther on we pass the lochs of (8 m.) *Butterstone* and (9 m.) *Craiglush*.—12 m. *Dunkeld*, see p. 229.

The Braemar road crosses the Ericht to (16½ m.) *Rattray*, but soon recrosses to the right bank and enters the lovely *Gorge of the Ericht, which flows between red sandstone walls 200 ft. high. High up on the right is seen *Craighall Rattray*, the seat of the Rattrays since c. 1100 and one of the mansions claiming to be the original of Tullyveolan in 'Waverley.' Farther upstream, on the same side, are the ruins of *Lady Lindsay's Castle*. The road mounts above the right bank but descends after 3 m. to (22 m.) *Bridge of Cally* (Hotel, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. from 63/; Reid's Temperance), on the Ardle, which ¾ m. downstream unites with the Blackwater to form the Ericht.

From Bridge of Cally to Pitlochry, 19 m. The road on the left (A 924) beyond the bridge (views) ascends Strath Ardle to (7 m.) *Kirkmichael* (Aldchappie; Kirkmichael, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/), the terminus of motor services from Blairgowrie and Pitlochry.—At (9 m.) *Enochdhu*, facing the wooded crag of Kindrogan, we join the track from Spittal of Glenshee (see below). Beyond (10 m.) *Straloch*, at the mouth of Glen Fernait (r.), the road ascends, with views of Ben Vrackie ahead and of the precipices of Ben-y-Gloe, 7 m. N. The road-summit (14¾ m.; 1260 ft.) commands a magnificent prospect over the Perthshire mountains, among which Schiehallion and Ben Lawers are conspicuous. After a very steep descent we turn sharp to the right (17¼ m.), passing Kinnaird Cottage (p. 233), and approach (19 m.) *Pitlochry* (p. 231) viâ Moulin.

The Braemar road, on the right beyond the bridge, turns immediately to the left and ascends the right bank of the Blackwater or Shee which flows down Glen Shee. Beyond (25 m.) *Persie* church we join a moorland road from Alyth (9½ m. S.E.; p. 276), and leave on the left (26½ m.) a track leading over to (3 m.) Strath Ardle (see above), across a high moor rich in hut circles and cairns.—Beyond (31 m.) a road (B 951) on the right leading to Forter Castle and Glen Isla (p. 276) we pass the modern mansion of Dalnaglar, sheltered by the slopes of Mount Blair (2441 ft.). The broken and precipitous S. face of Glas Maol (3502 ft.) is prominent to the N.E.

35 m. **Spittal of Glenshee** (1125 ft.; *Invercauld Arms*, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), once a 'hospital' or shelter for travellers, is now a hamlet standing at the junction of Glen Beg and Glen Lochy, whose streams here unite to form the Shee. On the left bank of the Shee, ½ m. E., is a tumulus known as *Diarmid's Tomb*.

The path leading S.W. across the ridge (2100 ft.) descends to (5¾ m.) *Enochdhu* on the road between Kirkmichael and Pitlochry (see above).

The road ascending Glen Beg becomes gradually steeper and narrower, and negotiates (41½ m.) an awkward zigzag known as the *Devil's Elbow* (1950 ft.).—42 m. The **Cairnwell Pass** (2199 ft.), between Cairnwell (l.; 3059 ft.) and Meall Odhar (3019 ft.), a spur of the mighty *Glas Maol* (3502 ft.), is

the highest pass on a main road in Great Britain. Here we quit Perthshire and begin to descend *Glen Clunie*, on the Aberdeenshire side of the watershed. The road, though still narrow, is less steep than on the S. slope. We pass (46 m.; r.) the mouth of Glen Baddoch, and (49 m.) cross the Callater Burn, descending from Glen Callater and Lochnagar (p. 300). Ben Avon (3843 ft.) is conspicuous in front as we approach (51 m.) **Braemar** (p. 299).

30. FROM PERTH TO INVERNESS

118 m., L.M.S.R. in 3¾–5⅝ hrs. (24/7, 14/9); to *Pitlochry*, 28½ m. in 53–81 min. (6/, 3/7); to *Aviemore*, 83½ m. in 2½–3½ hrs. (17/4, 10/5).—This is for the most part a single line which, at *Drumochter* (1484 ft.), reaches the highest level of any railway in Britain. The scenery is extremely fine, though perhaps not so varied as that on the West Highland or Callander and Oban railways.

At certain times of the day Inverness is most quickly reached by the circuitous route viâ Forres, diverging from the direct route at Aviemore (see p. 245): to *Forres*, 119¼ m. in 3⅝–4¼ hrs. (24/10, 14/11), to *Inverness*, 144 m. in 4¾–5½ hrs. (24/7, 14/9 by through trains only).

Road Route (A 9), 117 m., following practically the same course as the railway. We quit Perth by the Dunkeld Road (Pl. A 1).—15 m. *Dunkeld* (p. 229).—28 m. *Pitlochry* (p. 231).—35 m. *Blair Atholl* (p. 234).—53½ m. *Drumochter Summit* (1500 ft.; p. 235).—73 m. *Kingussie* (p. 236).—85 m. *Aviemore* (p. 238).—92 m. *Carrbridge* (p. 241).—106 m. *Moy* (p. 241).—117 m. **Inverness** (p. 242), entered by Kingsmills Rd. (Pl. C 2). This road was laid out by General Wade in 1726–33 and improved in 1830 by Telford. A thorough reconstruction was started in 1925. There are few steep hills and the surface is very fair.

Perthshire, through which runs the first part of the present route, is, in Sir Walter Scott's opinion, "the fairest portion of the Northern Kingdom." It is the largest, almost circular, central county of Scotland, and comprises not only much of the most beautiful scenery of Scotland, but also many of its most historic spots. The Grampians, the Sidlaws, and the Ochils are among its mountains; Lochs Tay, Earn, Rannoch, Ericht, and Katrine are its largest lakes; the Tay is its great river. Ruined castles and lordly mansions of historic fame overlook its straths and glens; grouse moors, great treeless deer-forests, and salmon streams abound. There are cathedrals at Dunkeld and Dunblane. The 'Highland Line,' where Highlands and Lowlands meet, runs N.E. from Loch Katrine viâ Crieff and Dunkeld to Strathardle, and so into Forfar; and the names of many of the old territorial districts are prominent in Scottish history. *Atholl* occupies most of the N. and N.E., with Strathardle and Glenshee as subdivisions. 'Atholl Brose,' a mixture of whisky, honey, and eggs, is one of its lesser claims to fame. *Breadalbane*, including Rannoch, lies on the W. border, S. of Atholl; *Gowrie*, with the fertile Carse of Gowrie, stretches along the Tay on the E. frontier; *Menteith* or *Monteith* lies in the basin of the Forth, W. of the Ochils; *Methven* surrounds the town of that name, N.W. of Perth; *Stormont* runs westward in a narrow strip, N. of Gowrie; *Strathearn* is the basin of the Earn and the country N. of Menteith. *Strathmore* stretches N. of the Sidlaw Hills N.E. into Forfarshire.—Within the county were fought the battles of Mons Graupius (A.D. 86), Luncarty (990), Methven (1306), Dupplin (1332), Tippermuir (1645), Killiecrankie (1689), and Sheriffmuir (1715).

Perth, see Rte. 27. The line approaches the Tay, beyond which are seen the trees of Scone Park, and soon crosses the Almond (view of Strathearn to the left).—Between (4½ m.) *Luncarty* and the Tay is a salmon hatchery.

At the battle of Luncarty (990) Kenneth III is said to have defeated the Danes, the Scots being rallied at the crucial moment by a peasant named Hay,

armed only with a plough-yoke. Hay was rewarded by a grant of lands, and is the legendary ancestor of the Hays of Tweeddale; but several families of the name of Hay have a peasant with a yoke supporting their coat of arms.

Before reaching (5¼ m.) *Strathord* we cross the Shochie and the Ordie a little above their confluence with the Tay.

> "Says the Shochie to the Ordie, 'Where shall we meet?'
> 'At the Cross o' St. Johnston, when a' are fast asleep.'"

The wily burghers of St. Johnston (i.e. Perth, p. 218) are said to have averted the flood threatened in this old rhyme by removing their Cross to the middle arch of the bridge over the Tay.

From Strathord a branch line, followed by the high-road, runs N.E. to the village of (3 m.) *Bankfoot* (Atholl, R. & B. 6/6, D. 3/). The road rejoins the main line 1½ m. S. of Birnam.

We leave the line to Forfar (Rte. 38) at (7¼ m.) *Stanley*, a village named in the early 18th cent. after Lady Emily Stanley, mother of the 1st Duke of Atholl. Burnmouth Ferry, for *Campsie Linn* and *Stobhall* on the other side of the Tay, see p. 226.

On the right of (10½ m.) *Murthly* is the large County Lunatic Asylum and, across the Tay, the village and church of *Caputh*. Near *Murthly Castle* (no adm.), not visible from the train, is the shell of the new castle, begun on a vast scale c. 1826, but never completed. The wooded grounds (r.) are noted for their huge pine trees.—Beyond a short tunnel the scenery assumes a more Highland character, and the hills, closing in, contrast delightfully with the fertile banks of the Tay. Near *Birnam House* (r.) is an old oak, called the hangman's tree, where Highland marauders were summarily executed before the abolition of heritable jurisdiction. On the left rises Birnam Hill (p. 230).

15½ m. **DUNKELD,** an ancient cathedral city (647 inhab.), lies in a beautiful situation on the left bank of the Tay, here hemmed in between wooded mountains and crossed by a bridge erected by Telford in 1809. The station is on the left bank, at **Birnam,** a charming village likewise frequented as a summer resort.

Hotels. Birnam Hotel, near the station, good, R. & B. 11/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 107/–147/; Atholl Arms, at the bridge, R. & B. 10/, D. 6/, pens. 135/; Royal, High St., R. & B. 8/6, pens. c. 64/; Taybank, temperance, at the bridge, R. & B. 7/6, pens. per day 10/.

History. Dunkeld owes its name ('Fort of the Culdees') to an ancient abbey founded in 815 as a home for the Culdee monks who had been driven from Iona by the Norsemen and as a shrine for the relics of St. Columba. After many vicissitudes a bishopric was established here in 1107 which endured until the desecration of the cathedral in 1560. Gavin Douglas (1474–1522), the poet, was the most distinguished bishop. In 1689 the cathedral and Dunkeld House were held by 1200 Cameronians, a newly-raised Lowland regiment (p. 172), against 5000 Highlanders, victorious after Killiecrankie. Though William Cleland (1661–89), the young colonel of the Cameronians, was killed, the Highlanders were beaten off with great loss, and the cause of James VII in Scotland was lost.

Quitting the station we turn to the left at the Birnam Hotel, and pass the end of the short road leading to *Little Dunkeld*

Church, with the graveyard where lies Neil Gow (1727–1807), the fiddler (b. at Inver, 1 m. W.), whose music delighted Burns. We cross the Tay by Telford's bridge at the end of Dunkeld High St.

On the left, in a little square with a memorial fountain to the 6th Duke of Atholl (d. 1864), is the entrance to the venerable and picturesque ***Cathedral** (adm. 6*d.*), which stands on a tree-studded lawn beside the river. Parts of the fabric date from the 12th cent., but most of the remains are 14–15th cent. work. The church was desecrated in 1560, and the nave and aisles are still roofless. The choir, however, roughly patched up in 1600, was thoroughly restored after 1815 and in 1908.

The NAVE, begun by Bp. Cardney in 1406 and consecrated by Bp. Lauder in 1464, is remarkable for the Flamboyant tracery of the windows in its aisles. The great W. window is not truly centred in its gable. Above the plain nave-arcade is an ungraceful round-headed triforium surmounted by a clerestory. The massive tower at the end of the N. transept dates from 1469–1501. In the S. aisle is the tomb of Bp. Cardney.

The aisleless CHOIR, now used as the parish church, was built in 1318–1400. In its vestibule are the remains of a statue of its founder, Bp. Sinclair (d. 1338), the hero of Donibristle (p. 258), and a recumbent effigy believed to represent Robert II's natural son, Alexander Stewart, the vicious and violent Earl of Buchan (d. 1394), better known as the 'Wolf of Badenoch' (comp. pp. 311, 331). Against the E. wall is a monument to the 42nd Highlanders (the 'Black Watch'; p. 331) from the enrolment of the regiment (1740) to the close of the Indian Mutiny (1858). A tablet (1903) on the same wall commemorates Col. Cleland (p. 229), who is buried in the nave. The CHAPTER HOUSE (1457–65), on the N. side of the choir, is now the tomb-chapel of the Dukes of Atholl.

The grounds of *Dunkeld House*, the seat of the Duke of Atholl, are entered from the lodge-gate at the N. end of the town (adm. on Sun. except in the shooting season). Besides a charming terrace-walk alongside the river and some splendid trees, the grounds contain the foundations of a *Palace*, begun on a lavish scale by the 4th Duke in 1830 but abandoned soon after his death in that year.

Above the village of *Birnam* (see p. 229) rises BIRNAM HILL (1324 ft.), well worth ascending (¾ hr.) for the sake of the view. The path leaves the road up the right bank of Inchewan burn just before passing under the railway. *Birnam Wood* is said by Pennant never to have recovered from the march to Dunsinane (p. 281); it has, however, been reinforced by extensive plantations.

The view from the hill includes Ben Lawers (W.), Schiehallion (N.W.), Farragon, above Pitlochry, Ben Vrackie (N.E.), Strathmore and the Sidlaws (including Dunsinane) to the E., and the Lomonds, the Ochils, and the Campsie Hills to the S. An ill-marked fort on the S.E. side, known as *Duncan's Castle*, overlooks

the *Pass of Birnam*, between the hill and the river, the 'Mouth of the Highlands' from which rushed forth the Highland bands of Montrose and of the '45.—On the *Terrace Walk*, which follows the right bank of the Tay for more than a mile below Birnam, are some fine old trees, including an oak and a sycamore said to be the sole survivors of Birnam Forest.

Craigiebarns (1106 ft.), on the Dunkeld side of the river, is another good viewpoint, commanding a fine prospect of Strath Tay. It is approached from the Blairgowrie road (A 923), about 150 yds. along which we take the Calley Lodge avenue on the left. A stile on the left at a gate affords access to the path up the hill. The precipitous slopes were successfully planted in an ingenious way by the Duke of Atholl, who, at the suggestion of Alex. Nasmyth, caused canisters of seeds to be fired at the crags out of small cannon.

From Dunkeld to Amulree (Crieff), 9 m. by road (A 822). This road ascends *Strath Bran*, the valley joining the Tay opposite Dunkeld. A footbridge on the right soon after we cross the railway affords access to the *Hermitage*, a charming spot near a waterfall on the Bran. The summer-house near by, known as Ossian's Hall, was wantonly destroyed in 1869, but has been rebuilt.—2 m. *Rumbling Bridge*, much frequented by tourists, takes its name from the roaring of the Bran in spate as it falls into a chasm. The by-road across the bridge returns to Dunkeld viâ Inver. Strath Bran becomes bare and featureless higher up. We join (8 m.) the road from Aberfeldy (p. 332).—9 m. *Amulree* and thence to (21 m.) *Crieff* viâ the Sma' Glen, see p. 224.

From Dunkeld to *Blairgowrie*, passing (c. 1½ m. N.E.) the group of lochs fed by the Lunan, see p. 226. Cart roads lead N. from these lochs to (6 m.) *Loch Ordie*, whence we may return viâ *Dowally* (see below), 2½ m. S.E.

Beyond Dunkeld station the railway, crossing the Bran, enters a lovely reach of Strath Tay, and on leaving (20¼ m.) *Dalguise* crosses the Tay.—21½ m. *Guay* is the station for (1 m. S.) *Dowally* (see above), whose parish church preserves the jougs of an older church. A fine view opens out up the Tay to the left, with the shapely Schiehallion and the round-topped Farragon rising from the valley, as we approach (23¼ m.) **Ballinluig** (*Inn*), the junction for *Aberfeldy* (7½ m.; see p. 332).—Our route here quits the Tay and follows its tributary the Tummel. The Celtic cross appearing above the trees on the left commemorates the 6th Duke of Atholl (d. 1864). *Moulinearn*, 1½ m. N., between the railway and the Tummel, was formerly an inn and was patronized by Prince Charlie (1745) and by Queen Victoria (1844).

28½ m. **PITLOCHRY** (c. 2000 inhab.), claiming to be the centre of Scotland, is one of the most popular summer resorts in the country, charmingly situated above the Tummel, surrounded by woods and backed by the mass of Ben Vrackie. The numerous excursions in the picturesque neighbourhood, the excellent accommodation, and the attractions of golf, tennis, and good fishing in Loch Tummel and its river, render Pitlochry a place of considerable animation in summer.

Hotels. Atholl Palace, first class; Hydro-Hotel, above the village, Apr.–Oct., R. & B. 12/, pens. 84/–175/; Fisher's, R. & B. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; Scotland's, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; Mackay's, temperance, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6; Craigower, temperance, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 13/6 or 84/; Moulin (Easter to Oct.), 1 m. N., pens. 105/.

The **Golf Course** and **Tennis Courts** are at the foot of Craigower.

Motor Services. Daily service to (38 m.) *Rannoch*, leaving Pitlochry at 8.15 a.m., and halting for 3½ hrs. at Kinloch Rannoch (see p. 233). In

summer motor charabancs run frequently to *Killiecrankie* (see below), *Blair Atholl* (p. 234), and the *Falls of Bruar* (p. 234); to *Aberfeldy* (p. 331), and *Kenmore* (p. 330); to *Dunkeld* (p. 229), and *Blairgowrie* (p. 226); and about once a week to *Kingussie* **viâ** the Pass of Drumochter; to *Crieff* and *Perth* **viâ** the Sma' Glen; to *Crieff* viâ Lochearnhead and Comrie, returning by Dunkeld; and to *Braemar* viâ the Spittal of Glenshee.

A motor runs daily in summer (8 a.m., returning at 2.45) to *Kirkmichael* (p. 227).

The most famous spot in the neighbourhood of Pitlochry is the ***Pass of Killiecrankie** (2½–3 m. N.), the defile through which the Garry forces a way to join the Tummel. It is best visited by following the main road to (c. 3 m.) the guide's house, and thence returning by the footpath through the defile to the *Bridge of Garry*, at its lower end, on the Kinloch Rannoch road, 2½ m. from Pitlochry.

The battle of Killiecrankie, graphically described by Scott and Macaulay, was fought and won for James VII by Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, against General Mackay on July 27th, 1689. Mackay's troops had emerged at the upper end of the pass and were trying to form in the opening of the valley when the Highlanders received the signal to charge. "It was past 7 o'clock. Dundee gave the word. The Highlanders dropped their plaids. The few who were so luxurious as to wear rude socks of untanned hide spurned them away. It was long remembered in Lochaber that Lochiel took off what possibly was the only pair of shoes in his clan, and charged barefoot at the head of his men. In two minutes the battle was lost and won . . . and the mingled torrent of red coats and tartans went raving down the valley to the gorge of Killiecrankie" (Macaulay). Dundee, fatally wounded, is said to have been carried to *Urrard House*, ¾ m. N.W. of Killiecrankie station. An upright stone marks the spot where he fell.

In 1746 the Hessian troops employed in subduing the Young Pretender's followers refused to traverse the pass, believing that they had reached the last outpost of civilization.

From Bridge of Garry we may return to Pitlochry by way of the **Falls of Tummel,** access to which is gained by a path (l.) beginning a little beyond the W. end of the bridge. The fine falls, furnished with a salmon ladder, are ¾ m. S., near the confluence of the Garry and the Tummel. Footbridges cross the Tummel to the steep and rough road on the S. bank which leads on the left to (2 m.) *Clunie Bridge*, ¾ m. W. of Pitlochry.

This by-road goes on S.W. of Clunie Bridge to (1 m.) *Portnacraig*, whence a foot suspension bridge crosses to Pitlochry, and to (2 m.) *Dunfallandy*, where there is an interesting sculptured stone. It rejoins the high-road at (5 m.) *Logierait* (p. 332), ¼ m. W. of Ballinluig (p. 231).—From Portnacraig a path strikes S.W. over the hill to (4 m.) *Grandtully* (p. 332), which is equidistant (4½ m.) from Aberfeldy and Ballinluig.

The *Black Spout* (1½ m.), a picturesque fall amid dense woods S.E. of Pitlochry, is reached by a track running (l.) up the left bank of the second stream passed on the Dunkeld road, or by a shorter path through the Hydro grounds.

The favourite short ascent (c. 1 hr.) is that of *Craigour* (1300 ft.), or *Craigower*, from which a lovely view is obtained of Loch Tummel, Schiehallion, and the Shepherds of Etive. The path (r.) leaves the Killiecrankie road opposite the road down to Clunie Bridge, crossing the railway by a stile. There is an alternative ascent from Moulin (see below).

The easy ascent of **Ben Vrackie** (*Beinn Bhreac*, 'brindled hill': 2757 ft.; 2–2½ hrs.) is rewarded by a view including Ben Nevis, the Shepherds of Etive, Ben Lawers, Schiehallion, Ben-y-Gloe, and the Lomonds. The direct path leaves the Blairgowrie road behind the hotel (p. 231) at *Moulin*, a picturesque village 1 m. N.

of Pitlochry, S.E. of which are the ruins of *Castle Dhu*, once a stronghold of the Campbells. Kinnaird Cottage, 1 m. farther along the road, was occupied for two months in 1881 by R. L. Stevenson, who here wrote several of his best short stories. Moulin was the birthplace of Alexander Duff (1806–78), missionary in India.

From Pitlochry to Rannoch Station, 38 m., one of the finest walks in Scotland (motor service, see p. 251), over little-used roads. The by-roads on the S. shores of the lochs offer pleasant alternatives.

Crossing (2½ m.) the Bridge of Garry (p. 232) we pass (4 m.) *Bonskeid House* (leased by the Scottish Y.M.C.A. as a holiday house), whose fine woods may be visited by courteous permission. After crossing (5 m.) the Fincastle burn the road bends to the left, drawing closer to the Tummel.—6¾ m. The **Queen's View**, a rocky spur on the left, approached by a wicket gate, commands a magnificent prospect of *Loch Tummel* (3 m. long), Schiehallion, and the Shepherds of Etive, and of the river itself, which flows immediately below, after leaving the loch by a fine sweep round a bold wooded promontory. Near the foot of the loch is a ferry to the S. bank.

The road runs above the loch to (10 m.) *Loch Tummel Inn* and joins the Aberfeldy road at (14 m.) *Tummel Bridge* (Hotel, pens. 8½–10/; fishing and golf). Beyond a road to Struan on the right we follow the N. bank of the wild and rapid Tummel and join a second road from Struan.—21 m. The neat village of **Kinloch Rannoch** (*Dunalastair, Bunrannoch*, Mar.–Oct., R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/6, pens. 10/; *Loch Rannoch*, R. & B. 9/–10/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; motor services to Rannoch station and Pitlochry), in an expansion of the valley, stands, in spite of its name, at the foot of *Loch Rannoch*, a beautiful sheet of water 10 m. long and 1 m. broad. Large trout and Salmo ferox abound; the fishing is open to hotel visitors (boats). In the centre of the village is an obelisk to "Dugald Buchanan (p. 324), the Rannoch Schoolmaster, Evangelist, and Sacred Poet, d. 1768."

Schiehallion (3547 ft.), the graceful peak which has for so long been dominating the landscape on the left, raises a perfect cone of snowy quartzite to the S.E. of Kinloch Rannoch. It is described by Geikie as "a noble instance of a cone not yet freed from its parent ridge," and it is interesting also as the mountain utilized by Maskelyne in his experiments relating to the specific gravity and weight of the earth (1774). Schiehallion may be ascended most directly and steeply (2–3 hrs.) via the course of the Tempar Burn, or more easily along the ridge from the *Braes of Foss Farm* (Tigh-an't-Socaich), 6½ m. S.E. of Kinloch Rannoch (see p. 331). This route passes, near (3 m.) *Lassintullich*, the ruined Romanesque chapel of St. Blane on a rock above the road.

Beyond Kinloch Rannoch there are roads on both banks of the loch. That on the N. bank, keeping close to the loch, has the finer distant views, but the other runs through the magnificent *Black Wood of Rannoch*, whose ancient and finely-coloured firs are a relic of the Caledonian Forest. We follow the N. bank.—At (29½ m.) *Bridge of Ericht* we cross the river some 5 m. after its outflow from *Loch Ericht* (p. 236).—Just beyond (30½ m.) *Rannoch Lodge* the roads reunite and we see, on the S. bank of the Gaur, which flows into the head of the loch, a mansion known as *The Barracks*, having been erected for the accommodation of troops after the '45.—Hence we follow the impetuous Gaur through desolate country to (38 m.) **Rannoch Station** on the West Highland Railway (p. 338), where the road ends.

From Pitlochry to *Bridge of Cally*, for *Blairgowrie* and *Spittal of Glenshee*, see p. 227.

Beyond Pitlochry road and railway run beside the Garry through the **Pass of Killiecrankie* (p. 232), which is best visited by road from Pitlochry. From a viaduct near the N. end, however, a good view is obtained from the train. The road to the pass from (32¼ m.) *Killiecrankie* station passes the *Soldier's Leap*, at the narrowest part of the chasm. There is an easy ascent of Ben Vrackie (p. 232) from the station.

35 m. **Blair Atholl** (427 ft.; *Atholl Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 6/; *Bridge of Tilt*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/, 6/, pens. 105/–126/) stands at the junction of the Tilt with the Garry and is the last village of any size passed for many miles. 'Bonnie Dundee' (comp. p. 232) was buried in the Atholl vault in the churchyard of Old Blair, 1 m. N.—A good view of the neighbourhood may be enjoyed from *Tulach Hill* (1541 ft.), 1 m. S. *Blair Castle*, seat of the Duke of Atholl, a large white-washed mansion of various dates in the Scottish baronial style, is finely situated in wooded grounds to the N. The castle is not shown, but the park and gardens are open (9–6; adm. 1/).

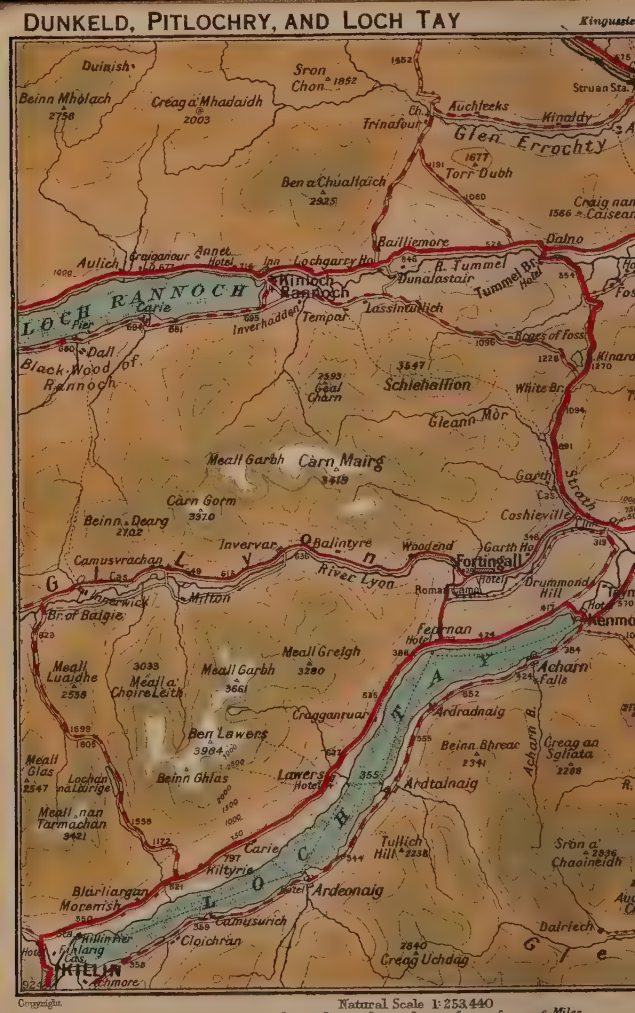
The oldest part of the castle, Comyn's Tower on the N.E., was built c. 1269 by John Comyn of Strathbogie, who became Earl of Atholl by marriage, and various alterations and additions were made down to 1870 and 1877. Garrisoned in 1644 by Montrose, stormed in 1653 by Cromwell, and occupied by Claverhouse in 1689, the castle was partly dismantled in 1690 to prevent its occupation by the rebels. Prince Charlie spent three days here in 1745, but in 1746, just before Culloden, when it was held as an outpost for the Duke of Cumberland, it was successfully defended by Sir Andrew Agnew for 17 days against Lord George Murray, brother of the Duke of Atholl.—The Murrays of Atholl have been a power in the land since the time of David I (12th cent.), and were at one time sovereigns of the Isle of Man. Their motto, 'Furth fortune and fill the fetters,' was granted by James I to a Murray despatched against a rebellious Lord of the Isles. The Duke is the only British subject permitted to retain a standing army (the Atholl Highlanders), at the head of which he marches to open the Highland Gathering held in the 2nd week in Sept. in a field near the castle.

Among the shorter excursions are those to the Pass of Killiecrankie (p. 232), the Falls of Tummel (p. 232), and the Falls of Bruar (see below); and a visit up the left bank of the Tilt to (c. 2½ m.) *Fender Bridge* and the pretty *Falls of Fender* should not be omitted.

From Blair Atholl to *Braemar*, viâ Glen Tilt, see p. 300.

Ben-y-Gloe (3671 ft.; 'mountain of the mist') is a mountain group N.E. of Blair Atholl with three principal summits: *Cairn Gabhar* or *Gour* (3671 ft.), *Cairn Liath* (3193 ft.), and, between these, *Ben-y-Gloe* (3505 ft.). The highest point, well worth ascending, is c. 8 m. from Blair Atholl, and the three peaks can be visited on foot by good walkers in 8–9 hrs. (c. 21 m.) From *Fender Bridge* (see above) we keep up the left bank of the Fender to (3 m.) the N. end of *Loch Moraig*. The track on the left here omits Cairn Liath, and it is preferable to keep straight on for 1¼ m. until the top of Cairn Liath is seen quite clearly without any rising ground in front and then ascend straight to the top (1¾ m.; view of Schiehallion). Another 2 m. (¾ hr.), with a dip of 700 ft., takes us to the central cairn (3505 ft.), from which there is a magnificent **View* up Glen Tilt with the distant peaks of Cairn Toul, Braeriach, Ben Muich-dhui, Lochnagar, Ben Lawers, the Black Mount, and Ben Nevis. Another ¾ hr. (2 m.), with another dip of 700 ft., brings us to Cairn Gabhar (3671 ft.), commanding the Forfarshire and Aberdeenshire mountains. The descent may be made down Glen Girnaig (S.) to (6½ m.) Killiecrankie station (p. 233).

Soon after quitting Blair Atholl the railway crosses the Bruar, a little below its falls, and then the Garry, just before reaching (40 m.) *Struan* (600 ft.; Inn; the telegraph office is called *Calvine*). The *Falls of Garry* with their salmon leap are a few hundred yards downstream. The **Falls of Bruar* are approached by a path ascending Glen Bruar (l.), 1½ m. along the Blair Atholl road. There are three cascades, the uppermost 2¾ m. from Struan. Thence to Kingussie viâ the Minigaig Pass, see p. 237.


DUNKELD, PITLOCHRY, AND LOCH TAY
Kinguslie
Duinish
Sron Chon 1852
1552
Struan Sta.
Beinn Mholach 2758
Creag a' Mhadaidh 2003
Auchleeks
Kinaldy
Trinafour
Glen Errochty
1677
Torr Dubh
1060
Ben a' Chuallaich 2925
Craig nan Caisean 1566
Dalnaspidal
Bailliemore
Dalno
Aulich
Craiganour Hotel
Annet Inn
Lochgarry Ho
R. Tummel
Dunalastair
Tummel Br Hotel
Kinloch Rannoch
LOCH RANNOCH
Carie
Pier
Inverhadden
Tempar
Lassintullich
Braes of Foss
1098
1228
Kinara
1270
Dall
Black Wood of Rannoch
3547
Schiehallion
2593
Coal Charn
White Br.
Gleann Mor
1094
Meall Garbh
Carn Mairg 3419
Garth
Strath
Carn Gorm 3357
Beinn Dearg 2702
Cashlevilla
Invervar
Balintyre
Woodend
Garth Ho Hotel
Fortingall
Camusvrachan
Las
River Lyon
Drummond Hill
Milton
Br. of Balgie
Meall Greigh
Fearnan Hotel
Kenmo
Meall Luaidhe 2538
3033
Meall a' Choire Leith
Meall Garbh 3280
3661
Acharn Falls
Ardradnaig
Creag an Sgliata 2288
Ben Lawers 3984
Beinn Bhreac 2341
Meall Glas 2547
Lochan na Lairige
Beinn Ghlas
Lawers Hotel
Ardtalnaig
Meall nan Tarmachan 3421
Carie
Kiltyrie
Tullich Hill 2238
Sron a' Chaoineidh 2836
Blarliargan
Morenish
Ardeonaig
Camusurich
Dalrioch
Killin Pier
Killin Hotel
Cloichran
2840
Creag Uchdag
KILLIN
Achmore
Natural Scale 1:253,440
Miles
Kilometres
Copyright.

Fair Bhuidhe
Blair Castle
Br. of Tilt
L. Moraig
Creag an t-Sithein 2075
Blair Atholl
Aldclune
Urrard
River Garry
Ben Vrackie
2757
Tarvie
Straloch
Glen Brerachan
Dalnacarn
Kindrogan
Tulach Hill
Fincastle
Soldier's Leap
Pass of Killiecrankie
Badvo
Creag Dhubh
2042
Bonskeld
Queen's View
Craigower
1300
Moulin
Hotel
PITLOCHRY
Hydro
Balnald
Faire Mhòr
1592
Loch Broom
Allean
Faskally
Loch Tummel Lo.
Clunie Br.
Portnacraig
Dunavourd
Ben Eagagach
2259
Dunfallandy
Lochbroom B.
Ferragon Hill 2253
L. Derculich
Tulliemet Ho.
Pitnacree
Pitcastle
Ballechin
Logierait
Ballinluig
Tulliemet
Loch Glassie
Grandtully Sta.
Balnaguard
Ordie
Cluny
Grandtully Cas.
Kinnaird
Killiechassie
Weem
Castle
Aberfeldy
Hotels
Falls of Moness
Grandtully Hill
L. Skiach
Gray Sta.
Deuchary Hill 1670
Dalguise
Dowally
Rotmell
Gatehouse
Lo.
Meall Reamhar
Elrick More
1633
Kennard
Dalmarnock
L. na Craige
1408
Craiglui
Craigie
Barns
Monadh nam Mial
1075
Creag an
1506
Eunaich
DUNKELD
Hotels
L. Hoil
Scoston
Rumbling Br.
Glen Tilt
Meall Dearg
2258
Tombane B.
Druim Mòr
1203
Birnam
Meall Dubh
2021
Aldvilie
Drumour
Trochrie
Birnam Hill
1324
Rohallion
Quaich
Kinloch
Craig Hulich
1808
Creag Liath
1339
L. Freuchie
Glenquaich
Hotel
Amulree
Findomie Hill
Tullybeagles
Achnatauld
1925
Creag na
1493
Criche
Corrymuckloch
Glenshee
Tullybelton
Auchnafree
Meall nan
Caoraich
2044
Crochan Hill
1640
Meall Reamhar
2186
Craig Lea
Quarry
Logiealmond Lo.
Newton Br.
Bôvich
Ford
Height of Land in Feet
0
500
1000
1500
2000
3000
John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd. Edinburgh
Kirkmichael 3 m.
Blairgowrie
Perth

The fir plantations surrounding the falls were planted by the 4th Duke of Atholl, in response to the 'Humble Petition of Bruar Water' written by Burns after his visit in 1787:

"Would then my noble master please
To grant my highest wishes,
He'll shade my banks wi' towering trees
And bonnie spreading bushes."

FROM STRUAN TO KINLOCH RANNOCH, 13 m., coach daily in 1 hr., leaving at 8.45 a.m., returning at 10.45 a.m.—This road runs up *Glen Erochy* to (6 m.) *Trinafour*, where a rough road strikes due N. for (5 m.) Dalnacardoch (see below). —Our road, however, turns abruptly S., and, passing a road on the left for (4 m.) Tummel Bridge, ascends rapidly to 1100 ft., commanding a fine prospect of Schiehallion in front. A steady descent brings us to (10½ m.) Strath Tummel and the road from Pitlochry, 2½ m. E. of (13 m.) *Kinloch Rannoch*, see p. 233.

From Struan to *Kingussie* by footpath, see p. 237.

Quitting Struan the line begins the long and steep ascent (over 800 ft. in 13 m.) of the wild *Glen Garry*, side by side with the tumbling river. At 46 m. we pass *Dalnacardoch*, a well-known inn in coaching days, now a shooting lodge (to Trina-four, see above). About ½ m. farther on a rough road diverges N. for (5½ m.) *Edendon Lodge*; thence to (19 m.) *Kingussie*, see p. 237.—Beyond a bridge across the Garry snow-screens testify to the severity of the winter in these parts, where snow ploughs are often required to clear the line.—51 m. *Dalnaspidal* ('field of the hospice'; 1422 ft.), in a bleak situation, S.W. of which lies Loch Garry. Two prominent hog-backed hills on the left are named the *Sow of Atholl* (S.) and the *Boar of Badenoch* (N.). At (53 m.) the *Pass of Drumochter* (1484 ft.), the highest summit on any railway in Britain, we pass from Perthshire into Inverness-shire and from the Forest of Atholl into Badenoch. General Wade's stone, on the high-road, marks the spot where the troops who made the road from Inverness met those who had worked up from Dunkeld (1729).

Inverness-shire (4120 sq. m.), the largest county in Scotland, stretches diagonally across the mainland from the Moray Firth, on the N.E., to Loch Eil, on the S.W., and it includes also Skye (p. 377) and all the Outer Hebrides (p. 389) except Lewis. Even the distant islet of St. Kilda, 40 m. at sea and 120 m. from the county town, is within its bounds. Inverness is also the most mountainous county, emphatically a land of the mountain and the flood, of brown heath and shaggy wood. The mainland portion is divided into two well-defined portions by *Glenmore* or the *Great Glen of Alban*, with its chain of lochs linked by the Caledonian Canal. West of this line, from N. to S., open Strathglass, Glen Moriston, and Glen Garry, and on the Sound of Sleat, separated from each other by deep sea-fjords, lie the districts of Glenelg, Knoidart, Morar, and Moidart. East of the line, in the S., touching on Argyll, is the famous region of *Lochaber*, including Glen Spean, Glen-Roy, and Glen Nevis. Farther N.E., on the confines of Perth and Aberdeen, is *Badenoch*, with Glen Truim, Glen Tromie, and Glen Feshie. Among the clan-names of Inverness are Fraser, Grant, Chisholm, Macdonald, Cameron, Macintosh, and Macpherson.

58½ m. **Dalwhinnie** (1180 ft.; *Truimbank*, temperance, May–Oct., R. & B. 10/6, D. 6/, pens. 84/–147/; *Loch Ericht*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/6, pens. 63/–86/), at the head of Glen Truim, is a desolate and solitary spot, protected from the cold winds by a few firs.

On the left lies **Loch Ericht** (good fishing and boats; launch daily to the S. end of the loch), a dreary loch 15 m. long, noted for Salmo ferox, girdled by the mountains of the Drumochter and Ben Alder deer forests. Its waters, which are discharged at the S. end by the Ericht into Loch Rannoch, have never been known to freeze. *Cluny's Cage*, which David Balfour found "hanging like a wasp's nest in a green hawthorn bush," was near the S. foot of *Ben Alder* (3757 ft.), on the W. shore of the loch (½ m. N. of Alder Cottage). Here Prince Charlie lay in concealment after Culloden with Cluny Macpherson.

A rough road runs N. from Dalwhinnie to (7 m.) *Laggan Bridge* (p. 237).

The wild country around Dalwhinnie was a favourite gathering-place of the Highlanders, who often held their own against a far more numerous force of disciplined troops. Here Cromwell's Ironsides received a check from the men of Atholl; and, on Aug. 26th, 1745, General Cope declining to encounter in their native stronghold the Highlanders, who were descending from the *Pass of Corrieyarrick* (p. 237), retired to Inverness, leaving open the road to the Lowlands and Edinburgh.

At (6¼ m.) Etteridge Bridge the road crosses the railway near (998 ft.) the *Falls of Truim*. The country now becomes more fertile, with fine views of isolated mountains in front. Below the junction of the Truim and the Spey the battle of *Invernahavon* was fought in 1386 between the clans Cameron and Mackintosh. We cross the Spey.—69 m. **Newtonmore** (800 ft.; *Balavil Arms*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/6, pens. 84/–126/; *Craig Mhor*, Easter–Oct., R. & B. 11/, D. 5/, pens. 97/6–126/; *Newtonmore*; *Temperance*, R. & B. 6/6, pens. 9/ or 60/–70/), a long village in more fertile but still bleak country. A track hence ascends the Calder, through wild and impressive scenery, to (6¼ m.) Loch Dubh and (7¼ m.) *Cairn Mairg* (3087 ft.), a mountain frequented by eagles.

71½ m. **Kingussie** (745 ft.: pron. 'Kinyewssie'; *Duke of Gordon*, May–Oct., R. & B. 9/6, D. 6/, pens. 107/–126/; *Royal*; *Star*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/6, pens. 86/; *Waverley*, temperance, R. & B. 6/6, D. 3/6, pens. 12/ or 70/ weekly; *Railway Rfmts.*), a pleasant village (1202 inhab.) on the N. bank of the Spey, with a golf course, is frequented for its pure air. *Ruthven*, on the opposite bank of the Spey, was the birthplace of James Macpherson (1736–96), translator and author of the Ossianic poems. The walks in the environs (best in June) are delightful, though visitors are discouraged from straying on the mountains, which are preserved as grouse-moors and deer-forests. *Craig Beg* (1593 ft.), behind the village, is a fine view-point; on its N. side is *Loch Guinach* (½ m. long), whence we may return viâ Glen Guinach and the golf course.

Kingussie is a good base for visiting the wild district of **Badenoch**, which formerly belonged to the Comyns, and was, upon their annihilation by Bruce's party, bestowed upon Randolph, Earl of Moray. Part of it, however, was retained by the Crown, and was subsequently granted to a natural son of Robert II, known as the 'Wolf of Badenoch' (p. 230). One of the fortresses by which his power was maintained was on the opposite side of the Spey, on a spot now occupied by the ruins of *Ruthven Barracks*, built in 1718 to keep the Highlanders in check, but destroyed by them in 1746. Ruthven was the closing scene of the '45 rebellion, for here many of the Highlanders assembled after the rout at Culloden, in hopes that Prince Charlie would take the field again. He, however, saw the uselessness of another attempt, and sent a message bidding them farewell.

FROM KINGUSSIE TO TULLOCH, 31 m. by road (A 86); motor service daily in 2¾ hrs. leaving at 10.10 a.m., returning at 2 p.m.; twice daily to Loch Laggan in 1½ hrs.—We follow the railway to (3 m.) *Newtonmore* (p. 236), whence we have a choice of two routes. The main road, described below, bears to the left, but a picturesque, though hilly, alternative leaves the Perth road 2¾ m. farther on and follows the S. bank of the Spey, rejoining our road at Drumgask. The main road from Newtonmore crosses the Calder and ascends a narrow valley, one of the prettiest parts of the route. On the left are the Spey and two lovely little lochs, while on the right rise the precipitous cliffs of Craig Dhu (2350 ft.), with a cave where Prince Charlie hid with Cluny Macpherson. Farther on the valley suddenly opens out, affording an extensive view with Ben Alder and other mountains in the distance.—8½ m. *Cluny Castle* (r.; not seen from the road) was the home of Cluny Macpherson, many of whose ancestors lie buried in a little churchyard beside the road. The 'Black Chanter' of the bagpipes said to have been played at the North Inch of Perth (p. 220) is preserved at the castle. At (11 m.) *Laggan* we cross the Spey and at (11½ m.) *Drumgask*, where our route is joined by a road from Dalwhinnie, we turn (r.) up Strath Mashie. Mrs. Grant (1755–1838), author of 'Letters from the Mountains,' was the wife of the parish minister of Laggan.

[From a point ¾ m. W. of Drumgask the old military road made by General Wade in 1735 (finely described in Neil Munro's 'The New Road') strikes off N.W. up the right bank of the Spey, crossing the river at (7 m.) *Garva Bridge* (rfmts. at a cottage). Vehicles cannot proceed beyond (11 m.) *Meallgarbha*, where a path diverges S.W. for Glen Roy (p. 339). Beyond Meallgarbha the road ascends to (15 m.) the **Pass of Corrieyarrick** (2507 ft.; *View from the Moray Firth to the peaks of Skye) and then descends to *Glen Tarff* and (24 m.) *Fort Augustus* (p. 360).]

In the angle between Strath Mashie and the Spey towers *Dun-na-Lamb*, on which is a fine prehistoric hill fort, 600 ft. above the valley. Beyond a bridge over the Mashie Water the watershed (843 ft.) is imperceptibly crossed, and soon the Pattack comes rushing down from the left in a picturesque gorge. The Ben Nevis range comes into view before we reach (18 m.) *Loch Laggan Hotel* (pens. from 8½; fishing), at the N.E. end of the finely-wooded **Loch Laggan** (7 m. long and ½ m. broad). On one of the two islets in the loch are the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Fergus II. The road runs along the N. shore, passing (23 m.) the old farm of *Aberarder*, 4 m. above which (1200 ft. above the loch) is *Corrie Arder*, a desolate corrie with a tarn partly surrounded by cliffs 1000 ft. high. By climbing N.W. through 'The Window,' a prominent gap in these buttresses of *Craig Meaghaidh* (3700 ft.), we may gain its summit via the ridge.—Beyond (25 m.) *Moy Lodge*, at the S.W. end of the loch, the country becomes bleaker as we descend Glen Spean, an exception to the general rule in Scotland that a river flows from desolate to cultivated lands. 'Parallel roads' (comp. p. 339) are well marked as we descend steeply to (31 m.) *Tulloch* (p. 339), on the W. Highland railway.

FROM KINGUSSIE TO STRUAN, 30 m. (26½ m. viâ the Minigaig Pass), by road and path.—Crossing the Spey to *Ruthven* (p. 236), whence a path opposite the Barracks, leading direct to Glentromie Lodge, saves 2 miles but misses some attractive scenery, we follow the road on the left to (3 m.) *Tromie Bridge*. Here we turn S., ascending the right bank of the Tromie.—5 m. *Glentromie Lodge* (962 ft.).—From (9½ m.) the near side of an iron bridge across Allt Bhran an alternative path to Struan, shorter but harder, climbs to (14 m.) the *Minigaig Pass* (c. 2600 ft.) and thence descends Glen Bruar to (25 m.) the Falls of the Bruar and (26½ m.) *Struan* (p. 234).—The driving road goes on up the Tromie to (11 m.) the cliff-bound *Loch-an-t'Seilich* and ends at (13 m.) *Gaick Lodge* (1500 ft.), where the path begins. About 1 m. farther we turn to the right, skirting (14½ m.) *Loch Vrotten* and (17 m.) *Loch-an-Duin* (1700 ft.), a miniature Wastwater.—At (18½ m.) *Edendon Lodge* (1500 ft.) we strike a cart road descending to (24 m.) *Dalnacardoch* (p. 235), 6 m. W. of Struan.

FROM KINGUSSIE TO BRAEMAR, 33½ m. by road and path.—From (3 m.) *Tromie Bridge* (see above) we go ¼ m. N. (pedestrians may strike through the wood) and then turning sharply to the right follow a rough road across the hills to (7 m.) *Druimcaillich*, where we join the route from Aviemore. Thence we ascend the left bank of the Feshie, crossing the stream ¼ m. short of (10 m.) *Glen Feshie*

Lodge, in the finest and wildest part of the glen. We cross (16 m.) the Eidart, and in ½ m. more we leave the Feshie and, keeping to the left, reach the watershed (17 m.; 1834 ft.), whence the view, though impressive, is restricted. We descend to the E. above the Geldie, passing (19 m.) *Geldie Lodge* on the farther bank, and (22¼ m.) join the bridle path from Blair Atholl. We descend by the combined waters of the Geldie and Bynack to (24 m.) their junction with the Dee. Thence by road to (33½ m.) *Braemar*, see p. 301.

FROM KINGUSSIE TO AVIEMORE BY THE S. SIDE OF THE SPEY, 14½ m., a pleasant alternative to the main road. To (3 m.) *Tromie Bridge*, see p. 237.—5 m. *Insh* (Inn, D., R., & B. 7/, pens. 55/–60/).—Beyond (7 m.) *Loch Insh* a road crosses the Spey for Kincraig (see below).—We keep to the right and soon after (8½ m.) *Feshiebridge* skirt the great Rothiemurchus Forest.—From (11¼ m.) *South Kinrara*, just beyond a tiny loch, a path mounts on the right to (¾ m.; r.) *Loch-an-Eilean* (p. 239). The Tor of Alvie (see below) is seen on the left. At (13½ m.) *Inverdruie* we turn sharp to the left and cross the Spey for (14½ m.) *Aviemore* (see below).

The main road and railway pass, 2½ m. from Kingussie, an obelisk to James Macpherson (p. 236), who built the neighbouring mansion of *Balavil* (formerly Belleville). Sir David Brewster (p. 94), who married Macpherson's daughter, afterwards resided here. The house occupies the site of *Raits Castle*, a stronghold of the Comyns and the scene of the massacre of their chiefs by Mackintoshes.

The Comyn had invited his Mackintosh enemies to a dinner in pretended reconciliation, but had arranged that each of his clansmen was to slay a Mackintosh when the boar's head appeared. The Mackintoshes, however, had been warned of the plot, and on the appearance of the boar's head forestalled their treacherous enemies in their murderous intention. The 'Listening Stone,' a large grey rock to the W. of the castle, is said to stand where the plot was overheard.

We skirt Loch Insh (see above) and reach (7½ m.) *Kincraig*, the station for Feshiebridge and Insh. The church of *Insh*, beyond the Spey, is said to be the only church in Scotland that has been constantly in use since the coming of the Culdee missionaries in the 6th century.—We now lose sight of the Spey and pass between *Loch Alvie* (l.) and the *Tor of Alvie* (r.). On the shore of the loch is *Lynwilg Hotel*, frequented by climbers. The summit of the Tor (view) is crowned by a Waterloo cairn and a monument to the last Duke of Gordon (d. 1836). Rothiemurchus Forest is seen on the farther bank of the Spey, backed by the Cairngorm mountains.

83½ m. **Aviemore** (*Station*, first class, R. & B. 12/, L. 4/6, D. 7/; *Cairngorm*; *Temperance*, R. & B. 4/6, pens. 7/ per day, 47/6 per week), charmingly situated on the Spey, attracts many visitors and is a convenient base for exploring the Cairngorms and for many other expeditions. It is important as the junction of the direct railway line to Inverness with the lines to Forres and Craigellachie. The rock of *Craigellachie* above the village was the trysting-place of Clan Grant, whose war-cry was "Stand fast, Craigellachie." The country 'between the two Craigellachies' extending from this rock to Craigellachie (p. 314) at the foot of Strathspey, 37 m. N.E., was the home of the Seafield Grants.

The favourite short excursion from Aviemore is that to Loch-an-Eilean, 3¼ m. S Crossing the Spey to (1½ m.) *Inverdruie* we turn sharp to the right for (2½ m.) the *Doune of Rothiemurchus*. Hence a road through a gate on the left mounts through a lovely birch avenue to (3¼ m.) *Loch-an-Eilean*. On the island, from which the loch is named, are the remains of a stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch, which was one of the last Scottish nesting-places of the osprey. *Ord Ban* (1405 ft.), N.W. of the lóch, commands a fine view.

A fine moorland walk (bridle path) leaves the Kingussie road 1¼ m. S. of Avie more and crosses the hills N.W. to (6½ m.) the *Dulnan Valley*, whose upper reaches, in the desolate *Monadhliath Mountains*, are the haunt of the eagle and the wild cat. The track down the valley leads to (13¾ m.) *Carrbridge* (p. 241).

From Aviemore to Nethybridge viâ the Revoan Pass, 16½ m., by rough road, hardly practicable for driving.—At (1½ m.) *Inverdruie* (see above) we keep straight on, crossing the Druie at (2½ m.) *Coylum Bridge*. The road on the left here leads straight to Nethybridge (5½ m.) viâ (4 m.) Kincardine church.—Our road mounts through Glenmore Forest to (5½ m.) *Loch Morlich* (1046 ft.), from whose nearer end a charming by-road (l.) leads over the *Sluggan Pass* (1100 ft.) to (4½ m.) Kincardine church (see above). From (6½ m.) *Glenmore Lodge*, at the farther end, starts the usual ascent of Cairngorm (see below). The road, now really bad, ascends steeply to (8½ m.) the **Revoan Pass** (1197 ft.), a narrow pine-clad gorge with a lovely tarn on the right, beyond which there is a short ascent to the left before we begin the rapid zigzag descent of the Nethy valley. A forest path on the left (12¾ m.) saves the detour of ½ m. to Lynemacgilbert Lodge.—16½ m. *Nethybridge* (p. 315) is 5½ m. by road or rail from Grantown.

The **Cairngorms,** the group of splendid mountains lying between Aviemore and Braemar, are the highest mountain-mass in Britain (6 peaks over 4000 ft.), though no individual peak comes within 100 ft. of Ben Nevis. The whole group is of granite and is famous for the transparent crystals of smoked quartz, often of considerable size, known as 'cairngorms.' The lower slopes, though springs are plentiful, lack the rich flora of the western hills; among the barren boulders of the tops reindeer moss is sometimes found. The golden eagle is often seen and ptarmigan are plentiful. Comp. 'The Cairngorm Hills of Scotland,' by *Seton Gordon* (1925).

Ascents. Vexatious restrictions are imposed upon walkers by the owners of the grouse-moors and deer-forests, especially during the stalking season (Aug.–March), but there are three undisputed rights of way in the Cairngorms, viz. from Aviemore to the summit of Cairngorm viâ Loch Morlich; from Aviemore to Braemar viâ Larig Ghru; and from Aviemore to Braemar viâ Loch Morlich and Larig Laoigh.

Ascent of Cairngorm and Ben Muich-dhui, 6½ m. by road to Glenmore Lodge and 4–5 hrs. thence.—To *Glenmore Lodge*, see above. We diverge to the right from the Revoan Pass road and ascend Allt Mor, a stream descending from Cairngorm. An easy walk of 2–3 hrs. brings us to the summit of **Cairngorm** (4084 ft.), the least interesting of the group, commanding a wide view W. and N. The route thence follows the ridge S.W. and then S.E., never dropping below 3500 ft., to (c. 2 hrs. more) ***Ben Muich-dhui** (4296 ft.; 'mount of the black sow' or 'MacDuff's mount'), long believed to be the highest peak in Britain. The summit is a wide almost level plateau of red granite, so that the whole of the magnificent *View (indicator) cannot be seen at once. To the N. Ben Hope (98 m. distant) is visible and Morven in Caithness; S.W. is Ben Nevis, and due S. the fine group of Ben-y-Gloe. To the S.E. rises Lochnagar, beyond the Dee valley. The view from the precipitous W. side, across the Larig Ghru pass to the cliffs of Braeriach, Cairn Toul, and the Devil's Point, is the most impressive in the Grampians. The N.E. spur ends in a sudden precipice overlooking Loch A'an.

The descent may be made to Braemar viâ Loch Etchachan (p. 302) or viâ Loch A'an. The latter descent (steep) starts from the ridge ¼ m. S.W. of Cairn-

gorm, beside a stream which offers the only feasible way down. In less than 1 hr. we reach **Loch A'an** or *Loch Avon* (2450 ft.; 1½ m. long), surrounded by beautiful beaches of red granite sand in an almost inaccessible corrie. Thence to Braemar, see p. 303. The Shelter Stone, beneath which is a cavity with room for 20 people, is a huge fallen boulder ¼ m. S.W. of the head of the loch. The return thence to Glenmore Lodge (4 hrs.) leaves the N. shore ½ m. from the E. end and crosses *The Saddle* (2707 ft.) into Glen Nethy. We descend the valley (very rough) for c. 5 m. and then strike N.W. up a stream, rejoining the road at the Revoan Pass (p. 239).

The Ascent of Braeriach and Cairn Toul, 9 m. by road to Loch Eunach and 3–4 hrs. thence. Permission to drive to Loch Eunach must be obtained; in the stalking season objection may be made to the passage even of pedestrians without authority. The road runs S. from (2½ m.) *Coylum Bridge* (p. 239) and ascends gradually through Rothiemurchus forest to Glen Eunach.—9 m. *Loch Eunach* (1650 ft.) is a lonely loch over 1 m. long, with a fine corrie at the S. end. Since the Great War some sheep have run wild among the corries of Sgor-an-Dubh (3658 ft.) on the W. side. From the end of the road near the N. end of the Loch we climb a track on the left ascending to the main ridge. The summit of **Braeriach** (4248 ft.), 1½–2 hrs. from the loch, is 2 m. N. and E. **Cairn Toul** (4241 ft.) is c. 2 m. S.W., but the ascent involves an intermediate climb up the *Angel's Peak* (4095 ft.), and a scramble up a staircase of enormous boulders. Each of the two mountains intercepts a great part of the view from the other, but in both cases the prospect westwards is very fine, and the mass of Ben Muich-dhui towers grimly to the E.

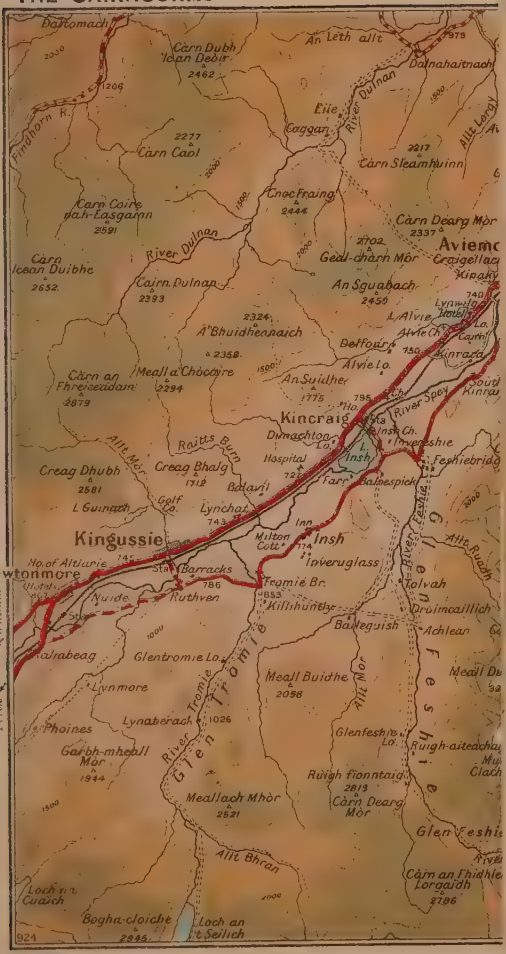
At the head of the corrie S.W. of Braeriach are the *Wells of Dee*, attainable by 1 hr.'s steep scramble down the ridge. In one of the corries is a drift of perpetual snow. Alternative descents lead from Braeriach N.E. to the Larig Ghru track (comp. below); down the N.E. shoulder and then N.W. to Glen Eunach 5½ m. S. of Coylum Bridge (short but uninteresting); or S.W. and then W. above the corries S. of Loch Eunach to (3⅜ m.) Carn Ban (3443 ft.) and (7 m.) *Druim-caillich* in Glen Feshie (p. 237).

From Aviemore to Braemar viâ Larig Ghru, 28 or 30 m., a splendid but fatiguing walk of c. 12 hrs. over one of the wildest and grandest passes of the lofty Cairngorm range. There is no inn or house of shelter on the route, but judicious inquiries at Coylum Bridge, Lui Beg, or Inverey may result in an offer of hospitality. The last 9½ m. are practicable for driving. This expedition should be made in the direction described below, to avoid the chance of being benighted on the confusing paths through Rothiemurchus forest.

Just before (2½ m.) *Coylum Bridge* (p. 239) we take the road on the right and after ½ m. quit it for a path which follows the left bank of the stream from Loch Eunach for 1½ m. We cross this stream just before the confluence of a large tributary, high above whose right bank the path runs to (7½ m.) the entrance to the **Larig Ghru** ('gloomy pass'), which is guarded by a well-marked moraine, between the precipices of Cairngorm and those of Braeriach. At the summit (2750 ft.; 10 m.) *Aberdeenshire* (p. 303) is entered. The next mile affords the roughest possible walking over detached boulders, and the ground remains very uneven until we are past (11 m.) the *Pools of Dee*, three clear tarns connected by underground streams. A path on the right, affording access to (1 hr.) *Braeriach* (see above), is the only route to that mountain always open.

We soon see the magnificent corrie into which the Garrochorry burn, the loftiest source of the Dee, leaps from the Wells of Dee, high up on Braeriach. When mist rolls in it, as if boiling in a mighty cauldron, the majesty of the scene is, if possible, enhanced. The *Devil's Point* (3303 ft.) stands out boldly in front. When it is breasted the Dee may be followed, past (20½ m.) the wooden bridge, to (23½ m.) the *Linn of Dee*; or by keeping high up above the left bank, we may bear round Cairn-a-Mhaim and strike the *Lui Beg* burn, following its left bank past (18 m.) Derry Lodge to (21½ m.) *Linn of Dee*. A half-mile may be saved by striking through the wood at a point ½ m. S. of the bridge over the united Lui waters. From the Linn of Dee to (6½ m. more) *Braemar*, see p. 301.

From Aviemore to *Inverness* viâ Grantown, Forres, and Nairn, see Rte. 31; to *Craigellachie* (Elgin, Keith), see p. 314.


Dalnamach
Carn Dubh Mor Deor
2462
An Leth allt
Dalnahaitnach
Eilde
Caggan
River Dulnan
Allt Lorgy
Carn Caol
Carn Sleamhuinn
Carn Coire dah-Lasgamn
2591
Cnoc Fraing
2444
Carn Dearg Mor
2337
Aviemc
Carn Mor Deor
2652
River Dulnan
Geal-charn Mor
2700
Craigellach
Cairn Dulnan
2393
An Sguabach
2459
A'Bhuidheannaich
2324
Belfour
Carn an Fhreiceadain
2879
Meall a'Chocaire
2294
An Suidher
Kincraig
Dunachton
Insh Ch.
Insh
Feshiebridge
Creag Dhubh
2581
Creag Bhalg
Balavil
Farr
Balnespick
L Gunach
Golf Co.
Lynchat
Kingussie
Milton Cott.
Inn
Insh
Inveruglass
Newtonmore
Ho. of Altlurie
Barracks
Fromie Br.
Tolvah
Ruthven
Killihuntly
Drumcaillich
Port William
Perth
Glentromie Lo.
Achlean
Meall Buidhe
2098
Lynmore
Phoines
Lynaberach
1026
Glenfeshie Lo.
Garbh-mheall Mor
1944
Ruigh-aiteachan
Ruigh fionntaig
2813
Meallach Mhor
2521
Carn Dearg Mor
Glen Feshie
Allt Bhran
Carn an Fhidhleir Lorgaidh
2786
Loch nan Cuaich
Bogha-cloiche
Loch an t-Seilich
2945
924

Carrbridge 1 m.
Kingussie
Aviemore
Drumuillie
Old Bridgend
Baddoch
Lainchoil
Dorlach B.
Dorlach Lo.
Abernethy Forest
Boat of Garten
Garten
Kinveachy
L. Vaa
L. Mallachie
Forest Lo.
Aundorach
Braes of Abernethy
Kincardine
Boglechymack
Carn nach Ailig
Tulloch
Craggowrie
Pityoulish
Geal Charn
Carn Bheadhair
Meall a' Bhuachaille
Revoan
Coylumbridge
Glenmore
An Lurg
Wolf Caitlins
Luineag
Lo.
Morlich
Glen More
Mam Suim
Forest
Allt Mor
Loirig Beag
Bynack More
Faindouran
River Avon
Forest
CAIRNGORM MOUNTAINS
Cairn Gorm
4084
Gleann Einich
Loirig Einich
L. Avon
Beinn Mheadhoin
Shelter Stone
3883
Beinn a' Chaorruinn
3553
North Top
3924
Beinn a' Bhuird
South Top
3860
Braeriach
4248
Ben Macdhui
4296
Cairn Toul
4241
Sgor an Lochain Uaine
3658
Sgor Gaoith
3635
Dubh Mor
Cairn Gorm of Derry
3788
Beinn Bhreac
3051
Glen Quoich
Glen Derry
Glen Luibeg
Derry Lo.
Glen Luibeg
Glen Dee
Forest
Mar
Sgor Mor
2686
Allanaquoich
Mar Lo.
Linn of Dee
Inverey
Carn Geldie
2039
R. Dee
Geldie Burn
Geldie Lo.
Carn Liath
2676
Bynack Lo.
Glen Ey
Natural Scale 1:253,440
6 Miles
10 Kilometres

Bri of Avon
Tomintoul
Findron
Laggan voulin
Breac Leathad 1924
Carn Mor 2636
Ladder Hills
Cromdale W.
Glenbuchat Lo.
Badenyon 2072
Dulax
Creagan Eunan
Moss Hill 2159
Belnacraig
Duffdefiance
Auchernach
Torranorey
Delnabo
Golf Co.
Delavorar
Rhynamarst
Carn Liath 2586
Water of Nochty
Kirkton of Glenbuchat Cas.
Badnafraoch
The Socach 2356
Monadh Fergie 1682
Breagach Hill 1828
Forbestown
Holly Cas. Newe
Torbain
Beinn a' Chruinnich 2536 2650
Edingiassie
Strathdon
Cairn Vachich
Glen Ernan
Parkvilla
Watersside
Inn
Craig Veann 2328
Carn Ealasaid 2600
Gead Gharn 2207
Inverernan 1101
Hough-head
Craig of Bunzeach 1740
Dalestie
Glen Loin
Cock Bridge
Allargue
Garchory
Fleuchats
Chapelton
River Don
Greenbank
Colnabaichin
Garvoun 2431
Inchrory
Delnadamph
Corgarff Cas.
Corgarff
Deskry W.
Mona Gowan 2456
Brown Cow Hill 2721
Carn a' Bhacain 2442
Morven 2862
Morven Lo.
Glenfenzie
Corndavon Lo.
Glengairn Ch.
Dalfad
Glen Gairn
Dalduwnie
Auchlunies Burn
Aberdeen
Bhairglass
Braenaloin
Torbeg
Candacraig
Tomnakiest 634
Milton of Tullich
Pass of Ballater
Monaltrie
Hotel
River Gairn
Culardoch 2953
Duchrie B.
Geallaig Hill 2439
Br of Gairn 1733
Corfarrach
Carn Liath 2821
Bridgend of Bush
Greystone
R. Dee
Knock Cas.
Ballater
Invercauld Forest
Crathie Ch.
Abergeldie Cas.
Strathgirnock
Bridgeud
Ch.
Balmoral Cas.
Meall Gorm 2029
Tullochcoy
Easter Balmoral
Clachanturn
Birkhall
Glenmuick
Inverglder
Creagnan Gall 1969
Glenmuick B.
Invercauld
Cas.
Braemar
Br of Dee
Cairn Leuchan 2293
Aucholzie
Linn of Muick
Cott
Donzig Shiel
Gelder Shiel
Ballochbuie Forest
Falls of Garbh Allt
Glen Muick
R. Muick
Auchallater
Balmoral Forest
Allnabobart
Clunie Water
3788
Lochnagar
The Hut
2291
1307
Fasheilach 2362
Blairgowrie
Scale of Land in Feet
1500
2000
3000
John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd. Edinburgh

The direct railway from Aviemore to Inverness, leaving the line viâ Grantown on the left, trends N.W. across pleasant wooded country, enjoying a fine retrospect of the Cairngorms. It runs through Loch-nan-Carraigean and passes the picturesque Loch Vaa (r.) before reaching (90 m.) **Carrbridge** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 7/6; *Station*; the station is ¾ m. from the village), a delightful resort still retaining its rural simplicity. Beside the present bridge over the Dulnan is the arch of General Wade's old bridge, from which the place gets its name.

The road from the station up the Dulnan valley leaves on the right (2¼ m.) the road to the picturesque *Sluggan Bridge*, built by General Wade, and, at a ford (2¾ m.), the track to *Inverlaidnan*, now a ruin, where Prince Charlie spent a night on the way to Culloden. At (4¾ m.) *Dalnahaitnach* the road, now very rough, crosses the Dulnan and mounts the left bank to (7¼ m.) the point where it is joined by the moorland track from Aviemore (p. 239).—The track opposite the Sluggan Bridge road and a path on the left leading off it after 1¼ m. offer a pleasant wooded return to Carrbridge.—Other pleasant roads run viâ (2½ m.) *Duthil* and (6¾ m.) *Dulnan Bridge* to (9¼ m.) *Grantown* (p. 246). The road on the left at Duthil leads to (9 m.) *Loch-in-Dorb* (p. 246).

The railway now ascends through deep cuttings, and crosses the gorge of Slochd Mor on a fine viaduct (view on the left). Just beyond the viaduct we reach the summit (1217 ft.) and begin a rapid descent into the Findhorn valley, still through cuttings. On the left we have a view up *Strath Dearn*, the upper valley of the *Findhorn*, in which Kyllachy Lodge, well situated among trees, is conspicuous. We cross the Findhorn c. 6 m. above the Streens (p. 248) by a lofty viaduct (148 ft. high) of nine steel spans supported by granite piers, and farther on cross another stream by a granite bridge.—Beyond (99 m.) *Tomatin* (Freeburn Inn, simple), surrounded by fir plantations, glimpses are caught of *Loch Moy* (r.) and its island, on which are the ruins of an ancient castle and an obelisk in honour of Sir Æneas Mackintosh (d. 1820).—103 m. *Moy* is the station for *Moy Hall*, the seat of The Mackintosh, chief of Clan Chattan, ¾ m. N.E. near the N. end of the loch.

In 1745 The Mackintosh remained loyal to the king, but his wife, 'Colonel Anne,' raised the clan for Prince Charlie. Lord Loudoun, the commander at Inverness, hearing that the Prince was visiting her, advanced with 1500 men, but the Mackintoshes were forewarned and Donald Fraser, the Moy blacksmith, and four others approached the army as it was marching at night through the Pass of Moy, on the old military road 2 m. W. of the loch. Firing their guns and shouting stentorian commands to imaginary clansmen they caused a panic known thenceforth as the 'Rout of Moy.'

Emerging from the woods of Moy we pass a delightful little Highland loch (l.) and descend, with a superb view in front, of Ben Wyvis and of Morven in Caithness, 55 m. away.—From (107 m.) *Daviot*, on the river Nairn, the road, quitting the railway, leads straight over the Muir of Drummossie to Inverness. The road ascending Strath Nairn leads to (20 m.) Inverfarigaig on Loch Ness (p. 361).—The railway descends Strath Nairn, crosses the river on one of the longest and

highest viaducts in Scotland (140 ft. high), and turns N.E. to (111 m.) *Culloden Moor* (440 ft.), 1 m. W. of the Cumberland Stone on the battle-field (see p. 245).—The line descends through fir and birch woods, from breaks in which (r.) the Black Isle and its coast villages, with Ben Wyvis in the background, are well seen.

118 m. **INVERNESS** (20,937 inhab.; *Rfmts.*), called the capital of the Highlands, is a modern-looking town in a fine situation commanding lovely views over a varied and beautiful country. In the tourist season it is always busy and often full, and during the fashionable Northern Meeting (3rd week in Sept.), when the Highland dress is much in evidence, it is overcrowded. The Ness (whose whole course is but 6 m., from Loch Ness to the sea) flows through the town in a limpid stream. The air of Inverness, as in the days of King Duncan, "nimbly and sweetly recommends itself unto our gentle senses." The English spoken in Inverness is of old repute. Defoe, writing in 1723, says, "They speak as good English here as in London"; the usual explanation being that the people (whose native tongue was Gaelic) learned their English from Cromwell's garrison.

Hotels. Station (Pl. a; C 1), good, R. & B. 12/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 147/; Royal (Pl. d; B 1), Academy St., R. & B. 8/6 (July–Sept. 10/), L. 3/6, 4/, D. 5/, 6/, pens. 100/– 135/; Caledonian (Pl. b; B 1), 31 Church St., R. & B. 10/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 86/; Palace (Pl. c; B 2), Ness Walk, R. & B. 9/6, L. 2/6, 3/6, D. 6/; Columba (Pl. h; B 2), 7 Ness Walk, temperance, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/; Waverley (Pl. f; B 1), 25 Union St.; Queen's Gate (Pl. g; B 1), 27 Queensgate, temperance, R. & B. from 8/6, L. 3/, D. 5/6; Grosvenor (Pl. e; B 2), Ness Walk; Imperial (Pl. k; B 1), Academy St.; McGillvray's (Pl. m; B 1), Church St.; Neish's Temperance, 66 Eastgate, R. & B. 6/6, D. 3/, pens. 11/.

Post Office (Pl. B 1), Queensgate.

Omnibuses ply to *Culloden* (20 min.; 1/), *Cawdor* (40 min.; 1/6), and *Nairn* (1 hr.; 2/), twice daily; to *Kessock Ferry* (from Market Entrance, opposite the station) every ½ hr., with connection for *Cromarty* twice daily; to *Beauly* from Station Sq., 4 times daily; to *Beauly* (50 min.) and *Dingwall* (1¼ hr.) 5–6 times daily from Bank St.; to *Glenurquhart*, etc.

Charabancs run daily in the season to *Culloden* (2/), *Strathpeffer* and *Falls of Rogie* (7/6), *Glen Affric* (7/6), *Fort William* (in 4¼ hrs.; 10/ each way; inquire about Sun. service); and on certain days around *Loch Ness* (10/), to the *Black Isle* (10/), to *Loch Maree* (18/), etc.

Steamers on the Caledonian Canal from the end of Fairfield Rd. (beyond Pl. A 2), 1¾ m. W. of the station. Comp. p. .

Amusements. *Theatre*, Bank St.; *Cinemas*, Academy St.—*Tennis Courts*, Bellfield Park (6*d*. per 40 min.).—*Golf Course*, at Culcabock (p. 244), 1 m. S.E. (3/ per day, 12/6 per week).

Northern Meeting, 3rd week in Sept. with Highland games in the ground beside St. Andrew's Cathedral, and balls in the Northern Meeting Rooms, Church St.

History. St. Columba is said to have visited King Brude c. 565 at a castle 'near the Ness,' probably the predecessor of the stronghold of Macbeth, Mormaer of Ross and Moray (11th cent.). Macbeth's castle, the site of which is located S. of the railway, c. ¼ m. E. of the station, was razed by King Duncan's avenger, Malcolm Canmore, who founded a new castle on the present Castle Hill. In the Scottish War of Independence Inverness was thrice occupied by the English, and when Bruce recaptured it in 1307 he destroyed the castle. In later reigns town

and castle alike suffered from the savagery of the Highlandmen, and were the scene of many assemblies called by the kings in their attempts to control the wild chieftains. When Mary, Queen of Scots, visited the town in 1562 she was refused admission to the castle by the governor, but the castle surrendered the next day and the governor was hanged. Oliver Cromwell appreciated the town's strategic importance, and in 1652–57 built a strong fort, known as 'The Sconce,' on the right bank of the Ness downstream, using for this purpose stones from the Abbey of Kinloss (p. 318). This, however, was pulled down at the Restoration to please the clans. Inverness Castle was occupied by the Jacobites in 1715, and again in 1745 by Prince Charlie, who blew it up, leaving little remaining. The site was finally cleared in 1834 to make way for the present buildings.—Inverness is the 'Invernish' of *William Black's* 'Wild Eelin.'

Academy St., in which is the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, C 1), with Union St. and Queensgate, connecting it with Church St. (Pl. B 1) on the S.W., are the chief modern streets, with good shops. In Church St., near its S. end, is the balconied building of the *Northern Meeting Rooms* (p. 242); No. 43 stands on the site of Lady Drummuir's house, occupied in 1746 successively by Prince Charlie and the Duke of Cumberland; at No. 71 is a surviving specimen of the spiral staircases once common in the town; and at the N. end of the street is the *High Church* (1769–72), nearly opposite which *Dunbar's Hospital* (1668; now dwellings) offers an interesting example of 17th cent. domestic architecture. Just beyond the church Friars Lane leads (l.) towards the Ness, passing the narrow Friars St. (Pl. B 1; r.), near the corner of which is the tiny *Greyfriars Burying Ground*, in which are preserved two old pillars and a defaced effigy conjectured to represent the Earl of Mar who won the battle of Harlaw in 1411 (p. 307).

Church St. is continued by Chapel St. and Shore St. to the site of *Cromwell's Fort*, where only a clock-tower and some traces of barracks and ramparts remain.

To the S.E. from the Railway Station Academy St. is continued by Inglis St. to the High St., which descends (r.) in the older part of the town, towards the suspension bridge over the Ness. Close against the façade of the Gothic *Town Hall* (Pl. B 2), in High St., stands the *Old Cross*, on a base enclosing the famous **Clach-na-Cudainn** ('stone of the tubs'), a rude unhewn block on which women carrying water from the river used to rest their tubs or pitchers, which has long been the palladium of the town or, as Scott puts it, "the charter stone of the burgh," though its origin is unknown.

In the vestibule of the town-hall is a beam from Cromwell's fort (to the right of the staircase), and in the Assembly Room, on the upper floor, are good decorations and some interesting portraits, including one of Flora Macdonald (p. 384).

Exchange Place, just below the town-hall, ascends towards the *Castle Hill*, passing the *Public Library and Museum* (adm. free; 10–1, 2–5, 6–dusk; Thurs. 10–1), especially notable for its collection of Jacobite relics. Within the large gateway at the top of the hill, which overlooks the river, is the old *Castle Well*, rediscovered in 1909. The present so-

called *Castle*, an entirely modern structure on part of the site of the ancient stronghold, accommodates the county offices and law-courts. In the council room is a good portrait of Sir Charles Grant by Raeburn. The adjoining building (1848), once a prison, has been converted into official dwellings. On the terrace, S. of the castle, is a bronze statue of Flora Macdonald, with inscriptions in Gaelic and English, from beside which we command a lovely view, including the 'Islands' (see below).

Descending again to the town-hall we turn to the left into Bridge St., at the corner of which is the *Town Steeple* of 1791, once the jail, with the town clock and bells. At the last house (No. 32) on the right in Bridge St. Queen Mary is said to have lodged when refused admission to the castle in 1562.

On the opposite bank of the Ness, a short distance above the suspension bridge, is the *Episcopal Cathedral* (Pl. B 2; St. Andrew's) for the see of Moray, Ross, and Caithness (open 9–9, Sun. services 11 and 6.30), a handsome modern Dec. building (1866–71) of rose-coloured stone from Conon, with an octagonal chapter-house and a font copied from Thorwaldsen's font at Copenhagen (comp. p. 38).

Ardross St., leading E. from St. Andrew's Cathedral, passes the *Northern Meeting Park* and is continued by Cemetery Road, skirting a public park, to (⅝ m.) **Tom-na-hurich** ('hill of the fairies'), a wooded oval hill (220 ft.) commanding fine views, now attractively laid out as a *Cemetery* (open 6 a.m.–8 p.m.; Sun. 1–6 p.m.). Carriages can drive to the top. Many fairy legends cling to this spot, with tales of local Rip van Winkles, etc., and even Thomas the Rhymer (p. 4) has found his way hither in story.

About a mile above the town the Ness is divided by several tree-clad *Islands*, joined to each other and to the banks by footbridges and forming a picturesque public park where a band sometimes plays. Here in the 17th cent. the burgh magistrates used to give open-air entertainments to the judges of assize. From the Islands a road viâ Bught Mill leads to (¾ m.) Tom-na-hurich (see above).

Craig Phadrick ('Patrick's Rock'; 550 ft.), the northernmost of the line of hills on the W. side of the Caledonian Canal, lies 2 m. W. of Inverness viâ Telford St. and Muirtown Bridge on the canal. On the wooded summit, which affords a good view, are two ramparts of partially vitrified stones. Some authorities locate King Brude's castle (p. 242) on this hill.

From Inverness to the Field of Culloden (pron. Culló-den), 6 m. E. by direct road. The battle-field may be visited also from the railway stations of *Culloden Moor* (p. 242) and *Allanfearn* (p. 250), the former 1 m. E. of the Cumberland Stone, the latter 2¾ m. N. The return to Inverness may be made viâ the Clava Stones.—The direct road, quitting Inverness by the Perth road (Kingsmills Road, Pl. C 2), passes (1½ m.) *Culcabock* and (2 m.) diverges to the left, nearly opposite the avenue gates of Inshes House. We ascend and traverse a wood and reach (c. 6 m.) *Culloden Moor* or *Drummossie Moor*,

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the scene of the **Battle of Culloden,** where the last hopes of the return of the house of Stewart to the throne of Britain were for ever crushed on April 16th, 1746. A tall cairn (1881) on the N. (l.) side of the road (made since the battle) commemorates the fallen, and on both sides are the scattered stones, marked with the names of the clans, that show the graves of the Highlanders. At the cross roads c. 300 yds. farther on a boulder, called the *Duke of Cumberland's Stone,* marks the position taken up by the royal commander before the battle.—Culloden House (p. 250) lies 2 m. N.W., beyond the railway.

Prince Charlie's army, covering Inverness, consisted of c. 5000 Highlanders, ill-armed, ill-fed, and exhausted by an abortive attempt to surprise the enemy the night before. The Duke of Cumberland advanced from Nairn at the head of 9000 men. The action began at 1 o'clock with an artillery duel, and in spite of the fearless impetuosity of the clans, who broke the first line of their opponents, resulted in the absolute rout of the Jacobites. Of the royal troops only 50 men were slain, while 1200 Highlanders fell. The carnage was enormously increased by the brutal order of the Duke of Cumberland to spare none of the wounded. For several days after the battle search parties devoted their energies to massacring the wounded clansmen who had crawled for refuge into the neighbouring woods and farms. During the pursuit of the vanquished Jacobites by the English cavalry even spectators from Inverness were massacred; and the Provost of Inverness, after the capitulation of the city, was kicked downstairs, at the orders of Cumberland's general, for venturing a protest against the inhumanity of the English soldiery.

A good road descends S.E. (r.) from the Cumberland Stone to the river Nairn, which it crosses. Just beyond the bridge, on the right, are the **Stones of Clava,** one of the most extensive remains of the kind in Britain, possibly of Pictish origin. Of the four large cairns, once 16 ft. high, which stand in a line and were formerly ringed by circles of standing stones, that on the E. has been opened and was found to conceal a large chamber with an urn containing ashes. Numerous isolated stones are believed either to mark the site of other cairns, or to be the remnants of an avenue; and ¼ m. W. is the largest cairn of all. Beyond the Stones our road strikes a road leading from Fort Augustus to Cawdor and Nairn.

From Inverness to *Aberdeen,* see Rte. 42; to the *Black Isle* and *Cromarty,* see Rte. 60; to *Fort William,* etc., viâ the *Caledonian Canal,* see Rte. 52; to *Kyle of Lochalsh* and *Strathpeffer,* see Rte. 54; to *Nairn, Forres,* and *Aviemore,* see below; to *Wick* and *Thurso,* see Rte. 61.

31. FROM AVIEMORE TO FORRES, NAIRN, AND INVERNESS

60¼ m. L.M.S.R. in 2¼ hrs. (7/3, 4/4); to *Forres,* 35¾ m. in 1¼ hr. (7/6, 4/6); to *Nairn,* 45½ m. in 1 hr. 40 min. (9/5, 5/8).

Road Route, 56 m.—7 m. *Carrbridge* (p. 241).—14 m. *Dulnan Bridge* (p. 241).—17 m. *Grantown* (p. 246).—25 m. *Dava* (p. 247). The road (A 940) thence viâ (39 m.) **Forres** (p. 247; 10 m. E. of Nairn) runs parallel with the railway and after c. 7 m., also with the **Findhorn* (p. 248). The more direct road (A 939) runs N.W. viâ (40 m.) *Nairn* (p. 249) to (56 m.) *Inverness* (p. 242), which we enter by Kingsmills Rd. (Pl. C 2).

Aviemore, see p. 238. The line runs nearly due N., affording glorious views of the Cairngorms. At (5 m.) *Boat of Garten* (Boat of Garten, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Station) the L.N.E.R. to Craigellachie, Elgin, and Keith (p. 315) diverges (r.). The ferry on the Spey, from which the place takes its

name, was superseded in 1898 by a bridge affording access to *Abernethy Forest* and (2½ m.) *Loch Garten*.—We are now in STRATH SPEY, the broad lower valley of the Spey, which has given its name to the 'strathspey,' a dance in slower time than the reel, which was invented in the district in the early 18th century. *Tullochgorum* (r.; 7½ m.) gives its name to one of the best known strathspey tunes, composed by Hamish Dallasach, an 18th cent. fiddler.—8¾ m. *Broomhill* is connected by a timber bridge with (1½ m.) *Nethybridge* (p. 315).

We cross (10 m.) the Dulnan and enter *Elginshire* (p. 309). One mile along the Carrbridge road is the old tower of *Muckerach* (1598).—12½ m. **Grantown** (700 ft.; *Grant Arms*, R. & B. 8/6–10/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 84/–147/ weekly, according to season; *Palace*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 12/6; *Coppice*; *Ben-a-More*; *Grant's Temperance*), founded by Sir James Grant of Grant in 1776, is a well-kept town (1622 inhab.) with another station (L.N.E.R.), 1½ m. S.E., on the line from Aviemore to Craigellachie (p. 315). The charming environs, the swift-flowing Spey, the pine and birch woods intersected by roads and paths, the bracing air, and a golf course attract many visitors. The parish church contains a fine black oak pulpit and some old panelling from *Castle Grant* (no adm.; Countess of Seafield), 1¼ m. to the North.

A riverside road ascends the left bank of the Spey to (1¼ m.) *Inverallan*, with the ruins of an old church, whence a path goes on to (2¾ m.) *Boat of Ballifurth*. Hence we may ferry to the opposite bank and return past the L.N.E.R. station.—The CROMDALE HILLS, a fine ridge 9 m. long, rising to 2329 ft., are best reached from Grantown viâ *Cromdale* (station, p. 315), 4 m. along the road to Ballindalloch, or from the Tomintoul road (see below). A battle (1690) on the *Haughs of Cromdale* (S.E. of the village), commemorated in a fine ballad, closed the struggle begun by Dundee.

FROM GRANTOWN TO LOCH-IN-DORB, 6 m. by hill path. From *Dreggie Farm* (good view), 1¼ m. W., we proceed N.W. up the N.E. side of Glen Beg by a path which keeps high above the stream. Approaching (2½ m.) the watershed the path bears to the left (not to the right), reaching the summit (1252 ft.) after 4 m. It then descends on the right of the little Loch-an-t'Sithein.—6 m. **Loch-in-Dorb** (2 m. long) has an island with a ruined castle, once a mere hunting seat of the Comyns, but occupied by Edward I in person in 1303 and greatly strengthened. In 1342 it was used as a state prison, 30 years later it became the stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch (pp. 230, 311), and it was destroyed under James II. A road runs along the S.E. shore of the loch to (3 m.) *Dava School*, ¾ m. from Dava station (p. 247) and 7 m. from Grantown by road. On the opposite side of the railway as we return to Grantown is a cave where the Marquis of Huntly hid from the followers of Montrose.

FROM GRANTOWN TO TOMINTOUL AND TO BALLINDALLOCH VIÂ GLEN LIVET, 27¼ m. by road (B 970). After crossing the river at Spey Bridge (1 m. S.E.) we turn to the left and then bear to the right beyond the railway. We rise steadily to (6½ m.) the pass (1424 ft.) between the Cromdale Hills on the N. and Baddoch (1863 ft.), and then descend to (9 m.) the picturesque *Bridge of Brown*.—Beyond another ridge we cross

(11 m.) the Avon and ascend its right bank. The road on the left leads to Bridgend (7½ m.; see below).—13 m. **Tomintoul** (*Richmond Arms*, R. & B. 7/, L. 2/6–3/, D. 4/6, pens. 10/6, July–Sept. 12/6; *Gordon Arms*, L. & B. 8/, D. 5/, pens. 84/–105/), the highest village in the Highlands (1160 ft.; comp. p. 12), is a favourite summer and angling resort, surrounded by unpopulated moorlands. The large Roman Catholic church is conspicuous.

Omnibuses run to *Ballindalloch* (p. 315), and twice daily in summer to *Dufftown* (p. 314) in 1¾ hr. (4/). From Tomintoul to *Braemar*, see p. 302; to *Strathdon*, etc., see p. 306.

The Glen Livet road (B 9008) turns N.E. at right angles to the main street and crosses the Conglass Water. Beyond (17½ m.) *Knockandhu* (Inn; path to Strathdon, p. 305) we enter *Glen Livet* and cross the Livet water. From (21 m.) *Glenlivet* church a road runs through Glen Rinnes to Dufftown (11 m.; p. 314). In Glen Livet James VI in person defeated the rebel earls Huntly and Errol in Oct. 1594, afterwards destroying their strongholds of Huntly and Slains. Across the stream we see the celebrated distillery and the ruins of *Glenlivet Castle*, and at (23 m.) *Bridgend* are remains of a picturesque old bridge. At (26¾ m.) *Dalnashaugh Inn* we keep to the left and, crossing the Avon by one of the few bridges that withstood the floods of 1829, we reach (27½ m.) *Ballindalloch*, 1 m. S.E. of its station (p. 315) and 12½ m. N.W. of Grantown by the high-road.

Beyond Grantown the Forres railway leaves Strathspey, across which the heathery Cromdale Hills (p. 246) stand out, and passes Castle Grant (p. 246) and 2 m. farther on Huntly's Cave (p. 246), both on the right. We ascend to 1052 ft. before reaching (21 m.) *Dava* (comp. p. 246), and then descend crossing (26 m.) a lofty viaduct over the Divie, a tributary of the Findhorn.—Beyond (27½ m.) *Dunphail*, 2½ m. S.E. of the junction of the Divie and the Findhorn, near Randolph's Leap (p. 248), we traverse the fir-woods of Altyre.

35¾ m. **Forres** (*Rfmts.*), c. 2 m. from the mouth of the Findhorn, is a clean little sheltered town (4116 inhab.), priding itself on its genial climate and its mention in 'Macbeth.' Its station is important as the junction of the lines from Inverness to Aberdeen and to Grantown.

Hotels. Cluny Hill Hydropathic, E. of the town, R. & B. 10/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 105/–168/; Royal Station, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/6; Moray Arms, R. & B. 6/6, D. 5/, pens. 10/6; Commercial, T., R., & B. 8/6, pens. from 63/; Victoria, temperance, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/.

Omnibuses several times daily to *Findhorn Bay* (boating, bathing, and fishing), and to *Findhorn* and *Burghead* (p. 313).

History. Forres is a town of great antiquity and has been identified with the Varris of Ptolemy. Donald II was killed at Forres and his son, Malcolm I, is said to have lived in the neighbourhood and was perhaps murdered at Blervie Castle, 4 m. S.E., in 954. Malcolm's son Duffus was, in turn, slain by the governor of Forres in 967; his body was hidden in a river-pool, upon which the sun refused to shine until it was found. The gentle Duncan held his court at Forres, and it was on their way thither that Macbeth and Banquo met, on the 'blasted heath' (p. 248), the 'weird sisters,' three of the witches for whom Forres was notorious. After the foundation of the bishopric at Elgin the importance of Forres declined. Lord Strathcona (1820–1914) was a native of Forres.

The obelisk to a Crimean hero at the W. end of High St. stands on the site of the royal castle, long since vanished.

The *Falconer Museum* (adm. 3*d.*, 10–3 or 5; free on Sat. 2–5, in June–Sept.), likewise in High St., contains some interesting fossils. But the most interesting object near Forres is **Sweno's Stone*, beyond the E. end of the town on the left of the Kinloss road, a slim shaft of sandstone 23 ft. high, carved with figures of warriors, animals, and Runic knots. It has been conjectured to commemorate a victory of Sweyn, son of Harald, over Malcolm II in 1008. On the S. side of the road, a little farther on, is the granite *Witches' Stone*, marking the spot where the Forres witches used to be burnt.

The *Hill of Cluny*, S.E. of the town, is crowned by the Nelson Tower (1807; key 6*d.*, at 7 Urquhart St.), which commands a fine view extending from Morven in Caithness to Ben Rinnes in Banffshire.—*Invererne House*, 1 m. N., formerly Tannach, was the residence of Charles St. John (1809–56), whose 'Wild Sports in the Highlands' includes the classic description of the Findhorn country.

The ascent of the *River Findhorn leads through scenery unsurpassed in Scotland, and should certainly be made as far as Randolph's Leap (8 m.).—We follow the Grantown road to (5 m.) *Sluie* in the Altyre woods, and there take a path which ascends the right bank of the Findhorn for 2½ m., passing Logie House. The river has cut a sinuous course through a deep gorge in the sandstone, and the path offers a changing view every 100 yards of the clear brown water swirling over rocks or still in dark pools. On the farther bank are the woods of *Darnaway Castle* (no adm.), a modern building incorporating some old fragments. We rejoin the road just before crossing the tributary Divie near *Relugas House*, whose charming grounds were laid out by Sir T. Dick-Lauder (d. 1848) after the flood of 1829. Near a stile, 200 yds. farther on, a stone marks the height of this flood. The path beyond the stile leads to **Randolph's Leap*, the most striking part of the Findhorn valley, a little above the inflow of the Divie. Hence we may return to the road and follow it, taking a sharp turn to the right, to (2½ m.) *Dunphail* station (p. 247), or follow the river up to (1 m.) *Daltulich Bridge*, whence a road returns to Forres through Darnaway Forest (9 m.).

The road on the left at Daltulich Bridge ascends the left side of the valley to the main road from Nairn to Grantown (11 m. from Forres), whence another by-road a little to the left leads to (16 m.) *Dulsie Bridge*. Here the Findhorn is confined in a narrow granite chasm, whose beauties have been praised by Charles St. John; farther up the narrow valley, traversed only by farm-tracks, is known as *The Streens*.

From Forres to *Aberdeen* viâ Elgin, see Rte. 42.

Beyond Forres the line crosses the Findhorn, 3 m. above its mouth in *Findhorn Bay*, which is bounded on the N.W. by the *Culbin Sandhills* (100 ft. high), a waste of moving sand, 3600 acres in area. Before the extraordinary sand-storm of 1694 this tract was famed as the 'girnel' or granary of Moray, and occasionally after storms the lofty dunes reveal parts of the old buildings.—About ¼ m. beyond (39¼ m.) *Brodie* we may catch a glimpse (r.) of the stately Brodie House, seat of the ancient family of the same name. On the left farther on is *Hardmuir*, now cultivated and wooded, but supposed to have been the heath on which Macbeth and Banquo encountered the witches. A small stream traversing it marks the boundary between *Moray* (p. 309) and Nairnshire.

Nairnshire is a small maritime county, across which lies the middle course of the Findhorn. Cawdor Castle is in this county, which shares the history and the reputation for witches of Moray (p. 309).

The ruins of *Inshoch Tower*, once the seat of the Hays of Lochloy, are passed on the left short of (43 m.) *Auldearn*. The village, 1 m. S. of the station, was the scene of one of Montrose's most brilliant victories (9th May, 1645), in which, with 1500 foot and 200 horse, he routed a Covenanting force, more than twice as numerous, under General Urry.—The cliffs at the entrance to Cromarty Firth are prominent across Moray Firth on the right.

45¼ m. **Nairn** (4474 inhab.), at the mouth of the river Nairn, a favourite resort with good sands and three golf courses, is surrounded by delightful country.

Hotels. Royal Marine, The Links, R. & B. 10/, D. 6/6; Invernairn Hydro; Golf Links; Golf View, May–Oct., unlicensed; Station, High St., Apr.–Oct., pens. 8½/–98/; Waverley, R. & B. 7/6; Washington, pens. 105/, both temperance.—Boarding Houses are numerous.

Post Office, High Street.

Motor Boats may be hired for trips on the Moray, Cromarty, and Beauly Firths, to Inverness, etc.

History. Nairn, formerly Invernairn, was created a royal burgh by William the Lion. The town stands on the division between the Highlands and Lowlands, and James VI used to boast that he had a town so long that the people of one end did not understand the language of the other. Dr. Johnson, who found the same state of affairs prevailing, described the town as "in a state of miserable decay." The Duke of Cumberland celebrated his birthday here on the day before Culloden (see p. 245).

In the High St. are an old cross and the public hall, with a small museum. The N.E. part of the town, or Fishertown, towards the harbour, has always been the quarter of the English-speaking fisher-folk. Many bear the surname Main, and are distinguished by curious nicknames.

Cawdor Castle, 5¾ m. S.W. of Nairn, may be visited on Thurs. (3–5 p.m.), its grounds daily, by a permit obtainable at the factor's office in the High St.—The castle, the seat of the Earl of Cawdor, is a well-preserved pile of grey stone, with battlements and a great turreted corner tower. It is approached by a drawbridge over a moat and at the back overhangs a pretty glen. Though it is not older than the 15th cent. Shakespeare followed tradition in making it the scene of the murder of Duncan by Macbeth. A carving over the chimney-piece in the dining-room, dating from before Sir Walter Raleigh's time, depicts monkeys smoking pipes.

Just beyond a bridge across the Nairn (1½ m. W. of Cawdor) is the entrance to *Kilravock Castle*, built in 1460 and ever since occupied by the Rose family. In 1746 the laird, although not a Jacobite, entertained Prince Charlie to dinner and showed him the gardens, while the Duke of Cumberland slept at his town house in Nairn (see above). The Grantown road leads S.E. from Nairn to (9½ m.) *Logie Bridge*, on the Findhorn, just short of which by-roads afford access to the charming upper reaches of that river (comp. p. 248).

From (51 m.) *Gollanfield* a branch-line runs N.E. to (2 m.) *Fort George* station, in the fishing village of *Campbelltown*.

The fort, fully 1½ m. farther N., in an imposing position on a promontory, is an irregular polygon with six bastions. Built in 1784 to accommodate 2500 men, it is now the depôt of the Seaforth Highlanders. The adjoining ferry (1 m.) crosses the Moray Firth to the Black Isle (p. 394).

Dalcross Castle, 2 m. S.W. of (53¾ m.) *Dalcross*, consists of two blocks of corbie-stepped buildings at right angles, built by Lord Lovat in 1621. It preserves its original massive oaken door, studded with huge nails, and its iron window-stanchions, and the hall, with a daïs at one end, is in perfect preservation.—On the right, 1¼ m. beyond Dalcross station and overlooking the Moray Firth, is *Castle Stewart*, a fine turreted house probably built by the Earl of Moray early in the 17th century. In 1624 it was despoiled by the Mackintoshes, but it has since been repaired.—57½ m. *Allanfearn*.

On the left, close at hand but not visible, is *Culloden House*, built on the site of the old mansion which in 1746 belonged to Duncan Forbes, President of the Court of Session, a staunch supporter of the Hanoverian cause. Here Prince Charlie slept on April 14th, 1746, two days before the battle, which was fought c. 2 m. S. of the station, on *Drummossie* or *Culloden Moor* (see p. 244).

The flat shores of the Moray Firth, here narrow and allowing a good view of the Black Isle, are carefully cultivated.—60½ m. **Inverness,** see p. 242.

IV. FIFE, ABERDEEN, AND EASTERN SCOTLAND

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32. FROM EDINBURGH TO PERTH VIÂ THE FORTH BRIDGE AND KINROSS

47¾ m. L.N.E.R. (Waverley Station; Pl. 26) in 67 min.–2 hrs. (9/9, 5/10); to (13½ m.) *Inverkeithing* in ½ hr. (2/6, 1/6); to (16¾ m.) *Dunfermline* in 30–40 min. (3/9, 2/3); to (30½ m.) *Kinross* in 1–1½ hrs. (6/3, 3/9).—Best views on the right. The through L.N.E.R. trains from London to Inverness (18½ hrs.; 106/3, 63/9) traverse this route.—For the L.M.S.R. route from Edinburgh (Princes St. Station) to Perth viâ Stirling, comp. Rtes. 23, 26.

Road Route. 45½ m. We leave Edinburgh by Queensferry Rd. (Pl. 15; A 90).—9 m. *S. Queensferry* (p. 69), whence we ferry across the Forth.—At (10½ m.) *N. Queensferry* (see below) a road (A 823) strikes l. for **Dunfermline** (16½ m.; see below).—The Perth road (A 90) runs N. to (20½ m.) *Cowdenbeath* (p. 256), (28½ m.) *Kinross* (p. 256), and (34½ m.) *Glenfarg* (p. 257).—At (39½ m.) *Aberargie* A 913 diverges W. for *Abernethy* (1½ m.; p. 271).—42 m. *Bridge of Earn* (p. 257).—We enter (45½ m.) **Perth** (Rte. 27) by the South Inch (Pl. C 3).

We follow the Glasgow line (Rte. 10A) viâ Haymarket Station and the W. suburbs of Edinburgh, soon, however, diverging to the N. and passing Gogar House (l.; 5½ m.), a quaint castellated mansion of the 16th or 17th century.—Beyond (6½ m.) *Turnhouse* we cross the Almond.—9½ m. *Dalmeny* (p. 69), an elevated station with commanding views. As we run on to the lofty approach of the gigantic ***Forth Bridge** (p. 69), spanning the Forth, here only 1¼ m. wide, South Queensferry (p. 69) is seen below, on the left. The train takes c. 2½ min. to cross the bridge, and there are interesting views on both sides as we look out through the network of girders; far below, each tall ship is "diminished to her cock, her cock a buoy."—At the N. end of the bridge is (11¼ m.) *North Queensferry* (Albert, R. & B. 6/), and we enter *Fifeshire* (p. 263). Ferry to South Queensferry, see p. 69.

To the left on the estuary is St. Margaret's Hope (comp. p. 69), a safe anchorage in E. winds, acquired with 1500 acres of land by government in 1903 to form the naval base of **Rosyth**, used in the War of 1914–18, but now on a maintenance basis only. A 'bungalow town' and Rosyth Garden City were built for the workers. *Rosyth Castle*, a small 15th or 16th cent. tower, makes a momentary appearance in Scott's 'Abbot.'

13¾ m. **Inverkeithing** (3350 inhab.; *Queen's*; *Burgh Arms*, R. & B. 6/6) was a residence of David I, and the house of Annabella Drummond (d. 1462), queen of Robert III, is pointed out. In the church is one of the few ancient fonts in Scotland.

In 1651 the Cromwellians defeated the supporters of Charles II at the battle of Inverkeithing or Pitreavie, on the ground now occupied by Rosyth Garden City, N. of the town, where there is a railway 'halt.'

From Inverkeithing to *Thornton* (St. Andrews), see pp. 258–260.

16¾ m. **DUNFERMLINE**, an ancient town with a historic past, the birthplace of many Scottish kings, including Charles I, and the burial-place of many, including Robert the Bruce, is now noted as a centre of the linen industry and as the headquarters of the Carnegie Trusts. It is a plain grey town (39,886 inhab.) with narrow streets and an interesting abbey church.

Railway Stations. *Lower Station* (Pl. D 3), for Forth Bridge trains and the North, Cowdenbeath, Culross, Burntisland, etc.—*Upper Station* (Pl. C, D 1) for Stirling, Cowdenbeath, etc.

Hotels. City (Pl. a; B 1), 18 Bridge St., R. & B. 7/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6; Royal (Pl. b; C 2), 83 High St., R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/6; New Victoria, R. & B. 6/6; St. Margaret's.

Motor Omnibuses from Pittencrieff St. (Pl. A 1) to *Culross*, *Kinross*, etc.; from Kirkgate (Pl. B 2) to *Rosyth*, *Inverkeithing*, *Forth Bridge*, etc.

History. Dunfermline succeeded Forteviot (p. 217) as a royal residence in the days of Malcolm Canmore, who built the palace, probably about the time of his marriage (1067) with the Saxon princess St. Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, and, with her, founded the abbey a little later. The palace became a favourite abode of the Scottish kings, and the abbey superseded Iona as their place of burial. In the ballad of 'Sir Patrick Spens' the "king sits in Dunfermline town, drinking the bluid-red wine." Edward I held his court here during his second invasion of Scotland (1303). Charles II stayed here before his march to Worcester and was forced by the Covenanters to accept the Covenants and to sign the Dunfermline Declaration, in which his parents are condemned in sufficiently strong language.—Among famous natives of Dunfermline, in addition to several kings (p. 264), are Robert Henryson or Henderson (1430?–1506), poet and schoolmaster at the abbey, Sir Noël Paton (1821–1901), artist, and Andrew Carnegie (1835–1919), millionaire and philanthropist.

Dunfermline is the headquarters of the Carnegie Trusts, including both those whose benevolent scope extends to the entire country, and those which are concerned only with the donor's native city. Mr. Carnegie established a trust-fund of £500,000 in 1903, increased by a further £250,000 in 1911, for the benefit of the inhabitants of Dunfermline, without, however, relieving them of any of their municipal obligations. Other gifts were baths, a library, a public park, a college of hygiene, etc.

From the Lower Station the direct route to the centre of the town is up New Row (Pl. C 3, 2), but to reach the Abbey we follow Priory Lane (Pl. C 3) and Monastery St. At the corner of Moodie St., passed by the latter route, is the unassuming cottage (No. 4) in which Andrew Carnegie (see above) was born, and adjoining is a memorial building containing public tributes to his munificence. Monastery St., with a war memorial on the left, skirts the S. wall of the old monastery and passes through a massive Gothic gateway ('*The Pends*'), above which are some restored apartments, between the abbey, on the right, and the palace, on the left.

***Dunfermline Abbey** (Pl. B 2), the sepulchre of Robert Bruce, consists of two very diverse parts—a noble Norman nave (1150) and a modern Gothic choir in the style of 1817–22. The nave, one of the best examples of its style in Scotland, is externally somewhat marred by the great size of the buttresses added in the 16th century. On the E. side of the W. doorway rises a slender square tower with Gothic windows. The choir (now a parish church) is surmounted by a square tower (100 ft. high), whose lettered balustrade shows the words 'King Robert the Bruce.' The church is open to visitors 10–5 (Oct.–March 10–3); adm. to the nave, free; to the E. church, 3*d*. We enter by the S. porch, which has some good carving.

The Abbey was founded about 1072 by Malcolm Canmore and Queen Margaret and superseded Iona as the royal burial-place. David I in 1150 replaced the original church by one of which the existing nave is a relic. An elegant choir and transepts, added in 1250, but ruined by the Reformers in 1560 were finally swept

away in 1818 to make way for the present New Church. Malcolm and Margaret, who both died in 1093, lie outside the E. end of the church, in ground once covered by the Lady Chapel. Their sons Edgar, Alexander I, and David I, and their descendants Malcolm IV, Alexander III, and Robert Bruce are buried in the church.

The *Nave, 106 ft. long and 54 ft. high, has six bays, with tall round piers and round arches. The arch next the W. door was rebuilt by James VI in the Early Gothic style. The E. piers are grooved with zigzags and spirals, recalling Durham cathedral. The elaborate Norman carving on the inner arch of the N. porch presents a contrast with the groined roof, which is later. The glass of the large 'historical window' over the W. door was designed by Sir Noël Paton. In the N. aisle are the tomb of Thomas Gillespie (1708–74), founder of the Relief Church, and a memorial to George Durie, the last abbot (1560).—Beneath the pulpit in the New Church is the *Grave of Robert Bruce (1274–1329), marked by a memorial brass. During the excavations for the New Church in 1818 Bruce's body was discovered wrapped in a shroud interwoven with threads of gold and encased in two leaden coverings. It was placed in a new coffin and re-interred. In the S. transept is a monument to Lady Augusta Stanley (d. 1876), and in the N. transept is the front of the old royal gallery (17th cent.).

Of the monastic buildings, which stood S. of the church, with foundations at a considerably lower level, the chief remains are those of the *Frater* or *Refectory*, showing a large window of seven lights, with the upper parts filled with quatrefoils.—In the churchyard we note the tombs of Malcolm and St. Margaret, at the E. end of the church. Close by (N.E.) is the sarcophagus tomb (1875) of Ralph Erskine (1685–1752), minister of the abbey (1711–37) and one of the leaders of the Secession movement.

Opposite the W. door of the abbey is an entrance to **Pittencrieff Glen**, an attractive ornamental estate presented to the town by Andrew Carnegie in 1903 as a public park. The 17th cent. mansion contains a museum of local antiquities. The burn that runs through the glen encircles a mound bearing the remains of '*Malcolm's Tower*,' attributed to Malcolm Canmore, whence comes the name of Dunfermline ('fort of the crooked linn'). Immediately on our left as we enter the grounds are the ruins of the royal **Palace** (Pl. B 3), long a favourite abode of the Scottish kings (adm. free; 10–5). Little remains but some of the kitchens and cellars.

In this palace, supposed to have been built by Malcolm Canmore, were born Maud, wife of Henry I of England, and her brothers (afterwards kings) Edgar, Alexander, and David I. James I also was born at Dunfermline. The palace, which had been injured by fire in 1304, when Edward I (p. 253) quitted it, was rebuilt by James IV in 1500, and it was occupied by Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1561. Her son James VI subscribed the Covenant here, and here his children, Charles I and Elizabeth, afterwards Queen of Bohemia, were born.

Kirkgate, passing Maygate, in which are the offices of the Carnegie Trusts, ascends from the abbey gate to the turreted *Municipal Buildings* (Pl. B 2; 1880), whose great bell daily sounds the 'factory bell' and the 'curfew bell.' Within is a

cartoon by Sir Noël Paton. Bridge St., built on a bridge of 1770, leads hence, to the left, to another entrance to Pittencrieff Glen. High St. leads to the right. Outside the *County Buildings* (Pl. C 2; 1808), with its tall spire, is the shaft of the old town cross.

From Bruce St., a turning off High St., a steep descent leads down to a *Cave* in the Back Braes, reputed to have been an oratory of St. Margaret (of little interest). The entrance is beside the drill-hall, where the key is obtained.

Opposite the *Post Office* (Pl. B 1), in Queen Anne St., a U.F. church occupies the site of the original church (1741), built by the Seceders of 1733–40, whose leaders were Ebenezer and Ralph Erskine.

A short line runs from the Lower Station to (4¼ m.) *Charlestown* (Inn), a small coal-port on the Forth, about 1 m. W. of *Broomhall* (Earl of Elgin; no adm.), in which are treasured Robert Bruce's helmet and sword and the bed in which Charles I was born (comp. p. 254). Adjoining Charlestown in the E. is *Limekilns*, "a place that sits near in by the waterside and looks across the Hope to the town of the Queen's Ferry," where David Balfour and Alan Breck found means of crossing the Forth ('Kidnapped').

From Dunfermline to Alloa and Stirling. A. Direct (through trains from Edinburgh; comp. p. 196), 20 m., in ¼ hr. (4/2, 2/6). From the Upper Station this line runs W. through a mining district, viâ *Oakley* (4½ m.), *East Grange* (6 m.), 2¼ m. N. of Culross (see below), and *Bogside* (8 m.), and enters Clackmannanshire (p. 206) before reaching (10¼ m.) *Forest Mill*.—13¾ m. **Alloa**, and thence to (20 m.) **Stirling**, see p. 207.—B. Viâ Culross, 26 m., in c. 80 min. (changing carriages at Alloa). From the Lower Station the line runs viâ (6½ m.) *Cairneyhill* to the small coal-shipping port of (7¾ m.) *Torryburn* (Hotel), and skirts the estuary of the Forth.—9½ m. **Culross** (pron. Coo'russ; *Dundonald Arms*, L. 2/6, D. 3/, pens. 10/6) is a decayed royal burgh (508 inhab.) with many curious old houses and a market cross, and a legendary fame as the birthplace of St. Kentigern (p. 112). It was noted for 'girdles' for baking oatcake, and its old coal and salt pits were visited by James VI. *Culross Abbey* was founded for Cistercians by Malcolm, Earl of Fife, in 1217. The fine W. tower remains and the Gothic

choir is used as the parish church, but the remainder is in ruins. In a chamber beyond the N. aisle are effigies of Sir George Bruce of Carnoch (d. 1625), and his numerous family. The mansion of Culross Abbey, built in 1690, was renovated in 1830. *Dunimarle Castle* (open 2–5 on Mon., Wed., and Sat., from May to Oct.), c. ½ m. W. of the town, contains a number of paintings, including examples of Correggio, Hobbema, Ruisdael, Teniers, Van der Neer, Van Dyck, and Wouverman, and a collection of furniture, glass, and arms (mainly 18th cent.).

From the small port of (14¼ m.) *Kincardine* (Commercial, R. & B. 5/6; motor omnibus to Stirling) a ferry (6*d.*, motor cycle 9*d.*) plies to (½ m.) *Higginsneuk*, on the S. side of the Forth, c. 1¼ m. S.E. of Airth Castle (p. 258). Behind Kincardine is *Tulliallan Castle*, at the edge of Tulliallan Forest.—The line now leaves the Forth and beyond (16 m.) *Kilbagie* enters Clackmannanshire (p. 206).—17¾ m. *Clackmannan* (2373 inhab.), the ancient county town, has an old cross and on the hill to the W. is a *Tower*, 79 ft. high, said to have been built by Bruce, but apparently not older than the 15th century. In a house (now gone) beside the tower Robert Burns was 'knighted' in 1787 with the sword of Bruce (now at Broomhall, p. 255) by Mrs. Bruce of Clackmannan.—Our line joins the direct line (p. 255) from Dunfermline to (20 m.) **Alloa** (p. 207).

From Dunfermline (Lower Station) the line runs E. through the Fife coal-field. Beyond (19 m.) *Halbeath* and (20½ m.) *Crossgates* a line diverges to the right for Thornton Junction (p. 260; 12 m.) viâ Old Cowdenbeath, Lochgelly, and Cardenden.—Beyond (22½ m.) *New Cowdenbeath* (Commercial Hotel), a colliery centre (14,215 inhab.), our line turns N. and, quitting the mining district at (24¾ m.) *Kelty*, rises steadily and enters the county of *Kinross* (p. 208). To the W. is *Blairadam*, a mansion visited by Sir Walter Scott. The Kiery Craigs, whence Lochleven Castle is visible, and other spots in the beautiful grounds are described in 'The Abbot.' The 'Kirk of Cleishbotham' is 3 m. N.W.—On the left of the line are the Cleish Hills and on the right is Benarty (1167 ft.).—26¾ m. *Blairadam Station*. We now see *Loch Leven* to the right, backed by the Ochils (N.) and the Lomond Hills (E.).—30½ m. **Kinross**, a sleepy little town (2631 inhab.) on Loch Leven, is the capital of the small county of Kinross. Numerous anglers are attracted by the fine fishing on Loch Leven.

Hotels. Green, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/, 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 105/–126/; Loch Leven, R. & B. 5/, L. 3/.

Boats. To the *Castle Island* 5/ (for 2 hrs.); to *St. Serf's Island* 7/6, including boatmen. For *Anglers* (end of March–Aug. 31st) 2/6 per hr., 4/ per hr. including 2 boatmen, whose lunch is charged 3/.

From Kinross to *Alloa* and *Stirling*, see pp. 208–206.

Loch Leven, celebrated for the imprisonment and escape of **Mary,** Queen of Scots, the main theme of Scott's 'The Abbot,' and for its pink trout, is 3½ m. long by c. 2 m. broad. It contains several islands, on the nearest of which, ½ m. from the shore, is **Lochleven Castle,** a rough square peel tower, standing in a court surrounded by a rampart wall which enclosed various offices now demolished. Here Queen Mary was imprisoned on the 16th June, 1567, after her surrender at Carberry Hill, and here she remained for 11 months in the custody of Lady Douglas of Lochleven, a woman adapted by temper for a gaoler. The tower was entered at a low round-headed door, half-way up the wall, by a draw-stair or platform. It comprised two vaulted chambers below—a store house and kitchen, with trap-doors in the floors—and three stories above, whose wooden floors are gone. Here dwelt Lady Douglas. Her prisoner was lodged in a round turret in the angle of the rampart, where she occupied a room only 15 ft. in diameter, furnished with a fireplace and one window and entered by a

stair from the courtyard. Here, on the 23rd July, 1567, by persuasion or compulsion of Lord Lindsay and Robert Melville, Mary signed a deed of abdication in favour of her son, and another appointing her half-brother, Moray, regent.

Many vain attempts to deliver the queen were made, but eventually by her personal charms she succeeded in captivating the heart of George Douglas, the son of her gaoler. His devotion to her caused him to be expelled from the castle, but he left behind a confederate, William Douglas, a lad of 18, who, on the night of the 2nd May, 1568, while the inmates of the castle were at prayers, secured the keys, placed the queen in a boat, and having locked the gates behind him threw the keys overboard. At the loch-side she was received by Lord Seton, George Douglas, and Sir James Hamilton, and conveyed to Niddry Castle (p. 103). Thirteen days later she was defeated at Langside and fled to England.—Owing to drainage the waters of the loch have fallen, and boats can no longer land close under the castle walls.

On *St. Serf's Island* (1 m. S.E.) are the ruins of an old priory, said to have been founded for the Culdees by Eocha, King of the Picts. David I transferred the building and property to Augustinian canons and ordered the Culdees to conform to the rules of that order or to leave the priory. Andrew Wyntoun (d. about 1420), one of the earliest of the Scots chroniclers, was prior of St. Serf's.

Quitting Kinross, the main line curves around Loch Leven (good views of the loch and castle) to (31½ m.) *Milnathort* (Royal; Thistle, R. & B. 6/6), a small town (1178 inhab.) with woollen mills.—34¼ m. *Mawcarse* is 3 m. N.W. of *Kinnesswood*, where travellers are shown the house in which Michael Bruce (1746–67), author of the 'Ode to the Cuckoo,' was born.

From Mawcarse a line runs E. through the fertile Howe of Fife to (11½ m.) *Ladybank* (p. 261), passing (2¾ m.) *Gateside* (Inn) and the quaint little towns of (4¾ m.) *Strathmiglo* (1609 inhab.), with its tall town-steeple, and (6¾ m.) *Auchtermuchty* (1238 inhab.), 'the place of the wild boar,' named from ancient hunting days. John Glas (1695–1773), founder of the Glassites, was born at Auchtermuchty.

We now ascend, with a pleasing view of the Howe of Fife (r.), and pass from Fife into *Perthshire* (p. 228).—37½ m. *Glenfarg* (Glenfarg, pens. 84/; Lomond, R. & B. 7/6, pens. 11/6) is situated at the head of a lovely Norwegian-like defile, 4 m. in length. Road and stream have been diverted at places and between the three tunnels we have charming views of the glen, which, however, is very much better seen from the road. Beyond the last tunnel we have a fine view (r.) down the Carse of Gowrie to the Tay Bridge at Dundee and (l.) up Strathearn. At 42 m. we pass (r.) *Balmanno*, one of the most perfect examples of the old Scottish mansion.—44½ m. *Bridge of Earn* (Moncreiffe Arms, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/, 5/), also on the line from Perth to Newburgh (comp. p. 271), is a summer resort, about 1¼ m. W. of which are the mineral wells of *Pitkeathly* or *Pitcaithly*.—Crossing the Earn we are joined by the main line from Glasgow (l.) and enter a tunnel to the W. of *Moncreiffe Hill*. Emerging, we have a fine view (r.) of *Kinnoull Hill*, across the Tay, and (ahead) of (47¾ m.) **Perth** (Rte. 27).

33. FROM GLASGOW TO PERTH

A. Viâ Stirling and Dunblane

63 m., L.M.S.R. in 1½–1¾ hr. (13/1, 7/10); to *Stirling*, 30 m. in 53 min. (6/1, 3/8); to Dunblane, 35 m. in 1 hr. (7/1, 4/3).

Road Route, see pp. 195, 215.

From Glasgow (Buchanan St.) to (30 m.) *Stirling* and (35 m.) *Dunblane*, see Rte. 23. Thence to (63 m.) *Perth*, see Rte. 26.

B. Viâ Alloa, Kinross, and Glenfarg

64½ m., L.N.E.R. in 2¼ hrs. (13/1, 7/10); to *Alloa*, 30¼ m. in 1 hr. (6/3, 3/9); to *Kinross*, 47¼ m. in 1½–1¾ hr. (9/9, 5/10).—Passengers for Airth or Throsk change carriages at Larbert.

From Glasgow (Queen St. Station) viâ *Falkirk* to (21½ m.) *Larbert*, see Rte. 10—About 3 m. beyond Larbert junction we diverge to the right from the line to Stirling.—25¼ m. *Airth* is 2 m. W. of the village, beside which is Airth Castle, a modernized mansion of the 16th cent., with an older 'Wallace's Tower.' Ferry to Kincardine, see p. 256.—Immediately after passing (27¾ m.) *Throsk* we cross the Links of the Forth (p. 206) by a bridge of 17 spans, with Alloa Inch on our right.—30¼ m. **Alloa**, and thence viâ (47¼ m.) *Kinross* (p. 256) to (64½ m.) **Perth**, see pp. 207, 257.

34. FROM EDINBURGH TO DUNDEE VIÂ THE FORTH AND TAY BRIDGES

59½ m. L.N.E.R. (Waverley Station; Pl. 26) in 1½–3 hrs. (10/7, 6/4); to (26 m.) *Kirkcaldy* in 39 min.–1 hr. (2/6, 1/6); to (30⅜ m.) *Thornton* in 51–77 min. (4/, 2/5); to (39 m.) *Ladybank* in 1½ hr.–2 hrs. 6 min. (5/10, 3/6); to (44½ m.) *Cupar* in 1¾ 2¾ hrs. (6/11, 4/2); to (50⅜ m.) *Leuchars* in 1¾–2¾ hrs. (8/4, 5/).—Through L.N.E.R. trains from London to Aberdeen traverse this route.

Road Route. 46½ m. A 92. We leave Edinburgh by Brandon St. (Pl. 4). From (2 m.) *Granton* (p. 64) we ferry across the Forth.—8 m. *Burntisland* (p. 259).—14 m. **Kirkcaldy** (p. 259).—23 m. *Falkland Road* (*New Inn*; p. 260), where we bear to the r. for (34 m.) **Cupar** (p. 262).—45 m. *Newport* (p. 263), whence we ferry to (46½ m.) **Dundee** (p. 272).

From Edinburgh to (13¾ m.) *Inverkeithing*, see Rte. 32. Diverging to the right from the line to Dunfermline, we have only occasional views of the Forth. On the right (but not seen) are the old castle of *Donibristle*, near which 'the bonnie Earl of Moray' was slain by the Earl of Huntly (1592), and the ruined church of *Dalgetty* (12th cent.). Bp. Sinclair's war-cry during an English attack on Donibristle in 1317 is historical: "All ye that love Scotland's honour, follow me!"—17½ m. *Aberdour* (Woodside, R. 4/, L. 3/) is a popular summer resort, with ruins of a Norman and Dec. church, and of a 17th cent. castle.

In the Forth, c. 1¼ m. S. of Aberdour, lies the small island of **Inchcolm**, with the ruins of the abbey of St. Columba, founded in 1123 by Alexander I, which later acquired considerable wealth and was plundered more than once by the English. The remains include a small church and an octagonal chapter-house with a stone

roof (c. 1263). Near the church is a primitive cell or oratory, perhaps of the 9th century. Remains of some interesting 13th cent. frescoes were discovered here in 1926.—In 'Macbeth' St. Colme's Inch is mentioned as the burial-place of the defeated forces of Sweno of Norway. The islet is most conveniently visited by small steamer from Leith in summer (*6d.*).

20¼ m. **Burntisland** (*Forth Hotel*; *George*, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, T. 3/; *Royal*), a town (5707 inhab.) with considerable coal-shipping trade and visited as a summer resort, is connected with Granton by steam ferry (see p. 64). Overlooking the harbour is *Rossend Castle*, a house grafted upon the 15th cent. castle in which Queen Mary was lodging in 1563 when Chastelard was found concealed in her bedroom, an offence for which he was brought to the block (p. 270). The castle and the neighbouring estate of Grange belonged to the famous Kirkcaldy of Grange. The church dates from 1592 and is modelled on the North Church of Amsterdam. The town is said to have surrendered to Cromwell in 1651 on the canny condition that he would repair its streets and harbour.

Beyond (21¾ m.) a monument (1886) marking the spot where Alexander III was killed by a fall from his horse, we cross the promontory of Pettycur to (22½ m.) *Kinghorn* (2425 inhab.), whence there is a fine view seawards to North Berwick Law and the Bass Rock.

In the Forth, c. 2½ m. S.E., lies the fortified island of **Inchkeith** (c. ¾ m. long), with its lighthouse. James IV is said to have here interned two infants under the care of a dumb woman, in order to investigate man's primitive speech, and found that "they spak very guid Ebrew." In 1547, after the battle of Pinkie, the English planted a fort on the island, but from 1549 until 1567 it was held and garrisoned by the French. The remains of a fort inscribed "Maria Re 1564" were pulled down to furnish materials for the lighthouse (1803). Brantôme calls it 'L'île des Chevaux.' Inchkeith was visited in 1773 by Dr. Johnson and Boswell, who found "very good grass but rather a profusion of thistles." In 1817 Carlyle and Irving rowed to it from Kirkcaldy, and found in the light-keeper a man whose whole speech and aspect said "Behold the victim of unspeakable ennui."

26 m. **Kirkcaldy** (39,591 inhab.; *Station*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 2/6, pens. 9/; *Dunnikier Arms*, *National*, both commercial), a coal-shipping port and industrial town, noted especially for floorcloth and linoleum, is well called the 'Lang Toun,' for its main street (tramway) extends for nearly 4 m., from *Linktown* (S.W.) through *Pathhead* and *Sinclairtown* to *Gallatown* (N.E.). Kirkcaldy was the birthplace of Adam Smith (1723–90), who returned in 1767 to write 'The Wealth of Nations' in a house in High St. (tablet on the site). Opposite is Old Dunnikier House, a good specimen of 17th cent. architecture, now converted into shops. Thomas Carlyle (1816–19) and Edward Irving (1812–19) were masters at the burgh school and here laid the foundation of their long friendship.

Overhanging the sea at Pathhead are the picturesque ruins of *Ravenscraig Castle* (c. 1440), the Ravensheugh of Scott's 'Rosabelle.' It was granted by James III to Wm. Sinclair, Earl of Orkney, on his resignation of that title, and was inhabited till the Restoration.

Michael Scot, the wizard (c. 1175–c. 1234), was born and resided at *Balwearie* (1½ m. W.), in a tower the ruined walls of which are 7 ft. thick. Behind Kirkcaldy is the extensive park of *Raith House*, and 1 m. N.W. of Pathhead is *Dunnikier Den* (adm. on Sun.), a pretty spot, in the grounds of Dunnikier House.

27½ m. *Sinclairtown* (Station, R. & B. 7/6).—28 m. *Dysart* (4598 inhab.), another of the Fife ports, is supposed to take its name from a cave (desertum, or solitude) in which St. Serf (5th cent.) disputed with Satan. Near the sea is the ruined church of St. Serf, much older than the date 1570 that appears on one of its windows. John M. Stuart (1815–66), the Australian explorer, was born at Dysart. The '*Red Rocks*' (1 m. E.) were the scene of many witch-burnings.—The line now leaves the coast and runs N. to (30¾ m.) **Thornton** (Rfmts.; *Crown*; *Thornton*, R. & B. 5/6), an important junction.

From Thornton to Methil, 5½ m., branch-line in 20 minutes. 1 m. *West Wemyss*, 1¼ m. from the station; 2¾ m. *Wemyss Castle* for *East Wemyss*; all taking name from the numerous large 'weems' or caves (some with rude inscriptions) on this coast. Near the modern Wemyss Castle, overlooking the sea between E. and W. Wemyss, is the earlier castle in which Queen Mary first met Darnley in 1565, five months before their marriage. The Erskines of Wemyss claim descent from Macduff, thane of Fife in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, and a ruin a little E. of East Wemyss is known as *Macduff's Castle*.—4 m. *Buckhaven*, a small port.—5½ m. **Methil**, with coal exports, has one of the best harbours on the Fife coast.

From Thornton to *St. Andrews* by the Fife coast, see Rte. 35; to *Dunfermline*, see p. 256.

We cross the Leven before reaching (33¼ m.) *Markinch* (Bethune Arms), 1 m. S.E. of which is *Balgonie*, beside the massive ruins of Balgonie Castle (c. 12th cent.). In Balgonie church rests David Leslie (Lord Newark; d. 1682), the Covenanting general who was defeated in 1650 by Cromwell at Dunbar (p. 5).

A short branch-line runs W. from Markinch to (4½ m.) *Leslie* (Rothes Arms), a small industrial town (2339 inhab.) with some interesting old houses and a 'Green' that is among the claimants to be the scene of 'Christ's Kirk on the Green' (p. 308). From above the ruins of *Strathendry Castle* (1½ m. W.) there is a fine view over Loch Leven. Adam Smith, when a child, was kidnapped at Strathendry by tinkers, but was speedily recovered in the woods near *Leslie House*, a fine old place ½ m. E. of the town.

From (36¼ m.) *Falkland Road* omnibuses in connection with the trains ply to (2½ m. W.) **Falkland** (*Bruce Arms*), a village (781 inhab.) and ancient royal burgh (since 1458), noted for its palace. Falkland, at the head of the plain known as the Howe of Fife, is charmingly situated at the N. base of the East Lomond (1471 ft.), while 3½ m. W. is the twin hill of West Lomond (1713 ft.). Richard Cameron (d. 1680), the Covenanter (p. 172), was born in the village and became its schoolmaster and precentor.

***Falkland Palace**, an attractive royal pleasance of the 16th cent., was built near the site of an older castle, of which practically nothing remains. The S. wing, the only one in

tolerable preservation, is entered from the village street (adm. 10–5; 6*d*.).

History. The early *Castle*, mentioned in a charter of 1160, belonged to the Macduffs, the powerful thanes or earls of Fife, and in 1371 passed to Robert III's ambitious brother, the Duke of Albany, who, according to the popular story followed in Scott's 'Fair Maid of Perth,' here starved to death in 1402 his nephew David, Duke of Rothesay and heir to the throne. The official pronouncement, however, was that that dissolute prince had "died by the visitation of providence and not otherwise." On the attainder and execution of Albany's son and grandsons in 1425 the castle became Crown property.—The *Palace*, probably begun by James III, became a favourite seat of the Scottish court, and the phrase 'Falkland bred' implied courtly manners. It owes its present appearance mainly to James V, who completed and embellished it c. 1537, shortly before his marriage. As a boy he had fled hence from the tutelage of his guardian, the Earl of Angus, and here he died in 1542, broken-hearted after the defeat at Solway Moss (p. 7). A few days before his death he was told of the birth of his daughter Mary (the future Queen of Scots); his only comment—"God's will be done; it cam wi' a lass and it'll gang wi' a lass"—referred to the fact that the Stewarts had obtained the throne by marriage. Mary and her son James VI highly appreciated the good hunting in the neighbourhood, and it was from Falkland that James rode to Perth just before the Gowrie Conspiracy (see p. 219). Charles I (in 1633) and Charles II (in 1650) visited the palace. In 1715 Rob Roy (p. 214), after Sheriffmuir, occupied it and levied contributions on the town. In 1887 the Falkland estates were purchased by the 3rd Marquis of Bute, hereditary keeper, who restored the palace.

The palace, presenting an elegant ornamented façade with narrow mullioned windows to the street, is entered by a picturesque gateway flanked by loopholed round towers. The long hall in the S. wing has a flat roof of oak, ribbed and panelled in artistic patterns. In the chapel are an interesting screen and some Flemish tapestries. In the inner courtyard is a monument to two members of the Tyndall Bruce family, once owners of the estates. The façade (1530–40) on this side is more Italian in character; it is divided by buttresses, faced with Renaissance columns and entablatures, the upper windows being flanked with medallion heads of kings and queens. In the ruined E. wing, destroyed by fire in 1654 when the palace was occupied by Cromwell's forces, were the royal apartments, and here are pointed out the door by which the youthful James V escaped in disguise and the alleged dungeon of the Duke of Rothesay. The foundations on the N. side of the court are probably those of the great hall.

The modern Gothic mansion of *Falkland House* (Marquis of Bute) stands in beautiful grounds (no adm.) on the edge of a shady glen ¾ m. W. of the town.

Beyond (38¼ m.) *Kingskettle* (Crown, R. & B. 5/) the line crosses the Eden to (39 m.) *Ladybank* (Royal, R. & B. 7/6), junction for lines running W. to *Mawcarse* and *Kinross* (see p. 257) and N. to *Newburgh* (Perth).

From Ladybank to Newburgh, 7 m.—3 m. *Collessie*, of which Hugh Blair (1718–1800) was parish minister as a young man, is 1 m. W. of the large square mansion (1702) of *Melville*, where, in the garden, is a tower of a country house of the Abp. of St. Andrews, occupied by Cardinal Beaton in 1560.—We skirt the W. bank of Lindores Loch (p. 272).—7 m. *Newburgh*, and thence to Perth, see p. 272.

The line to Dundee runs through a wooded country to (42¼ m.) *Springfield*, to the right (E.) of which is the modern Gothic mansion of *Crawford Priory*, while on the hill 1½ m. E. is the old ruined tower of *Scotstarvit*, once the residence of Sir John Scot of Scott (1585–1670), brother-in-law of Drummond of Hawthornden and author of 'The Staggering State of Scots Statesmen.'

Sir David Wilkie (1785–1841) was born in the manse of *Cults*, c. 1 m. S., near the village of Pitlessie and backed by what he called 'my own blue Lomonds.' His first picture was 'Pitlessie Fair.'

44⅛ m. **Cupar** (*Royal*, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/; *Tontine*), sometimes called Cupar-Fife (comp. p. 281), is the county town (4145 inhab.) of *Fife* and a royal burgh of David II. Though an ancient town it preserves no relics of antiquity save a slight fragment of a Dominican monastery. The Bell Baxter College stands on the site of the castle. The County Hall contains some good portraits. Lord Chancellor Campbell (1779–1861) was a 'son of the manse' of Cupar.

The Scots phrase, 'He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar' (i.e. a wilful man must have his way), refers to the time when Cupar was the seat of the Fife courts of justice.

About 3¼ m. N.W. an obelisk to the 4th Earl of Hopetoun now crowns *The Mount*, the property and patrimonial seat of Sir David Lindsay or Lyndsay (1490–1555), the poet, satirist, and Lyon King of Arms.—*Dura Den*, 2½ m. E., is noted for important discoveries of fossil fish in the Old Red Sandstone.

At (47½ m.) *Dairsie* the Eden is crossed by a bridge of three arches supposed to date from 1522. On a height by the river are the ruins of *Dairsie Castle*, where David II spent a great part of his minority, and where Archbishop Spottiswood wrote his 'History of the Church and State of Scotland.' The little church, once alluded to as "ane of the beautifulest little pieces of church work that is left to this unhappy country," was built by the archbishop (1621) as part of his great scheme for bringing Scotland into religious conformity with England.

50¾ m. **Leuchars Junction.** The village (Inn), ¾ m. N., is celebrated for its **Church*, the E. end of which (12th cent.) is perhaps the most beautiful fragment of Romanesque work in Scotland. The exterior of the apse is arcaded, with blind arches and pilasters showing axe-marking. The octagonal tower is crowned by a lantern. Within, the mouldings of the arches at the entrances to the choir and apse are very rich; the corbels at the base of the groining should be noted. Beside the modern door are two carved slabs (formerly in the choir) from the tombs of Lady Bruce of Erleshall (d. 1635) and her husband.

About ½ m. farther on is *Earlshall*, begun in 1546 and completed in 1607, a Scottish mansion with many interesting characteristics (adm. usually granted on written application). The upper hall, 50 ft. long, 18 ft. broad, and 13 ft. high, has a ceiling embellished in grisaille with coats-of-arms of different ages, such as those of Hector, Prince of Troy, David, King of Israel, the Emperor of Judæa,

and of other less illustrious families. On the walls are quaint and sententious maxims.

From Leuchars to St. Andrews, 5¼ m., branch-line (through carriages from Edinburgh). The line runs S. viâ (1¼ m.) *Guard Bridge*, with a narrow bridge of c. 1420 repaired in 1520, and affords a view (l.) of St. Andrews links and golf course.—5¼ m. *St. Andrews*, see p. 265.

From Leuchars to Dundee viâ Tayport, 13 m. in 34 min., an alternative to the direct line. The line runs N. with Tents Moor on the right, a solitary district now being afforested, with a military aerodrome.—From (5½ m.) *Tayport*, sometimes known as *Ferry Port on Craig*, there is a ferry across the mouth of the Tay estuary to (1 m. N.) *Broughty Ferry* (p. 278). The line now runs W., skirting the S. shore of the estuary (view of Dundee) viâ the stations of (8 m.) *East Newport* and (8¾ m.) *West Newport* at the summer resort of *Newport*, whence a ferry (*4d.*; motor-cars *4/*) plies to (1½ m. N.) Dundee. At (10¼ m.) *Wormit* we rejoin the direct route (see below).

From Leuchars the line trends N.W. to (54½ m.) *St. Fort*, where it joins the line from Perth viâ Newburgh (p. 272).

From St. Fort a road runs N. passing under the railway. Thereafter the first road on the left leads to (3¼ m.) the ruins of **Balmerino Abbey** (pron. Balmérnie), founded in 1229 by Alexander II and his mother Ermengard (buried here), for a Cistercian colony from Melrose. Only the beautiful cloistral entrance to the chapter-house and the roofless sacristy remain. The sixth and last Lord Balmerino was beheaded as a Jacobite in 1746.

At (56½ m.) *Wormit*, where we are joined by the line from Tayport (see above), begins the **Tay Bridge.** This structure, built in 1883–88, crosses the river in a graceful curve. It is 2 m. long and has 73 pairs of piers, and the double line of rails is 92 ft. above the water. It stands about 20 yards W. of the site of its predecessor (1871–78), the central spans of which were blown over by a gale on Dec. 28th, 1879, while a train was crossing, carrying (it is said) 90 passengers, every one of whom perished.—58½ m. *Esplanade*, at the W. end of Dundee.—59¼ m. **Dundee** (Tay Bridge Station), see p. 272.

35. FROM EDINBURGH TO ST. ANDREWS VIÂ THE FIFE COAST

64¾ m. L.N.E.R. (Waverley Station; Pl. 26) in 2¾–3 hrs. (9/2, 5/6); to *Largo*, 39¼ m. in 1½–2 hrs. (5/8, 3/5); to *Elie*, 44¾ m. in 1¾–2¼ hrs. (6/8, 4/); to *Anstruther*, 49½ m. in 2¼–2¾ hrs. (7/6, 4/6); to *Crail*, 53¾ m. in 2½–2¾ hrs. (8/4, 5/).

St. Andrews may be reached more rapidly (56 m. in 1¾ hrs.; through carriages) viâ Leuchars (Rte. 34). The longer route described below touches at many of the characteristic little Fifeshire fishing towns on the Forth coast, all of which are seaside and summer resorts, and then strikes N.W. across the 'East Neuk.'

Road Route (A 915), 62 m. To (25 m.) *Kirkcaldy*, see p. 258.—35 m. *Leven* (p. 264).—38 m. *Largo* (p. 264), whence the direct road runs N.E. to (48 m.) *St. Andrews*. The coast road (A 917), 14 m. longer, passes (43 m.) *Elie* (p. 264) and (48 m.) *Anstruther* (p. 265), and turns N.W. beyond (52 m.) *Crail* (p. 265).—62 m. **St. Andrews** (p. 265).

The county of **Fife,** or **Fifeshire,** within which the following route lies, occupies the peninsula between the Firths of Forth and Tay, and its most characteristic feature is the series of ancient little burghs and fishing ports that line its S. seaboard. "He that will view the county of Fife must go round the coast," says Defoe, and James VI spoke of the county as "a grey cloth mantle with a golden fringe." The little burghs have for the most part lost their commercial importance, but they retain some of their quaintness, and are popular as summer and

golfing resorts. Formerly of much greater extent, the county has been known since ancient days as the 'Kingdom of Fife,' perhaps because it included Abernethy, the old Pictish capital, or simply because it has always been one of the richest and most self-contained provinces in Scotland. The people have the reputation of cherishing various little peculiarities of manner and custom that differentiate them from other Lowlanders. The flat *Howe of Fife*, in the centre, and the *East Neuk*, the blunt promontory in the S.E., are among the most fertile parts of a fertile county. The linen of Dunfermline and the floorcloth of Kirkcaldy are noted, and the Fife coal-field (W. and S.W.) is second in size only to that of Lanarkshire. St. Andrews, Dunfermline, and Falkland are prominent names in Scottish history. Among famous natives are Sir David Lindsay, Charles I, Richard Cameron, Adam Smith, Sir David Wilkie, and Dr. Thomas Chalmers.

From Edinburgh (p. 22) to (13¼ m.) *Inverkeithing*, see Rte. 32; thence to (30¾ m.) *Thornton Junction*, see Rte. 34. The line descends the glen of the Ore and crosses the Leven before reaching (34½ m.) *Cameron Bridge* (Hotel), a village with distilleries.—At (36½ m.) **Leven** (*Caledonian*, High St., R. & B. 7/, pens. 13/; *Star*, R. & B. 4/6), a golfing and summer resort and a coaling port (7180 inhab.), we reach the shores of the Forth (view).—38½ m. *Lundin Links* (Hotel, good, R. & B. 8/, pens. 84/, July and Aug. 105/) serves a well-known golf course. In a field behind the station are three large standing stones.—39½ m. **Largo** (*Crusoe*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 3/6, pens. 84/; *Commercial*) is a straggling village (2274 inhab.) on Largo Bay, the fame of whose fishing is recalled in the song 'The Boatie rows.' Alexander Selkirk (1676–1721), the prototype of Robinson Crusoe (statue near the harbour), was the son of a Largo shoemaker. The barony was granted in 1482 to Sir Andrew Wood (d. 1515), the captain of the 'Yellow Carvel,' who defeated a marauding English squadron in the Firth. A tower of his castle stands in the grounds of Largo House.

Behind the town are the romantic glen called *Kiels Den* and (1½ m. N.) *Largo Law*, a conspicuous volcanic hill (*View). St. Andrews is 10½ m. N.E. by road. Excursion steamer in summer to Leith, see p. 24.

43¼ m. *Kilconquhar* (Hotel; pron. Kinnúchar), the 'cell of St. Conacher,' ½ m. N.E. of its station, lies near a little loch. *Balcarres*, 1½ m. N., where Lady Anne Lindsay (1750–1825) wrote 'Auld Robin Gray,' is the seat of the Lindsays, Earls of Crawford and Balcarres, and dates in part from 1595.—44¾ m. **Elie** (*Marine*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Kirkbrae Golf*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/6; *Victoria*, pens. 90/, July–Sept. 100/) and its W. continuation, *Earlsferry*, are favourite summer resorts, with fine sands and golf course. Earlsferry, now a decayed village (745 inhab.), is a royal burgh of great antiquity, and is said to take its name from the boatmen who ferried Macduff across the Firth when he was fleeing from the fury of Macbeth. A cave at Kincraig Point, to the W., still bears his name.—Elie (1507 inhab.) is famous besides for its 'rubies,' i.e. small garnets, which are picked up on the beach. Excursion steamers to Leith, comp. p. 24.—The ruins of *Newark Castle*

(17th cent.) are seen on the right just short of (47 m.) *St. Monan's* or *St. Monance* (May View). The church of St. Monan, built by David II c. 1362 in gratitude for his recovery at the saint's shrine from a wound, was originally cruciform but now retains only the transepts and choir with a short square tower, surmounted by an octagonal steeple, whose little belfry windows give a foreign effect. The interior, lighted by beautiful Dec. windows, has a fine groined roof and ogee-headed sedilia.—At (48½ m.) *Pittenweem* (Hotel), a royal burgh (1751 inhab.), are remains of the dormitory and refectory of a powerful priory whose lands once included the Isle of May (p. 75), 7 m. out at sea. It was at Pittenweem that Wilson and Robertson robbed the Fife customs collector (1736), a crime which led to the Porteous Riot in Edinburgh (comp. p. 46).—49½ m. **Anstruther** is the station for the small ports of *Anstruther Wester* (577 inhab.) and *Anstruther Easter* (1011 inhab.; Commercial, Royal) and *Kilrenny* or *Cellardyke* (2053 inhab.). All three are royal burghs. Dr. Thomas Chalmers (1780–1847) was born at Anstruther Easter. A lidless coffin in the churchyard of Anstruther Wester was formerly alleged to be that of St. Adrian (p. 75).—53¾ m. **Crail** (*Balcomie*, pens. 84/; *Royal*) is a picturesque little fishing town (1461 inhab.) with numerous old houses and a larger number of red-tiled roofs than is usual in Scotland. The interesting old church, where Archbp. Sharp was minister before he became an Episcopalian and where Knox preached at the beginning of the Reformation, has a good tower and a churchyard rich in quaint old tombstones. In the vestry lobby is now preserved the tombstone of Miss Cunningham, who was betrothed to Drummond of Hawthornden during his sojourn at the old house of *Barns* (1 m. W.), but died c. 1619, aged 19. The quaint Town Hall, with a Dutch tower, contains bulls granted to this royal burgh by Popes Julius II and Leo X.

Fife Ness, 2 m. N.E., is the E. promontory of the 'East Neuk' of Fife. At *Balcomie Castle*, on the way to the headland (omnibus), Mary of Guise, the future bride of James V, was entertained on her landing in 1538. A beacon and light-ship mark the dangerous Carr Rocks to the N.E., beyond which the Bell Rock light (p. 280) is sometimes visible.

On leaving Crail the line turns N.W. to (56¾ m.) *Kingsbarns* (Hotel) and (58¼ m.) *Boarhills*, whose names recall the times when kings hunted here.—60½ m. *Stravithie*.—62¾ m. *Mount Melville* was the birthplace of G. J. Whyte-Melville (1821–78), the sporting novelist.

64¾ m. **ST. ANDREWS** (9336 inhab.), one of the historic towns of Scotland, stands on a rocky promontory jutting into the North Sea, with a venerable ruined Cathedral at one end, the famous golf links at the other, and the oldest Scottish University midway between them. In summer it is a fashion-

able and often crowded seaside resort, and it has acquired by prescription the title of the 'Mecca of golfers.'

Hotels. RUSACK'S MARINE (Pl. a; A 1), The Links, R. 10/6–12/6, B. 4/, L. 4/, D. 7/, pens. 25/–30/, less in winter; GRAND (Pl. b; A 1), The Links, R. & B. 10/, D. 6/6, pens. 17/6–30/ according to season; MASON'S GOLF (Pl. e; A 1), Golf Place; ALEXANDRA (Pl. B 1), 4 Alexandra Place, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/6; LINKS, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/6, pens. 12/6; ROYAL (Pl. c; B 2), 118 South St., R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/; ATHOLL, Links Cres., R. & B. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 5/, pens. 12/6–16/6; IMPERIAL (Pl. d; A 2), North St., R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/–17/6, two temperance hotels.—WEST PARK, pens. 84/–126/, SEATON COURT, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/6–17/6, two private hotels.—STAR (Pl. g; B 2), pens. 12/6–15/ or 84/; CROSS KEYS (Pl. h; B 2), R. & B. 6/, D. 3/6, pens. 12/6, commercial, these two in Market St.; etc.

Post Office (Pl. B 2), South Street.

Motor Omnibuses ply regularly to *Anstruther* (1/6) viâ Kingsbarns and Crail; to *Cupar* (p. 262) viâ Pitscottie and Ceres; to *Elie* (p. 264); etc.—MOTOR COACHES in summer to places of interest within a wide range.

Sea-Bathing. At the *Bathing Ponds* (Pl. A 2 and Pl. A 3) and from the *West Sands* (Pl. A 1; best) and *East Sands* (Pl. C 4).

Golf. The *Royal and Ancient Golf Club* of St. Andrews is the premier golf club in the world and is the ruling authority on the game. The Autumn Golf Meeting at the end of Sept., when the captain for the ensuing year plays himself into office, is the principal event of the year.—There are four Golf Courses (all 18-hole); the *Old Course* (3½ m.), still the favourite, starting from the Royal and Ancient Golf Club House (Pl. A 1); the *New Course* (3½ m.), starting from the shelter beyond the Ladies' Putting Green, across the Swilcan Burn; the *Jubilee Course* (3 m.), starting on the dunes to the right of the shelter, at the end of the path leading past the Ladies' Putting Green; the *Eden Course* (3½ m.), reached by a gate on the right in Guardbridge Rd., just beyond the goods station. The links are the property of the town, the Old and New Courses being kept up by the R. & A. Golf Club, the others by the City Corporation. Charges per round are 2/ on the Old Course, 1/ on the New and Eden, and 3*d*. on the Jubilee Course. In Aug. and Sept. the places in the ballot between 10 and 11.16 a.m. and between 2 and 3.16 p.m. on the Old Course are reserved for members of the R. & A. G. C. From July to September ratepayers and members have prior right of starting on the New Course between 9 and 10 a.m. and 1 and 2 p.m. The *Ladies' Putting Green* is reserved for members of St. Andrews Ladies' Golf Club.—There are two *Putting Greens* on the Bruce Embankment (1*d*. per round of 18 holes).

History. That St. Regulus or Rule, bearing the relics of St. Andrew, was shipwrecked at St. Andrews in the 4th cent. is one of the many picturesque but baseless legends of Scottish history. Possibly, however, these relics were brought hither in the 8th cent., and the Culdee settlement, founded then or previously, became a bishopric which by the beginning of the 10th cent. had superseded Abernethy in the primacy of Scotland. In 1144 a priory for Canons Regular was founded, and thereafter the Culdee church was superseded in turn. The town church was founded in 1112; the cathedral in 1160, and forty years later (in 1200) the castle was built as the episcopal residence. St. Andrews developed as the ecclesiastical capital of Scotland, and its history is mainly ecclesiastical. The university was established in 1411. In 1407 John Risby was here burned for heresy, and in 1433 Paul Craw, a Bohemian. Patrick Hamilton suffered in 1527, and the burning of George Wishart was almost immediately followed by the murder of Cardinal Beaton (1546). Another victim was Walter Myln in 1558, the last Reformation martyr.

In 1538 Mary of Guise received a ceremonial welcome here before her marriage. Her daughter Mary, Queen of Scots, visited St. Andrews in 1563 and 1564, and James VI in 1583 escaped hither from the Gowrie family and visited it often again. After the Reformation the town rapidly declined, and did not begin to recover until the middle of the 19th century.

The **University** of St. Andrews, the oldest but smallest in Scotland, was founded by Bp. Henry Wardlaw in 1411, and now includes three colleges and about 500

students. The colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, founded respectively in 1455 and 1512, were combined in 1747 to form the *United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard* (p. 270), with the faculties of arts and science. *St. Mary's College* (p. 268), founded in 1537, contains the theological faculty and the University library. *University College*, at Dundee (p. 273), founded in 1880, was incorporated with the University in 1897. Each college has its own principal and staff of professors, but there is one University Court.

The *Railway Station* (Pl. B 1) is at the W. end of the town, and from that quarter the three principal streets—South St., Market St., and North St.—converge at the ruins of the Cathedral, at the E. end of the town.

To the N. of the station lie the famous *Golf Links* (Pl. A 1), with the old *Club House* of the Royal and Ancient Club, its new headquarters, and the principal hotels. On the green, E. of the links, above a hollow known as the Bow Butts, stands the *Martyrs' Monument*, commemorating Reformers who were burned at St. Andrews: Hamilton, Forrest, Wishart, and Myln.—Thence the road called the Scores skirts the coast E. to the Castle (p. 269).

South Street, the principal street, is spanned at its W. end by the *West Port* (Pl. B, C 1), a gateway rebuilt in 1589, with a modern (1845) figure of David I on the outside. On the right side of the street, a little farther on, is the **Blackfriars Chapel**, a picturesque fragment (1525) of the church of the Blackfriars Monastery founded in 1274 by Bp. Wishart and destroyed in 1559 by the 'rascal multitude.' The chapel stands in the grounds of *Madras College*, a school for boys and girls, founded in 1832 from a bequest of Dr. Andrew Bell. The *Post Office* (Pl. B 2), on the opposite side of the street, stands on the site of the house occupied by Dr. Chalmers when Professor of Moral Philosophy at the United College 1823–24. Tradition assigns the same house to 'Kate Dalrymple,' the heroine of the well-known song. On the S. side we next note the *Town Hall* (Pl. B 2), which contains some interesting portraits and municipal relics, including the headsman's axe.

Opposite the Town Hall is the large and beautiful **Town Church**, founded in 1412 but many times altered, spoiled by rebuilding in 1798, and now practically a new church (1909) designed by Macgregor Chalmers, who followed the old lines and retained as much as possible of the original work. The fine tower, however, is Pre-Reformation. The church is open daily 10–1 and 2–4.45; on Thurs. 10–12 only; adm. to Session House 2*d.*, to Tower 2*d.*

Dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the original church had at least 12 altars, and 30 chaplains principal and 12 choristers officiated as early as 1475. John Knox here preached his first public sermon in 1547; and here in 1638 Alex. Henderson delivered a rousing sermon in support of the Covenant.—The chief object of interest in the interior—somewhat unexpected in a Presbyterian church—is the elaborate marble monument in the S. transept to Archbp. Sharp, carved in Holland and erected by his son, with a fulsome inscription and a representation of the archbishop's murder on Magus Muir (see

p. 270). The pulpit, lectern, and font commemorate 'A. K. H. B.' (Dr. Boyd), essayist and preacher, minister of the church in 1865–99. On the W. wall is a tablet to Old Tom Morris, the famous golfer.—In the session house (adm. 2*d.*, apply to the verger), adjoining the S. aisle, are shown a chair of repentance, two 'cutty' stools, the 'branks' or scolds' bridle, some church plate, etc.

On the right is **St. Mary's College** (Pl. B 2, 3), founded in 1537 by Cardinal James Beaton, now containing the theological faculty and the University library. The coats-of-arms on the street façade are those of Chancellors of the University from Bp. Wardlaw (1411) to Field-Marshal Earl Haig. Visitors ring on the left side of the gateway (adm. to library and senate room, 3*d.*). The older buildings form two sides of an attractive quadrangle, in which a thorn tree planted by Mary, Queen of Scots, still flourishes. On the E. (l.) side are the new library buildings, and on the S. is a Botanic Garden, with the *Bute Medical Hall* and the Museum (see below). The *Senate Room* contains historical portraits connected with the college. In the *Library* (founded by James VI) are shown the Bassandyne Bible, the works of Augustine on vellum, Dr. Duff's Bible, and a copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, with interesting signatures. In the lower hall of the old library a number of the prisoners taken at Philiphaugh (p. 84) were condemned to death.

The *University* or *Bell-Pettigrew Museum*, entered from West Burn Lane, contains natural history collections, including the famous Dura Den fossils (open 9–4; closed 12–2 and on Sat. afternoon).

A short lane on the right, beyond Abbey St., leads from South St. to the remains of **St. Leonard's College**, which was founded in 1512 by Archbp. Alex. Stewart, natural son of James IV, with whom he died at Flodden (1513), aged 21. George Buchanan was principal in 1566–70, and John Knox resided within its walls. Here many of the youthful Reformers studied, and the phrase 'to have drunk of St. Leonard's well' meant to have imbibed Protestant doctrines. The college was united with St. Salvator in 1747, and the buildings were sold for other purposes. Some of them form part of *St. Leonard's School*, a well-known school for girls, founded in 1877. Close by is the small ruined *Chapel of St. Leonard*, containing some interesting monuments (key kept by the janitor of the United College).

Farther on in South St. on the right is the house in which Mary, Queen of Scots, is believed to have lodged when she visited the town, and beyond the next house are the **Pends**, two fine Gothic arches (perhaps of the 14th cent.), once the chief entrance to the domains of the priory, which were surrounded in the 16th cent. by a defensive wall, 20 ft. high and c. 1 m. round, still in good preservation. The roadway through this affords another access to St. Leonard's Chapel and descends to the harbour, passing the gateway (altered) of the vanished Hospitium Novum of the priory, once a residence of Archbp. Sharp.

At the end of the South Street, in a cemetery directly overhanging the sea, rise the ruins of the ***Cathedral** (Pl. B 4),

by far the largest cathedral in Scotland though only about the same size as Chester Cathedral in England.

History. The cathedral was founded by Bp. Arnold in 1160 but was finished and consecrated only in 1318, in presence of King Robert the Bruce. In this church James V married Mary of Guise; and within its walls Patrick Hamilton, George Wishart, and Walter Myln were tried and condemned for heresy. John Knox's sermons on the 'Cleansing of the Temple' on four consecutive days in June 1559 led to the destruction of images and 'popish' ornaments, but there is no evidence that any damage was done to the fabric at the Reformation. Neglect, co-operating with wind and weather, seem to have reduced it to a ruinous state by 1649, when stones from it were used in fortifying the town, an evil example soon followed by the citizens generally in erecting their houses, down to about 1826.

The cathedral when perfect was 355 ft. in length, and about 160 ft. wide across the transepts. The only remains standing are parts of the W. and E. ends, entirely isolated from each other, and part of the S. wall of the nave of eleven bays, pierced with windows of which three, to the E., are round-headed, and all c. 18 ft. from the ground. The plan of the remainder is marked on the ground in lines filled with granite chips. The portion of the W. front still standing has a picturesque pointed and deeply recessed central doorway, surmounted by a blank E.E. arcade and flanked by a turret still propped by a flying buttress. The earlier E. end wall (the Lady Chapel) stands perfect, with its flanking turrets, three narrow windows with round heads below, and a pointed window above (1202–20). Adjoining the S. transept was the Chapter House, of which an arcaded wall and part of a vestibule, with three pointed arches (now bricked up), remain.

Close to the S.E. angle of the cathedral is the remarkable small **Church of St. Rule**, distinguished by its curious square slender tower, 108 ft. high, which may be ascended by a spiral staircase (adm. 2*d.*; view). The church (26 × 20 ft.), considered to date from c. 1127–44, consists of a very narrow choir, with its chancel-arch built up, but its nave has vanished. It has been suggested that the tower is older than the church and was built as a place of refuge.

In the *Cemetery* near St. Rule's are buried Samuel Rutherford (p. 93) and Tom Morris (1821–1908).—In the *East Cemetery*, S. of St. Rule's, are the graves of Principal Tulloch, Lord Playfair, Bp. Wordsworth, Dr. Boyd, and Andrew Lang.—From the lower (main) entrance of the E. Cemetery we may descend to the *Harbour*, on the E. side of which is the *Gatty Marine Laboratory*. From the harbour we may follow the coast W. to the Castle, viâ the *Kirk Hill*, perhaps the site of the earliest Culdee settlement, on which are some scanty traces of the church of St. Mary of the Rock, once a chapel-royal. In the cliff below is *St. Rule's Cave*, "where good St. Rule his holy lay from midnight to the dawn of day sung to the billow's sound." It is better known as *Lady Buchan's Cave*, after a lady who fitted it up as a summer house in the 18th century.

On a rock rising abruptly from the sea, c. 300 yds. N.W. of the cathedral, is the **Castle** (Pl. A 3), which was also the episcopal palace. The shattered but picturesque ruin is open daily from 9 till dusk, on Sun. 2 till dusk (adm. 6*d.*, dungeon 2*d.*, subterranean passage 2*d.*).

HISTORY. Founded by Bp. Roger in 1200, the castle was rebuilt at the end of the 14th cent. and has several times been repaired. James III was born within it in 1445. It was the prison of Gavin Douglas, bishop of Dunkeld, and of many early Reformers, and from its walls Cardinal David Beaton luxuriously watched the burning of George Wishart in March, 1546. In the following May a body of sixteen foes of the cardinal, headed by Norman Leslie, son of the Earl of Rothes, seized the castle, slew the cardinal, and hung his corpse over the battlements to prove that he was dead. Joined by many adherents, including John Knox, they held out until the castle was taken by a French fleet in July, 1547, when Knox and many of the garrison were sent to the galleys at Nantes. The fortress passed into the possession of the town in the 17th cent. and was suffered to fall into decay.

A drawbridge crosses the moat to the entrance, which is flanked by guard-rooms, beyond which is a courtyard, with the castle well. In the *Sea Tower*, at the N.W. angle, is a curious bottle-shaped dungeon, c. 25 ft. deep, where several Reformers are said to have been confined. Into this the body of Beaton was cast and covered with salt, "to await," says Knox, "what exsequies his brethren the bishops would prepare for him." At the N.E. angle is the *Kitchen Tower*. The strong tower at the S.W. angle is supposed to have contained Beaton's apartments. Beneath the remains to the S.E. of the courtyard is the entrance to a *Subterranean Passage* (adm. 2*d*.), cut in the rock, and supposed to have communicated with an outwork of the castle. Its exploration, though interesting, is not for the elderly.—From the castle to the golf links viâ the Scores, see p. 267.

Castle St. (Pl. B 3) runs S. from the castle to North Street, which leads to the right (W.) to the modern buildings of the **United College** OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD (Pl. A 2, 3), in which are the University faculties of arts and science. The college of St. Salvator was founded on this site c. 1455 by Bp. Kennedy, and in 1747 was united with the College of St. Leonard (p. 268). Patrick Hamilton was burned before the gate of the college in 1528.—The adjoining **Church of St. Salvator** (adm. 3*d*.), now the University chapel, with its lofty tower, was likewise founded by Bp. Kennedy, whose beautiful and elaborately decorated tomb it contains. The story that six silver maces were found in this tomb in the 17th cent. is now discredited, but a fine mace of Kennedy's time is preserved in the vestry. In the vestibule is John Knox's pulpit, from the town church.

College St., opposite St. Salvator's, leads from North St. to Market St., by which we may return towards the station. A St. Andrew's Cross in the ground marks the site of the old Market Cross, at which Paul Craw was burned (1433) and Chastelard (p. 259) was beheaded (1563). In the middle of Market St. is a memorial fountain to Major Whyte-Melville (p. 265).

About 3 m. W. of St. Andrews by the road to Cupar (see Pl. C 1) a cairn within a plantation on the left marks the spot on **Magus Muir** where, on the night of May 3rd, 1546, a party of Covenanters, headed by Balfour of Burley and Hackston

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of Rathillet, waylaid Archbp. Sharp, dragged him from his coach, and butchered him in the arms of his daughter who vainly strove to protect him. Five prisoners taken at Bothwell Bridge (p. 130) were here executed and hung in chains.

The coast for some miles S.E. of St. Andrews is bold and has numerous caves, and the strata visible at low water are much bent and contorted.—About 1¾ m. from the East Sands (Pl. C 4) are *Kinkell Ness* and *Castle*, close to which is the Spindle Rock, a curious example of marine denudation.

From St. Andrews to *Leuchars Junction* (Dundee, Cupar), see p. 263.

36. FROM PERTH TO DUNDEE

A. Direct

21 m. L.M.S.R. in 30–50 min. (4/2, 2/6).

Road Route (A 85), 22 m. We quit **Perth** (Rte. 27) viâ Dundee Road (Pl. B, C 4).—3½ m. *Kinfauns* (see below).—13 m. *Inchture* (see below).—18 m. *Invergowrie* (see below).—22 m. **Dundee** (p. 272), entered by Perth Road (Pl. 6).

Perth, see Rte. 27. After crossing the Tay on a long viaduct the line skirts a lovely reach of the river beneath (l.) the precipitous Kinnoull Hill (p. 221).—From (3¾ m.) *Kinfauns*, serving the modern Kinfauns Castle, the ruins of *Elcho Castle* (16th cent.) are visible across the Tay. We traverse the Carse of Gowrie, a level tract between the Sidlaw Hills and the Tay, that has long been noted for its fertility and is especially famous for strawberries. Pennant quotes a proverb to the effect that the inhabitants "want water in summer, fire in winter, and the grace of God all the year round."—6½ m. *Glencarse*.—10½ m. *Errol*, whence the Earls of Erroll take their title.—From (13 m.) *Inchture* (Hotel) an omnibus runs to the village, 1½ m. N., beyond which are the extensive grounds of *Rossie Priory* (Lord Kinnaird; no adm.) and (3 m. W.) *Kinnaird Castle* (12th cent., restored in 1855).—As we approach (15¼ m.) *Longforgan* (Inn) the stately *Castle Huntly* appears on a lofty rock on the left. The great tower was built on the foundations of an older one by Lord Gray of Foulis, Master of the Household to James II (1452), and additions were made by the 1st Earl of Strathmore (p. 282), in whose time it was called Castle Lyon. We now run close to the Tay, passing deserted quarries before reaching (17½ m.) *Invergowrie* (Inn), which has the small mouldering ruin of a 15th cent. church. The railway enters *Forfarshire* (p. 281), joins the branch line from Newtyle, and, as it skirts the suburbs of Dundee, affords a good view of the Tay Bridge.—19¾ m. *Magdalen Green*.—21 m. **Dundee** (West Station), see p. 272.

B. Viâ Newburgh

30¼ m. L.N.E.R. in 60–70 min. (4/2, 2/6), longer than the L.M.S. line, but traversing pretty country in N. Fife and crossing the Tay Bridge.

The Road Route follows the railway and crosses the Tay by Newport Ferry.

To (3½ m.) *Bridge of Earn*, see p. 257.—8½ m. **Abernethy** (*Hotel*), once a Pictish capital and the see of an early bishopric

transferred to St. Andrews in the 10th cent., is now a straggling village (622 inhab.), and the only monument of its early greatness is its celebrated ROUND TOWER, one of three in Scotland (comp. pp. 283, xviii). This isolated tower is 74 ft. high and tapers from 48 ft. to 32 ft. in circumference. The somewhat Norman-looking upper windows and the even masonry, resembling that of St. Rule's Tower at St. Andrews, deserve notice. Dr. Petrie holds that it was built "between 712 and 727 and by the Northumbrian architects of the monastery of Jarrow," but others assign later dates. About 6 ft. from the ground hang the jougs.—We now approach the Tay, beyond which are the Sidlaw Hills (p. 275). In the river lies Mugdrum Island, and on the S. bank of the Tay is Mugdrum House, with an old cross in the park.—11 m. **Newburgh** (2178 inhab.; *George*, R. & B. 6/6, pens. 10/; *North British*), with a small harbour on the Tay, is a prettily situated manufacturing town.

About ¾ m. E. are the scanty remains of **Lindores Abbey,** which was founded in 1178 by David, Earl of Huntingdon (the 'Sir Kenneth' of Scott's 'Talisman'), on his return from Palestine, and became a place of great note before its secularisation at the Reformation. The unhappy Duke of Rothesay (p. 261) was buried here in 1402, and miracles were wrought at his tomb until his death began to be avenged by James I. John Knox records his visit to Lindores and the burning of the mass-books of the black priests. The remains of the abbey are scattered over a wide area, but the groined arch of the main entrance and a portion of the W. tower are the only important features standing.

From Newburgh to *Ladybank* and the *Forth Bridge*, see p. 261.

13¾ m. *Lindores*, S. of which are the mansion of Inchrye Abbey and Lindores Loch (¾ m. long). The ruined 14th cent. church of *Abdie*, ¼ m. from the N.W. angle of the loch, preserves some interesting monuments.—18¾ m. *Luthrie* lies 2 m. S.E. of *Norman's Law* (936 ft.), which bears traces of a prehistoric fort.—22¾ m. *Kilmany*.—25½ m. *St. Fort* and thence viâ the Tay Bridge to (30¼ m.) *Dundee*, see p. 263.

DUNDEE (168,217 inhab.), the third city in Scotland for population and shipping and second only to Glasgow for manufactures, is situated in *Forfarshire* (p. 281), on the N. shore of the Firth of Tay, here 2 m. wide. It is a busy commercial city, with few antiquities, but well illustrating the modern spirit of progress that reveals itself in handsome public buildings and useful institutions presented by wealthy citizens and in 'improvements' of all kinds. Its staple industry is the manufacture of jute, but engineering, shipping, shipbuilding, and the manufacture of preserves ('Dundee marmalade') are likewise important.

Railway Stations. *West Station* (Pl. 13; Rfmts.), for L.M.S. trains to Glasgow, Stirling, the Highlands viâ Perth, and to Newtyle, Alyth, and Blairgowrie, etc.—*Tay Bridge Station* (Pl. 13; Rfmts.), for L.N.E. trains to Fife and Edinburgh, to Aberdeen viâ Montrose, etc.—*East Station* (Pl. 10), for L.M.S. trains to Forfar, to Aberdeen viâ Guthrie Junction, etc.

Hotels. QUEEN'S (Pl. a; 12), 160 Nethergate, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; ROYAL BRITISH (Pl. c; 9), 4 Castle St., R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; ROYAL (Pl. b; 13), 54 Nethergate, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 5/; MATHER'S

(Pl. d; 13, 14), Whitehall Place, R. & B. 8/6, temperance.

Restaurants. *Royal British Hotel* (see above), D. in grill room 4/; *Nicholl & Smibert*, High St. (luncheons); *Kield*, 26 and 58 Reform St.; *Lamb*, 56 Reform St.; *Macdonald Café*, 132 Nethergate.

Baths. *Corporation Baths* (Pl. 14), West Protection Wall (Turkish bath 3/, after 5 p.m. 2/3, on Tues. and Thurs. for ladies only; swimming bath 8d.).

Post Office (Pl. 8), Meadowside Road; always open for telegrams.

American Vice-Consulate. Prudential Buildings, 31 Albert Square (Pl. 9).

Tramways traverse the chief streets; to *Broughty Ferry* (p. 278), every 10 min., 4d.; to *Monifieth* (p. 278), every 10–20 min., 6d.; etc.—Motor Omnibuses to Alyth, Blairgowrie (2/4), Forfar (2/), Inchture (1/1), Longforgan (8d.), Muirhead (7d.), etc. —**Charabancs** ply on summer afternoons from High St. for 40 min. tours of the city (1/). Longer excursions to Dunkeld, Pitlochry, Glamis, Kirriemuir, Clova, Lochlee, etc.

Ferry Steamer from Craig Harbour (Pl. 14) to *Newport* (p. 263) every 45 or 60 min. (less often on Sun.), 4d., return 6d., motor-car 4/.

Steamers from Victoria Dock (Pl. 15) to *London* on Wed. and Sat.; to Continental ports; to *Leith, Hull*, etc. —Occasional excursion steamers in summer to Arbroath, the Bell Rock, etc.

Amusements. *King's Theatre*, Cowgate (6d.–3/).—Variety Entertainments or Cinema at the *Kinnaird Hall*; *Gaiety*, Victoria Road (Pl. 4), etc.—Concerts in the *Caird Hall* (p. 274).—Tennis, bowls, etc., in the public parks.—Golf in Caird Park (p. 276).

History. Dundee, the name of which has only a punning connection with its motto 'Dei Donum,' seems to have been made a royal burgh by William the Lion about 1190, and speedily rose to be one of the chief towns in the realm. William Wallace was a pupil at the grammar school but, having fatally avenged an insult with his dagger, was outlawed and so began his revolt against the English. In the wars with England Dundee was repeatedly taken and retaken and suffered accordingly. It was the first town in Scotland to adhere whole-heartedly to the Reformed religion, and George Wishart (1513–46) was its prophet (comp. p. 274). In 1547 the forces of Henry VIII held the town for a week and plundered and burned it; in 1645 it was stormed by the Marquis of Montrose; and in 1651 it was captured and treated with the utmost severity by General Monk. Graham of Claverhouse, who (and not the town) is the 'Bonnie Dundee' of history, became hereditary constable of Dundee in 1683 (comp. p. 275) and in Nov. 1688 was created Viscount Dundee. The Old Pretender spent a night in Dundee in 1716 and the Jacobites held it from Sept. 1745 till after the battle of Culloden. In 1889 Dundee was created a city, and since 1892 its provost has been a lord provost.—Among famous natives of Dundee are Hector Boece (1465?–1536), the historian; Sir George Mackenzie (1636–91), known as 'Bluidy Mackenzie' (p. 48); and Admiral Lord Duncan (1731–1804).

From the *West* and *Tay Bridge Stations* (Pl. 13), at the W. end of the *Docks* (35½ acres), the broad Dock St. runs E. to the *East Station* and the *Custom House* (Pl. 10), passing the *Royal Arch*, at the entrance to the docks, a singular rather than beautiful commemoration of Queen Victoria's visit in 1844. On the left is the S. façade of the Caird Hall (p. 274), below which are the City Arcade and warehouses. The *Newport Ferry Steamers* (p. 263) start from the little Craig Harbour, S. of the Tay Bridge Station.

Union St. leads N. from the railway stations to the Town Churches (see p. 274) at the junction of Nethergate (to the W. or left) and High St. (to the E. or right).

In Nethergate, c. ¼ m. W., is **University College** (Pl. 7), endowed by the late Dr. and Miss Baxter, opened in 1883, and incorporated with the University of St. Andrews (p. 267) in 1890–95 and again after a brief separation in 1897.—To

the N. Overgate leads to the picturesque but squalid *Hawkhill* (Pl. 7), and, via Brook St. (Pl. 2, 7), to (1½ m.) *Lochee* (p. 275).

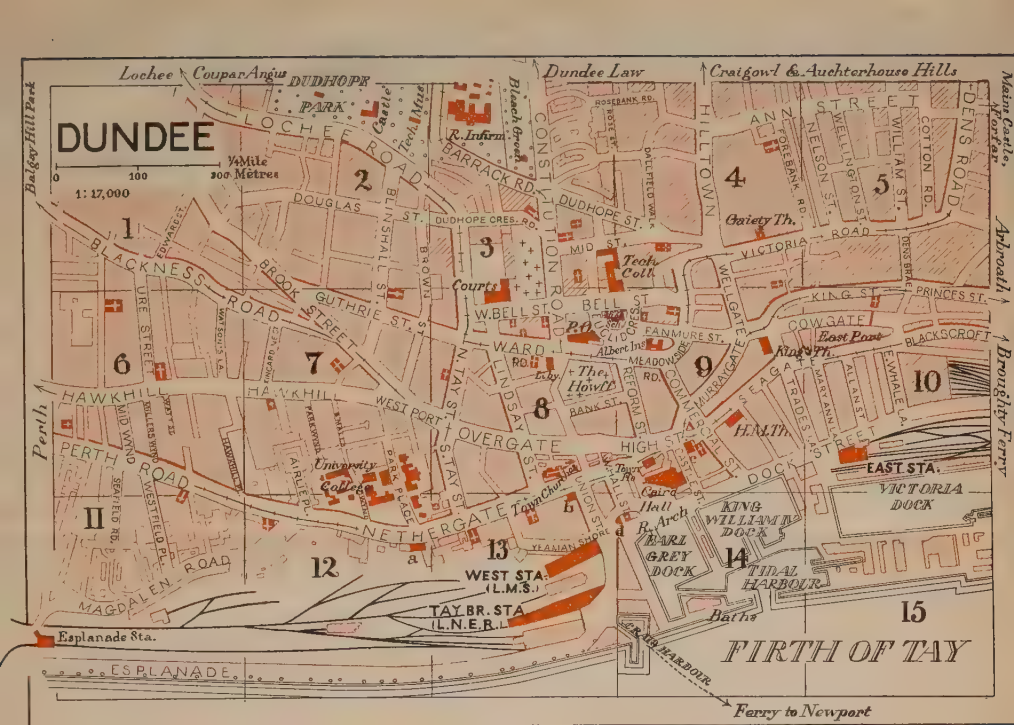
The **Town Churches** (Pl. 8), a large cruciform pile, comprise three parish churches under one roof and are dominated by the *Tower of St. Mary* or ***Old Steeple** (156 ft. high). This noble tower (adm. 2*d*.), the boast of Dundee, contains a few antiquities and commands an interesting view.

The chapel founded on this site c. 1195 by David, Earl of Huntingdon (p. 272), in fulfilment of a vow made during a storm at sea, was destroyed by the English, but it was rebuilt c. 1480, and the pile was gradually extended until it included the four churches of St. Mary, St. Paul, St. Clement, and St. John. After almost complete destruction by fire in 1841 the churches were rebuilt or restored, but the congregation of St. John's was accommodated elsewhere.—In 1651, when Monk assaulted Dundee, the garrison in the Old Steeple held out against him until burning straw was heaped at the base.

At the S.W. corner of the church enclosure is a reproduction of the *Old Town Cross*, the original (1586) being now in the Dudhope Museum (p. 275).

Monk while in Dundee occupied a house (tablet) at the W. end of High St., which was also the birthplace of Anne Scott, Duchess of Monmouth (p. 65). In High St. is the steepled *Town House* (adm. 9–5), built in 1734 by William Adam, with a 'piazza' in front. The stained-glass windows in the council chamber are by Burne-Jones. Behind the Town House, and presenting an effective N. façade of ten Doric columns towards a congested quarter destined to be cleared to make way for an open square, rises the **Caird Hall** (Pl. 14), a magnificent edifice built in 1914–23, chiefly with a bequest from Sir James Caird (d. 1916), as a new City Hall and Council Chambers (shown on application to the City Factor, Town House, 10–4). The pile, with its annexes, covers two acres, and the sumptuous interior, besides the city offices, includes the Caird Hall, 230 ft. long, with room for an audience of 3300, and the Marryat Hall, 82 ft. long.—*St. Paul's Episcopal Church* (Pl. 9) occupies the site of the old Castle of Dundee. —In Cowgate, a little farther E., is the *East Port* or *Wishart Arch* (Pl. 10), from the parapet of which, during the plague of 1544, George Wishart (p. 273) is said to have preached to the plague-stricken without and to the sound within. The present arch, however, is not older than c. 1591.

Commercial St. and Reform St. lead N. from High St. to the **Albert Institute** (Pl. 9), a Gothic building by Sir Gilbert Scott (1867), enlarged in 1887 by the addition of the Victoria Galleries. The building contains the *Public Library* (open 10–9.30, on Thurs. 10–1) and a *Museum* and *Art Gallery*, both of considerable interest (open free; Mon., Tues., Wed., and Fri. 11–5, Thurs. 11–1, Sat. 11–9, Sun. 2–6; also 7–9 on Mon. and Wed.). In front are statues of Burns, by Steel, and Queen Victoria, by Bates. In Euclid Crescent, to the N.W., is the *High School*.—Meadowside Road, leading W. from the Albert Institute to the *Public Reading Room* at the corner of Barrack St., passes the *Post Office* (Pl. 8) and the ***Howff** (Pl. 8), for


DUNDEE
½ Mile
0 100 300 Metres
1: 17,000
Lochee
Coupar Angus
DUDHOPE PARK
Dundee Law
Craigowl & Auchterhouse Hills
Balgay Hill Park
Perth
Arbroath
Brought Ferry
Montrose, Forfar
LOCHEE ROAD
BARRACK RD.
CONSTITUTION RD.
HILLTOWN
ANNFIELD STREET
NELSON ST.
WELLINGTON ST.
WILLIAM ST.
COTTON RD.
DENS ROAD
DOUGLAS ST.
BLINSHALL ST.
DUDHOPE CRES. RD.
DUDHOPE ST.
MID ST.
VICTORIA ROAD
KING ST.
PRINCES ST.
BLACKNESS ROAD
BROOK STREET
GUTHRIE ST.
W. BELLSO ST.
WARD RD.
COWGATE
BLACKSCROFT
HAWKHILL
WEST PORT
OVERGATE
HIGH ST.
PERTH ROAD
NETHERGATE
MAGDALEN ROAD
ESPLANADE
Esplanade Sta.
WEST STA. (L.M.S.)
TAY BR. STA. (L.N.E.R.)
EAST STA.
VICTORIA DOCK
KING WILLIAM DOCK
EARL GREY DOCK
TIDAL HARBOUR
Baths
FIRTH OF TAY
Ferry to Newport
Barrack
Castle
Tech. Mus.
R. Infirm.
Bleach Green
Rosebank Rd.
Dalfield Works
Gaiety Th.
Teach. Coll.
Courts
P.O.
Albert Inst.
The Howff
Lady
Meadowside
Fannmure St.
Wellgate
Murraygate
Reform St.
Nethergate
Bank St.
Post Pass
King's Th.
Hall
Caird Hall
Town Chambers
Tower Rd.
Union St.
Seagate
Trades Lane
Mary Ann Lane
Allen St.
E. Whale La.
Roods
Yeaman Shore
Dock St.
Dock Place
Dock Street
Perth Rd.
Mid Wynd
Westfield Pl.
Seafield Rd.
Roseberry Twr.
Roseberry Pl.
Roseberry Park
Arlleen Pl.
Arlleen Park
Perth Rd. Works
Hawkhill
Mid Wynd
Edward St.
Mayfield Ter.
Richard Ter.
Ure Street
Lindsay St.
Stay St.
Barrack Place
University College
Graving Docks
a
b
c
d
11
12
13
14
15

three centuries (until 1878) the chief burying-ground of the city. The ancient cemetery, full of quaint old tombstones, was originally the orchard of a Franciscan monastery founded by Devorguilla Baliol (p. 178) and was given to the town by Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1565.

Constitution Road (Pl. 3), known as 'Mount Zion' from the number of churches in it, runs N. to **Dundee Law** (571 ft.; comprehensive view), now crowned by the Dundee War Memorial for 1914–18. About halfway up Constitution Road, Barrack Road diverges on the left for the *Infirmary* and *Dudhope Park* (Pl. 2), surrounding **Dudhope Castle** (c. 1460, but much altered), which is now a technical school, adjoined by a *Technical Museum* (adm. free; 11–5, Sat. 11–9, Sun. 2–6).

Dudhope Castle was the seat of the Scrymgeours, whom Wallace appointed hereditary constables of Dundee in the 13th century. After passing through several hands both castle and office were acquired in 1683 by Claverhouse, who held them until he set out for Killiecrankie (p. 232) in 1689. In its day the castle has been a woollen mill and infantry barracks.

Among the other fine parks of Dundee are *Baxter Park*, in the N.E.; *Balgay Park*, in the N.W.; and *Caird Park*, in the N., in which are the ruins of *Claverhouse Castle* (1582), the ancestral seat of the Grahams.

FROM DUNDEE TO ALYTH (for Glen Isla), 23¼ m., L.M.S.R. in 1–1¾ hr. (3/9, 2/3); to *Newtyle*, 16¾ m. in 35–55 min. (2/6, 1/6). Starting from the West Station the line runs near the Tay viâ (1¼ m.) *Magdalen Green* and then makes a loop round the W. of the town viâ (4¼ m.) *Liff* and (6 m.) *Lochee* (p. 274). The village of *Liff* (Inn) is 1½ m. N.W. of the station, and 1 m. farther W. is *Fowlis Easter*, which has a very interesting 15th cent. church (restored), with curiously placed windows, and 'jougs' beside the S.W. door. Within are preserved the door of the original rood screen, four pre-Reformation paintings on oak, quaintly representing the Crucifixion, the Virgin, St. John the Baptist, and St. Peter, a sculptured font, and an elaborately carved tabernacle. On the road from Lochee to Fowlis is *Camperdown House*, built by the 1st Earl of Camperdown, son of Adm. Lord Duncan, victor in the naval battle of Camperdown (1797).—The line ascends to (12½ m.) *Auchterhouse*, 2 m. S.W. of *Auchterhouse Hill* (1400 ft.) which commands a fine view over Strathmore to the Grampians and over the Tay to Fife. We traverse the ridge of the *Sidlaw Hills* by the *Glack of Newtyle*, a narrow pass overlooked (r.) by the 16th cent. ruins of *Hatton Castle*.—From (16¾ m.) **Newtyle** (*Hotel*) some trains run W. to (5½ m.) *Coupar Angus* (p. 281) and (10 m.) *Blairgowrie* (p. 226).—At (18 m.) *Alyth Junction* (p. 281) we cross the main L.M.S.R. line from Perth to Aberdeen and enter *Perthshire* (p. 228).—In the churchyard of (19¼ m.) **Meigle** (*Strathmore Arms*;

Belmont Arms) and in a neighbouring house are more than twenty *Sculptured Stones*, mostly of Christian character and thought to date from the 7–11th centuries. Legend relates that they mark the burial-place of Queen Guinevere, who is said to have been imprisoned on Barry Hill (see below). *Belmont Castle* (½ m. S.), now a 'home of rest' belonging to Dundee, was for many years the seat of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (1836–1908).—We cross the Dean Water and the Isla.—23¼ m. **Alyth** (300 ft.; *Airlie Arms*; *Commercial*), a small town (1710 inhab.) with coarse linen factories, lies pleasantly at the base of the Grampian foothills or *Braes of Angus*.

From Alyth to Airlie Castle, the Slug of Auchrannie, and the Reekie Linn, a pleasant round of c. 15 m. by road.—Going E. from Alyth we pass (2 m., l.) *Barry Hill* (see above), on which is a British camp or fort, and cross (4 m.) the Isla. We ascend beside the river to (4¾ m.) *Mains of Airlie*, where there is a weem or 'Pict's house,' with a rudely sculptured roof. Thence the castle (grounds open Tues. and Sat.) is approached by a footpath leading into the main avenue. **Airlie Castle** (Countess of Airlie) is commandingly situated on a cliff above the junction of the Melgam and the Isla. The buildings are mainly modern and, save the E. wall, with its portcullis entry, little remains of the 'Bonnie House o' Airlie,' which was plundered and burnt in 1640 by the 'Great Argyll and a' his men,' the royalist Earl of Airlie having left Scotland to avoid signing the Covenant. The injury was avenged by Montrose when he destroyed Castle Campbell (p. 207).—We may cross the Melgam below the castle and follow the left bank of the Isla for c. 2 m. by a path which allows views of the extraordinary sandstone gorge cut by the river. At the *Slug of Auchrannie*, where the path ends, there is a waterfall 60 ft. high. Pedestrians may retrace their steps for c. 1 m. and take the first road on the left, which leads to the Lintrathen road, but motorists must return to the Mains of Airlie and take a road to the left ¾ m. farther on for (8 m.) the *Loch of Lintrathen*, a sheet of water enlarged to supply water to Dundee (omnibus to Kirriemuir, see p. 277). Hence we follow the road running W. to (10½ m.) *Bridge of Craig*, whence a path leads for 100 yds. down the right bank of the Isla to the *Reekie Linn*, a fine fall named from its 'reek' or smoke-like spray. Bridge of Craig is 4¾ m. from Alyth by road, or 3¼ m. by a cart road which leads due S. over the Hill of Alyth.

From Alyth to Glen Isla, 22 m.; motor service daily to Folda (14 m. in 1¾ hr.). To (4¾ m.) *Bridge of Craig*, see above. The road thence runs N., at first at some distance from the Isla, to (10½ m.) *Kirkton of Glenisla* (Hotel) and (14 m.) *Folda* (Inverharity Inn). It then becomes poorer and crosses the Isla near (14½ m.) the ruined *Forter Castle* (comp. p. 227), burnt while occupied by Lady Ogilvy at the same time as Airlie Castle (1640). The road on the left leads to Glen Shee (p. 227).—At (19½ m.) *Tulchan Lodge* the road ends, but a track goes on as far as (22 m.) the grand *Ceanlochan Glen* (l.) on the E. slope of Glas Maol (3502 ft.), where the Isla rises in a precipitous corrie noted for rare plants. We may find our way from the head of *Canness Glen* (r.) to the path at the head of the Glen of the Doll (p. 277).

From Alyth to *Glenshee*, see p. 227.

From Dundee to Forfar and Kirriemuir (for Glen Clova), L.M.S.R. To *Forfar*, where carriages are changed, 21¼ m. in 50 min. (4/5, 2/3); to *Kirriemuir*, 27¼ m. in 65–70 min. (5/8, 3/5). From Dundee (East) to (3½ m.) *Broughty Ferry*, see p. 278. Thence the line runs inland and climbs to the low Downie Hills, an E. extension of the Sidlaws. On the left of (11½ m.) *Monikie* is the ruined keep of Affleck Castle; on the right are large reservoirs and the Panmure monument

(p. 278). To the N.W. of (15½ m.) *Kirkbuddo* is *Fothringham Hill* (761 ft.), the site of the battle of Nectansmere, in which Ecgfrith of Northumbria was killed by the Picts (685 A.D.).—21½ m. **Forfar,** where we change carriages, see p. 282.

The Kirriemuir train follows the Perth line for 3 m. and then diverges N.W. (r.).—27½ m. **Kirriemuir** (*Airlie Arms*, R. & B. 5/6, pens. 9/; *Crown*; *Ogilvy Arms*, R. & B. 7/, T. 3/; *Temperance*) is a linen-weaving town (3408 inhab.) situated, like Alyth, on the S. slopes of the Braes of Angus, and celebrated as 'Thrums' in the novels of Sir James Barrie. It was one of the last towns in Scotland to abandon the hand-loom. The streets are narrow except the Square or High St., off which runs Bank St. where the *Auld Licht Kirk* was situated. Its gable has been preserved in the new church for 'Auld Lichts' (Original Secessionists). Sir James Barrie was born in 1860 at No. 11 Brechin Road; the white house at the top of the street, almost opposite, is the 'Auld Licht Manse'; and the 'Window in Thrums' is still to be seen on the right at the top of the hill leading to Southmuir. Another distinguished native is Sir Charles Lyell (1797–1875), the geologist, born at *Kinnordy*, 1 m. N.W.—A motor service (daily at 8.45) connects Kirriemuir with *Lintrathen* (7¼ m. W.; p. 276). *Glamis Castle* (p. 282) is 4½ m. S.

The road to Glen Clova (by which walkers may reach Braemar or Ballater) ascends the hill N. of Kirriemuir, affording fine views. After 3 m. we see at some distance to the right the well-preserved four-storied fortalice of *Inverquharity* (15th cent.), for 400 years a seat of the Ogilvies, and ½ m. farther on we cross the Prosen and skirt the grounds of *Cortachy Castle*, where the Earl of Airlie has a famous herd of polled Angus cattle (adm. by order). Beyond the park (4½ m.) a road leads E. to (½ m.) *Cortachy*, whose church has a good Perp. window, and along the foothills of the Braes of Angus to (14 m.) *Brechin* (p. 283).—From (5½ m.) *Dykehead* (Royal Jubilee Arms Inn) the road to the left leads up the well-wooded *Glen Prosen*. Our road ascends the South Esk and at (8½ m.) a bridge we have a choice of roads, one on either side of the river, which, however, reunite at (15½ m.) **Milton of Clova** (800 ft.; *Ogilvy Arms*, pens. 10/–15/, salmon and trout fishing free to hotel guests), a lonely village overlooked by a single fragment of *Clova Castle*. This was the scene of the so-called 'Start,' an abortive attempt of Charles II to escape from his Presbyterian supporters at Perth (1650). Having made a rendezvous with his Highland partisans at Clova, he escaped so far, but, when they failed to put in an appearance, he was obliged to return to Perth.

A steep ascent of ¾ hr., at the back of the inn, leads by a faint path to (1½ m.; 2090 ft.) **Loch Brandy,** a cliff-bound tarn. To the W. is the *Snub of Clova*, a sharp ridge marked by a curious fissure which is gradually widening and must eventually precipitate a huge mass of rock into the loch. In the line of hills opposite is a depression known as the *Sneck of Barns*, by which lies the shortest way to Glen Prosen (see above).—The road goes on up the glen from Clova to (18½ m.) *Braedownie* (985 ft.), amidst fine surroundings. The track on the right, ascending the main glen, leads to Ballater (p. 297). That on the left, up the *Glen of the Doll*, leads to Braemar (p. 300); by keeping to the left after 4 m. we may descend into Glen Isla (p. 276).

37. FROM DUNDEE TO ABERDEEN VIÂ MONTROSE

71¼ m. L.N.E.R. (from *Tay Bridge Station*) in 2 hrs. (14/10, 8/11); to *Carnoustie*, 10¾ m. in 15–30 min. (2/1, 1/3); to *Arbroath*, 17 m. in 35–45 min. (3/6, 2/1); to *Montrose*, 30¾ m. in 1–1½ hrs. (6/3, 3/9); to *Bervie*, 43¾ m. in 1¾–2½ hrs. (9/, 5/5); to *Stonehaven*, 55½ m. in 1 hr. 40 min. (11/6, 6/11). Trains from the south to Aberdeen viâ the Forth Bridge run over this line. Broughty Ferry, Carnoustie, and Arbroath are more quickly reached from the *East Station* (L.M.S.R.), and electric tramways run to Broughty Ferry and Monifieth.

Road Route, 65 m. A 92. We quit Dundee by Princes St. (Pl. 10).—17 m. *Arbroath* (see below).—29 m. *Montrose* (p. 280), N. of which the road becomes hilly but affords fine sea views.—41 m. *Bervie* (p. 281).—51 m. *Stonehaven* (p. 286).—65 m. **Aberdeen** (Rte. 39), entered by Wellington Rd. (Pl. 21).

Leaving *Tay Bridge Station*, we pass through a tunnel and run past factories and shipyards viâ (3½ m.) *West Ferry* to (4 m.) *Broughty Ferry* (Jolly's; numerous lodgings), a pleasant seaside suburb of Dundee, with the residences of many Dundee merchants, whence a steam ferry (6*d.*, bicycle 3*d.*) plies nine times daily across the Tay to (10 min.) *Tayport* (p. 263).

On the point is *Broughty Castle* (15th cent.), occupied by the English in 1547 after their victory at Pinkie (p. 72), and stormed in 1550 by French auxiliaries in Scots service. Since about 1860 it has been restored and used for military training purposes.—The quaint *Claypots Castle* (c. ¾ m. N.E.) was built c. 1570; in defiance of dates it is said to have been the residence of a mistress of Cardinal Beaton (who died in 1546).

A branch line (p. 276) runs N. to *Forfar*.

Beyond (6¼ m.) *Monifieth* (3225 inhab.; Panmure, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6) we skirt the *Barry Links* (r.), on which lies Buddon Camp, one of the principal military training-grounds in Scotland, with rifle and artillery ranges. On *Buddon Ness* are high and low lighthouses, at the mouth of the Tay, which is obstructed by sandbanks except for a narrow channel.—9¼ m. *Barry Links*.—10¾ m. **Carnoustie** (5957 inhab.; *Bruce*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6; *Kinloch Arms*, L. 3/, T. 3/, pens. 12/6; *Station*) is a seaside resort with fine sands and a famous golf course. The modern *Panmure Castle* (3 m. N.) replaces the 12th cent. castle destroyed in 1651 by General Monk. The pillar on the hill commemorates the 1st Lord Panmure (d. 1852).—12¾ m. *East Haven*.—From (15½ m.) *Elliot Junction* a light railway runs N.W. to (6 m.) *Carmyllie*, where there are extensive flagstone quarries and where the reaping-machine was invented by the Rev. Patrick Bell (1826).

17 m. **ARBROATH** (*Royal*, R. & B. 7/6, *White Hart*, R. & B. 7/, L. or T. 3/, D. 5/, both in High St.; *Imperial*, near the station; *Waverley*, temperance, T., R., & B. 8/6), noted for its fine Abbey Church and as the 'Fairport' of Scott's 'Antiquary,' is otherwise an uninteresting industrial town (19,500 inhab.) overlooking a small harbour. Its main industries are engineering and the manufacture of jute and sailcloth. Its unabbreviated name was *Aberbrothock*, from its position at the mouth of the Brothock Water.

Turning to the left on quitting the station, we take the first or second turning on the left, either of which will bring us to (8 min.) the abbey, at the top of the long High Street.

The ***Abbey Church** (open 10–7, adm. 6*d.*, closed on Sun.), is a beautiful ruin of red sandstone, E.E. in style but showing, like many other buildings of the period in Scotland, many traces of the Romanesque. When Dr. Johnson visited Scotland in 1773 he wrote, "I should scarcely have regretted my journey had it afforded nothing more than the sight of Aberbrothock."

History. The abbey, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, was founded in 1175 by William the Lion, and completed in 1233 after two fires during the construction. It was colonized by 24 Tironensian monks from Kelso. In 1320 an assembly of the Estates of Scotland in the abbey spiritedly asserted their country's independence of the English Crown and protested against any interference by the Pope or his legates. The abbey was burned in 1216 and in 1232, but its ultimate ruin was probably due to neglect after the Reformation. In the 18th cent. the town council had an evil habit of selling the materials of the ruin without accounting for the proceeds. The most famous abbots were the three Beatons (Cardinal David, and two Archbishops James, uncle and nephew of the cardinal) and Gavin Douglas, Bp. of Dunkeld.

Above the fine semicircular *W. Doorway*, with its deep E.E. mouldings, is an arcade of six pointed arches, but of the fine rose-window only the lower arc remains. The S. wall and S. transept remain and there are some pier-bases; but the N. wall has vanished entirely. At the E. end were three rows of deeply embayed lancets emphasizing the length of the church; of these only the lowest now survives. The *S. Transept*, with arcades and triforium intact, has a fine round window called the 'O' of Arbroath, formerly lighted with a beacon to act as a sea-mark. Next to this transept is a tower-like structure, probably the *Sacristy* or *Chapter House*, surrounded within by sedilia. The adjoining stone closet, miscalled the 'oratory,' was probably a strong-room. Among the monuments preserved in it is a fragmentary effigy with the feet resting on a lion, which is supposed, on this slight foundation, to represent William the Lion, who was buried before the high altar. His mummified head is likewise preserved here, along with a quantity of human bones.

A massive machicolated square tower at the corner of the street served as a dungeon as well as to flank the **Abbey Gate-house**, which served also as a town gate, the precincts of the abbey having always been outside the town. Considerable remains of vaulted crypts survive beneath the large modern house adjoining the gateway.

Hospitalfield (½ m. E.), the 'Monkbarns' of 'The Antiquary,' was once a hospice for pilgrims to the Abbey. It now contains a School of Art and a collection of pictures by Scottish artists.

The bold red sandstone cliffs on the coast N. of Arbroath present some fine scenery. The cliff path running N.E. leads to (2 m.) the *Pint Stoup*, an isolated stack. We may go on hence by a rough path along the cliffs to (3½ m.) *Auchmithie* (Northesk Arms, pens. 60/), the 'Mussel Crag' of 'The Antiquary,' a

fishing village picturesquely placed high above its neat harbour. Boats may be hired to visit the caves to the south. About 3½ m. N. of Auchmithie (road for 2 m.) is the grand *Red Head*, the scene of the escape of Sir Arthur and Miss Wardour in 'The Antiquary.' Farther on opens the wide sweep of Lunan Bay.

To the S.E. of Arbroath, c. 11 m. out to sea, is the **Inchcape** or **Bell Rock**, with a lighthouse built in 1807–11 by Robert Stevenson, grandfather of R. L. Stevenson. The rock, covered by the sea at high tide, is said to take its name from a warning bell placed on it by an abbot of Aberbrothock. The legend of the removal of the bell by Sir Ralph the Rover and his subsequent shipwreck on the rock is romantically told by Southey.

FROM ARBROATH TO FORFAR, 14¾ m. L.M.S.R. in ½–¾ hr. We pass on the left, 1½ m. from Arbroath, the remarkable 11th cent. church of *St. Vigeans*, with a modern apse. Celtic sculptured stones are preserved in the church and others have been used in the repair of the fabric. The inscription on the 'Drosten Stone' is said to be the only one in the Pictish language now legible. Beyond (3½ m.) *Colliston* we see on the left *Colliston House*, said to have been built by Cardinal Beaton.—6½ m. *Friockheim* (pron. 'Freecum').—7¾ m. *Guthrie*, and thence to Forfar, see p. 285.

23¼ m. *Inverkeillor* (Hotel) is 2½ m. N.W. of Red Head (see above).—On the right, beyond (25½ m.) *Lunan Bay* (Lunan House, pens. 84/–105/), is the curious jutting *Rock of St. Skeagh*.—We reach the S. Esk at *Ferryden* and cross it on a viaduct whose central piers rest on the island of *Inchbrayock*, or *Rossie*, where there is an old churchyard with monuments.

30¾ m. **Montrose** (*Bents*, on the links; *Central*, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. from 84/; *Star*; *George*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/), an old but well-built town (10,979 inhab.) with small linen and shipbuilding industries and a fishing harbour, is adjoined by several excellent golf courses and is often crowded with visitors in summer. To the W. of the town is *Montrose Basin*, a broad tidal lagoon about 2 m. square, communicating with the sea by the mouth of the S. Esk, and an unsightly expanse of mud at low tide. An effort made to drain it in 1670, with the aid of Dutch workmen, was foiled by a violent storm.

HISTORY. Montrose is of great antiquity and possessed a strong castle which was occupied by Edward I in 1296 and destroyed by Wallace the year after. In 1330 Sir James Douglas, according to Froissart, embarked here with the heart of Bruce on his way to the Holy Land. John Erskine of Dun in 1534 established here the first school in Scotland for teaching the Greek language, which played an important part in the spread of Protestantism in Scotland. The first Greek teacher was the Frenchman Pierre de Marsiliers, and among his pupils were George Wishart and Andrew Melville. The rebellion of 1715 ended at Montrose with the secret embarkation of the Old Pretender and the Earl of Mar (Feb. 4th, 1716). James Graham (1612–50), the great Marquis of Montrose (pp. 84, etc.), was born at *Old Montrose*, on the S.W. side of the Basin; Andrew Melville (1545–1622) at Baldovie, S. of the Basin; and Joseph Hume (1777–1855), the Radical M.P., in the town.

The Town Hall (1763), in the wide High St., contains statues of Joseph Hume and of Sir Robert Peel; the *Church* (1791) has a graceful spire; and at the end of the High St. is a portion of a house of the Marquises of Montrose.

FROM MONTROSE TO BERVIE, 13 m. L.N.E.R. in 37 min., following the main Aberdeen road along the coast. At (3¼ m.) *North Water Bridge* the N. Esk is crossed below the Pounage Pool, where John o' Arnha encountered the kelpie, as related in the ballad by George Beattie (1786–1823), who lies in the churchyard of (5¼ m.) *St. Cyrus*. By the sea is the *Kaim of Mathers*, a refuge built by

Barclay (1424) to escape the vengeance of James I for having slain Sir John Melville, Sheriff of the Mearns.—About 1 m. beyond (6¼ m.) *Lauriston* road and railway cross the romantic *Den Finella*, affording a glimpse of a waterfall.—Between the fishing villages of (8½ m.) *Johnshaven* and (12 m.) *Gourdon* the line runs close to the rocky coast.—15 m. **Bervie** (1041 inhab.; *Bervie Hotel*), made a royal burgh by David II in 1342, was the birthplace of John Coutts (1699–1751), father of Thomas Coutts, the London banker. *Hallgreen Castle*, ½ m. S., was probably the birthplace of Dr. Arbuthnot (1667–1735), the friend of Pope. *Kinneff Church*, where the Scottish regalia lay hidden (p. 286), lies 2 m. N.E. A motor coach goes on to *Stonehaven* (9½ m. N.; p. 286) twice daily.

From Montrose to *Dubton*, *Forfar*, etc., see p. 285.

The line to Aberdeen skirts Montrose Basin and beyond (32¾ m.) *Hillside* joins the L.M.S.R. Thence to (55¼ m.) *Stonehaven* and (71¼ m.) **Aberdeen**, see Rte. 38.

38. FROM PERTH TO ABERDEEN VIÂ FORFAR

90 m. L.M.S.R. in 1¾–3½ hrs. (18/7, 11/2); to *Coupar Angus*, 15¾ m. in 20–40 min. (3/2, 1/11); to *Forfar*, 32½ m. in 40–80 min. (6/10, 4/1); to *Montrose*, 53½ m. in 1¾–2¼ hrs. (10/5, 6/3); to *Stonehaven*, 73¾ m. in 1¾–3 hrs. (15/3, 9/2).

Road Route, 82 m. We cross Perth Bridge (Pl. A 3) and after following the road to Old Scone for ¼ m., turn away from the Tay into Strathmore St. A 94.—13 m. *Coupar Angus* (see below).—18 m. *Meigle* (p. 275).—24 m. *Glamis* (p. 282).—30 m. *Forfar* (p. 282).—45 m. *Brechin* (p. 283).—54 m. *Laurencekirk* (p. 285).—68 m. *Stonehaven* (p. 286). A 92.—82 m. **Aberdeen** (Rte. 39), entered by Wellington Rd. (Pl. 24).

From Perth to (7¼ m.) *Stanley*, see p. 229. The line thence trends N.E. and crosses the Tay just short of (11½ m.) *Cargill*, the station for Meikleour, with its famous beech-hedge (see p. 226).—There are remains of a Roman camp 1 m. E. of (13¾ m.) *Woodside*; to the right we enjoy a fine view of the Sidlaw Hills, including Dunsinane at the S.W. end.—15¾ m. **Coupar Angus** (1976 inhab.; *Royal*, R. & B. 6/6, D. 4/6; *Strathmore*), though in Perthshire, bears as its surname the old name of the county of Forfar, in order to distinguish it from Cupar Fife (p. 262). At the N. angle of the churchyard are vestiges of a once magnificent Abbey, founded for Cistercians in 1164. The remarkable weem or 'Picts' house' of *Pitcur* is 2 m. S.E. (key at Hallyburton House).

From Coupar Angus a branch-line, closely following the road, runs N.W. to (4¾ m.) *Blairgowrie* (p. 226), crossing the Isla and passing *Stormont Loch* and the station of *Rosemount*. Motor omnibuses ply to Blairgowrie and Dundee.

For the next seven miles the line follows the border between Perthshire and Forfarshire, crossing and recrossing it.—19 m. *Ardler*.—At (20½ m.) *Alyth Junction* our line is intersected by the railway from Dundee to Alyth (see p. 275). About 2 m. farther on we definitively enter Forfarshire.

Forfarshire or **Angus** lies N. of the Firth of Tay, between Perthshire and the North Sea. In the N. are the *Benchinnin Mts.*, belonging to the Grampian system, and the *Braes of Angus*, with their picturesque glens; towards the S. are the *Sidlaw Hills*; and between lies the *Howe of Angus*, an extension of Strathmore (p. 228). Apart from the great textile industries of Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, and Brechin, the county is mainly agricultural and offers good angling. The Old

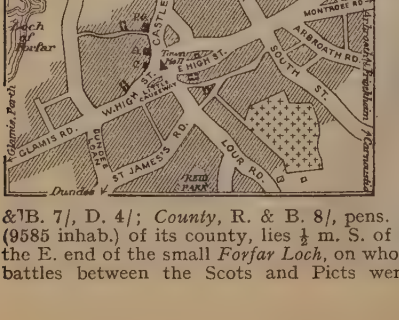
Steeple of Dundee, Arbroath Abbey, and the cathedral and round tower at Brechin are important monuments. Glamis Castle figures in 'Macbeth'; and Kirriemuir is the 'Thrums' of Barrie. The Bell Rock belongs to the county.

26¾ m. *Glamis* (pron. 'Glaams') is the station for (1 m. S.) ***Glamis Castle** (Earl of Strathmore), one of the finest and most picturesque of the Scottish castles now inhabited (adm. by order on Fri. if convenient to the family).

The castle owes its present aspect (1675–1687), with its clusters of turrets, bartizans, and extinguisher roofs, to the 1st Earl of Strathmore, but portions of the high square tower with walls 15 ft. thick are much older.

Malcolm II died (some accounts say was murdered) in this neighbourhood in 1034, so, as Macbeth (d. 1057) was Thane of Glamis and was said to have murdered a king, Shakespeare's 'Macbeth' was not unnaturally but quite unhistorically located in the later feudal castle that was built here. At the burning of Lady Glamis (1537) for witchcraft and for conspiring to poison James V the castle was forfeited to the Crown, but when her innocence had been established it was restored to her son, whose descendant, Patrick Lyon, became Earl of Strathmore in 1677. In 1715 the Old Pretender lodged here for some time and held his apology for a court.

The house is entered by a low door surmounted by the Lyon arms; the adjacent royal arms allude to James V's residence here during the forfeiture. A winding stair in a cylindrical corner-tower leads to a low vaulted hall hung with armour and with the buff coat of Claverhouse. The drawing-room (once the hall) has a fine cradle-vaulted ceiling, a noble fireplace, and portraits, cabinets, and tapestry. Opening off the drawing-room is a panelled chapel, consecrated shortly before 1688. Glamis, says Sir Walter Scott, "contains a curious monument of feudal times, being a secret chamber, the entrance of which by the law or custom of the family must only be known to three persons at once, the Earl, his heir-apparent, and any third person they may take into confidence." The battlements command a splendid view over Strathmore and to the Grampians. In the castle is preserved the 'lion-cup' of Glamis, from which Scott took his idea of the 'Blessed Bear of Bradwardine' in 'Waverley.'



In the village of *Glamis*, on the S. side of the park, is a sculptured stone, called King Malcolm's gravestone; 'jougs' hang near the churchyard gate.

32½ m. **Forfar** (*Royal*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Jarman's*, R. &B. 7/, D. 4/; *County*, R. & B. 8/, pens. 12/6), the capital (9585 inhab.) of its county, lies ½ m. S. of the station, near the E. end of the small *Forfar Loch*, on whose shores the last battles between the Scots and Picts were fought (comp.

p. 277). Forfar is an ancient town with jute and linen mills. In the *Town Hall* are some good portraits and the Forfar 'bridle,' used as a gag for witches, who were mercilessly persecuted here. An octagon turret, formerly the Town Cross (temp. Charles I), marks the site of the Castle, a royal residence, where a parliament under Malcolm Canmore is said to have first conferred surnames and titles on the Scottish nobility. The murderers of Malcolm II (see p. 282) are said to have perished while trying to escape across the ice on the loch.

About 1½ m. E., by the Montrose road, are the 13th cent. ruins of *Restenneth Priory* (l.), supposed to have been founded in the 7th cent. by St. Boniface.

The direct hill-road (rising to 517 ft.) to (9½ m.) Brechin passes (3½ m.; l.) *Finhaven Hill*, with a vitrified fort on its E. summit commanding a fine view. We may descend the N. side of the hill to the main Brechin road, passing *Finhaven Castle*, a ruined stronghold of the Earls of Crawford.—At (4¼ m.) *Aberlemno* (Inn) are two Celtic stones with reliefs of combats. A road on the right, 1½ m. farther on, leads to (¾ m.) the ruined *Melgund Castle*, said to have been built by Card. Beaton.—7 m. *Auldbar Castle*, on the right, was partly built by Sir T. Lyon (d. 1608), son-in-law of Regent Morton.—9½ m. *Brechin*, see below.

From Forfar to *Kirriemuir*, see p. 276; to *Dundee* by railway, see p. 276; by motor omnibus, see p. 273; to *Broughty Ferry*, see p. 278.

From Forfar to Brechin, Edzell, and Glen Esk. L.M.S.R. to *Brechin*, 15¼ m. in 35 min.; thence to *Edzell*, 21¾ m. in 18–35 min. Connections are poor.—Beyond (4¾ m.) *Justinhaugh* the railway crosses the S. Esk to (6½ m.) *Tannadice*, 2 m. N. of Finhaven Hill (see above).—To the S. of (10¼ m.) *Careston* is *Careston Castle* (chiefly 15th cent.).

15¼ m. **BRECHIN** (*Commercial*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Crown*, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 4/), noted for its cathedral and round tower and as the birthplace of Dr. Thomas Guthrie (1803–73), is a linen and paper making town (7446 inhab.) on the side of a hill above the S. Esk. The bishop of Brechin is the Primus of the Episcopal Church in Scotland.

The ***Cathedral,** now the parish church, is the successor of an early Culdee abbey. Parts of the fabric date from its foundation by David I in 1150. It was barbarously treated in 1807, when the transepts were demolished, but was judiciously restored in 1902 when the Choir, a graceful example of pure lancet work, left in ruins in 1807, was roofed and reglazed. The fine old W. Window and Portal remain, and the broad projecting Tower (good view), surmounted by a low spire, was built by Bp. Patrick c. 1360. The N. Transept, called the Queen's Aisle, is modern.

The **Round Tower,** which is assigned to the 10th or 11th cent., is 87 ft. high, 25 ft. in diameter at the base and 12½ ft. at the top, and is surmounted by a conical roof of the 15th century. It differs from Abernethy tower (p. 272) in being attached to the church and in being of irregular but solid masonry. On the W. side is a narrow doorway 6 ft. above the ground, with jambs inclining inwards, surrounded by

a beaded moulding and surmounted by a crucifix carved in low relief. The two figures at the sides are evidently intended to represent saints.

In the Vennel near the cathedral is a fragment of wall supposed to have formed part of the bishop's palace; and in Maisondieu Lane, 5 min. farther N., is a gable that probably dates from the chapel of the hospital founded c. 1264.

Brechin Castle, separated from the cathedral by its moat, is the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie, head of the Maule family. The building has been completely modernized, but during the invasion by Edward I (1303) it was strong enough to stand a siege of three weeks, only surrendering after its governor, Sir Thomas Maule, had been killed.

The **Caterthuns** (5½ m. N.W.), two prehistoric forts, lie on either side of the road to Lethnot Church. We leave Brechin by Clerk St. or S. Esk St., pass under the railway by the first bridge W. of the Edzell Rd., and after 1¼ m. again turn to the left. After crossing the Cruick Water we climb to (5½ m.; 795 ft.) the ridge on which the forts are. The *White Caterthun* (l.; 976 ft.) is an oval fortification, whose inner wall, having been overthrown by violence, has poured down the hillside in a cataract of stones and become confounded with a lower wall defended by a trench. The *Brown Caterthun* (r.; 943 ft.) is a series of concentric entrenchments, nearly circular. There is a splendid view of the Grampians to the N. and W., and over Strathmore, the Hill of Wirren (5 m. N.; 2220 ft.) being conspicuous.

Brechin is connected by railway with (4½ m.) *Bridge of Dun* (p. 285) on the main line.—From Brechin to *Forfar* by road viâ Auldbar and Aberlemno, see p. 283.

The railway to Edzell runs N. viâ (4⅝ m.) *Stracathro*, in whose church John Baliol, after a brief attempt at self-assertion, again submitted to Edward I and did homage (1296).—6½ m. **Edzell** (*Panmure*, good, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. from 105/; *Glenesk*; *Central*) is a neat village with a golf course, near the attractive valley of the N. Esk. The *Castle*, c. 1 m. W., has preserved more or less intact its oldest part, the square Stirling Tower, with the bower used by Mary, Queen of Scots, on her visits to Edzell. The lower round tower is much damaged, and the connecting range built by the Lindsays, formerly the state apartments, is now a mere shell.

The keep overlooks a square enclosure, once the flower garden or 'viridarium' of Sir David Lindsay, whose arms and the date 1604 appear over a doorway in the N.E. corner. The walls are decorated with bas-reliefs of the virtues, sciences, planets, etc., and are indented with large square holes, which, from a distance, are seen to form, in combination with the mullets surmounting them, the Lindsay coat of arms. In the angle of this court is a turreted garden house of the same date.

From Edzell to Lochlee, 14½ m., by road up Glen Esk. The road running N. from Edzell crosses the N. Esk (1 m.) at the picturesque *Gannochy Bridge*, 4½ m. S.W. of Fettercairn (p. 285), and then skirts the grounds of *The Burn*, through which (by applying at the lodge) visitors may obtain leave to follow the river in its deep sandstone gorge. The road continues to mount *Glen Esk*, which becomes pastoral in character, viâ (11½ m.) *Tarfside*, and ends at (14½ m.) *Lochlee Church*. A cart-road running W. from the church passes the ruins of *Invermark Castle*, the old residence of the Stirlings and the first great barrier against the Highland host, and, beyond (1 m.) a ruined church on a Culdee site, reaches the wild *Loch Lee* (1½ m. long).

Robust walkers will find mountain paths leading from Tarfside to (19 m.) Banchory or (13 m.) Aboyne, and from Lochlee church to (11½ m.) Ballater or (16½ m.) Aboyne. Comp. p. 296.

Beyond Forfar the Aberdeen line passes (r.) the ruins of Restenneth Priory (p. 283), and, beyond (34¾ m.) *Clocksbriggs*, skirts Rescobie Loch (l.) and Balgavie Loch (r.).—To the N. of (37½ m.) *Auldbar Road* is *Balgavies* (pron. Be-guys), a modern house engrafted on an old castle.—39½ m. *Guthrie* (Rfmts.) is the junction for Friockheim and Arbroath (p. 280). On the left is the square tower of *Guthrie Castle* (1468; rebuilt).—41½ m. *Glasterlaw*.—44¾ m. *Farnell Road* is the station for *Kinnaird Castle* (Earl of Southesk), the modern successor of an older house, situated in an extensive deer-park surrounded by a high wall.—We cross the S. Esk at (48 m.) *Bridge of Dun*, where passengers by express trains change for Montrose. A branch-line runs W. to (4½ m.) *Brechin* (p. 283). *Dun House* (1 m. N.) was the birthplace of John Erskine (1509–1591), the Reformer. We have a good view across Montrose Basin towards the town of Montrose as we approach (50½ m.) *Dubton Junction*, where the branch to (3 m.) Montrose (p. 280) diverges, and c. 1 m. farther on we join the E. line from Dundee (Rte. 37).—Beyond (54 m.) *Craigo* we cross the N. Esk and enter Kincardineshire.

Kincardineshire, or **The Mearns,** is a small maritime county with a bold and rocky coast. The Grampians invade its E. part, and S. of these the *Howe of the Mearns* prolongs the Howe of Angus (p. 281) to the coast. The county town is Stonehaven, near which is the famous castle of Dunnottar. The name Mearns has been derived from Mernia, brother of Kenneth II and Mormaer of this region. The 'men o' the Mearns' are proverbially noted for strength and efficiency.

At (56 m.) *Marykirk* we enter the fertile Howe of the Mearns (see above). Its chief town is (60 m.) **Laurencekirk** (1461 inhab.; *Gardenstone Arms*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/; *Royal*), founded by Lord Gardenstone in 1779, united with the old village of Conveth, and once famous for its manufacture of snuff-boxes. *Johnston Tower* on the *Hill of Garvock* (915 ft.), to the E., commands a fine view. James Beattie (1735–1803), author of 'The Minstrel,' was born near the town, and Thomas Ruddiman (1674–1757), author of 'Rudiments of the Latin Language,' well known to Scottish schoolboys for 150 years, was schoolmaster at Laurencekirk (1694–1700).

Fettercairn (*Ramsay Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/), 4½ m. N.W. (omnibus on Mon., Fri., and Sat.), is a picturesque village with the shaft of the town cross of Kincardine (see below), bearing marks indicating the length of the Scots ell. About ¾ m. S.W., on the road to (4½ m.) *Gannochy Bridge* (p. 284), is *Balbegno Castle* (c. 1567). A hill road running N. from Fettercairn to Deeside (Banchory) passes (2½ m.) a road on the right leading to the ruins of *Kincardine Castle*, ¾ m. S., the sole vestige of the ancient county town and royal residence, in which, in 1296, the helpless John Baliol abdicated in favour of Edward I (comp. p. 284). Tradition identifies it as the stronghold into which, in 994, Kenneth III was enticed by Finella, wife of the Mormaer of the Mearns, and there slain.—The Deeside road goes on to (4 m.) *Clattering Bridge*, where it bears to the left, leaving the Slack Burn and its deep corrie on the right. After a steep climb to (6½ m.; 1488 ft.) *Cairn a' Mounth* (fine view) it begins the more gradual descent into *Glen Dye* (p. 295), commanding good views of Deeside.—10 m. *Bridge of Dye*. About 2½ m. farther on the road forks, the left branch leading to (23 m.) *Aboyne* (p. 296), the right branch to (18 m.) *Banchory* (p. 295).

From (62½ m.) *Fordoun* an omnibus in connection with the trains runs N.W. to (2½ m.) *Auchenblae* (Thistle; Kintore Arms; Drumtochty Arms, R. & B. 4/6), passing (r.) *Monboddo*, the seat of Lord Monboddo (1714–99), a Scottish judge noted for his eccentric views on the possession of tails by men. The house has been altered and improved since Dr. Johnson and Boswell dined there and esteemed it "a wretched place."

In Fordoun churchyard, on the steep banks of the Luther Water, S.W. of Auchenblae, is a fragment of 'the mother church of the Mearns' or St. Palladius's Chapel. St. Palladius, an Irish bishop (d. c. 430), whose relics are supposed to have been buried here by his disciple Ternan, was until recently commemorated by the annual Paldy Fair in July. Fordoun is the supposed birthplace of John of Fordoun, the 14th cent. Scottish historian. Beattie (p. 285) was schoolmaster here.

The line crosses the Bervie Water, passes (66½ m.) *Drumlithie*, and descends the Carron Water.—73¾ m. **Stonehaven** (*Bay*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Station Royal*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *County*, temperance), the county town (4856 inhab.) of Kincardineshire since 1607, is a fishing port and bathing resort within easy reach of fine cliff scenery.

***Dunnottar Castle** (1½ m. S.; adm. 6*d.*) stands on a rock by the sea separated from the mainland by a deep chasm. The great square tower and the chapel, the oldest surviving buildings, are said to have been built by the Sir William Keith, Earl Marischal of Scotland, c. 1392, but an earlier castle was taken from the English by Wallace in 1297. The gatehouse (c. 1575) was the strongest in Scotland.—In 1645 the 7th Earl Marischal, a staunch Covenanter, withstood a siege from the victorious Montrose, who in revenge wasted the country for miles round and burned the town of Stonehaven. During the wars of the Commonwealth the Scottish regalia were kept here, and when the castle was besieged in 1652, Ogilvy, the governor, did not surrender until the regalia had been conveyed away, according to one story, through the midst of the besiegers by Mrs. Grainger, wife of the minister of Kinneff, who held the crown in her lap and carried the sceptre disguised as a distaff. The English commander is said to have helped her into the saddle himself, quite unconscious of the treasure she had about her. Until the Restoration the regalia lay buried behind the pulpit of *Kinneff Church* (6½ m. S.; monument to Mrs. Grainger). Another story relates that they were lowered over the cliff to an old fisherwoman who carried them off in her creel. The 'Whigs' Vault,' a dungeon with a window open to the sea, was the prison of 167 Covenanters in 1685, and it was the headstone of their graves that 'Old Mortality' was cleaning when Scott visited him in the adjoining churchyard (comp. p. 177).

From Stonehaven to *Bervie* (9½ m. S.), see p. 281; by the 'Slug Road' to *Banchory*, see p. 295.

Leaving Stonehaven we skirt the cliffs and enjoy fine sea views. 78¼ m. *Muchalls* (Marine, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/). The small but quaint *Muchalls Castle* (now a boarding-house), built 1619–27 by the Burnetts of Leys, is ¾ m. inland.—79½ m. *Newtonhill*.—81½ m. *Portlethen* is 1 m. S.W. of *Findon* or *Finnan*, a village which gave its name to smoked haddocks, but is now abandoned by the fisherfolk.—From (85 m.) *Cove Bay* (Inn) we command a view of Girdleness Lighthouse and the bold rocky coast of Nigg Bay, and soon we curve inland to cross the Dee.—90 m. **Aberdeen**, see p. 287.

39. ABERDEEN AND ITS ENVIRONS

ABERDEEN (158,969 inhab.), surnamed for obvious reasons 'the Granite City,' is a well-built, prosperous, and bustling place, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Dee, exporting chiefly granite, fish, and cattle. It is a university town, with a cathedral; and it is, moreover, a sea-bathing place, with a fine sandy sea-beach offering ample bathing facilities. Prior to an incorporating act in 1891 the city embraced two parts: ABERDEEN, properly so-called, the centre of business, the town rebuilt and extended after its destruction in the 14th cent.; and OLD ABERDEEN, the academic quarter, on the N., towards the mouth of the Don, which consisted originally of the cathedral precincts but was formed into a burgh of barony in 1498. The Aberdonians enjoy (in all senses) the reputation (freely supported by humorous anecdotes, largely of home manufacture) of carrying Scottish thrift to its utmost limits.

Railway Stations. *Joint Station* (Pl. 15), the central station, for all trains. *Schoolhill* (Pl. 2, 8) and *Hutcheon St.*, local stations for Dyce and the north. *Holburn St.* and *Ruthrieston*, local stations for Ballater.

Hotels. PALACE (Pl. a; 9), Union Bridge, R. 7/6, B. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; GRAND (Pl. b; 8, 9), 13 Union Terrace, R. 6/6, B. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; STATION (Pl. c; 15), Guild St., R. 6/, B. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; IMPERIAL (Pl. e; 9), Stirling St., R. 5/6, B. 3/, L. 3/, D. 6/; ROYAL, Bath St., near the station, R. & B. 11/, D. 5/6; DOUGLAS (Pl. d; 10), Market St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; ASTON (Pl. h; 8), 160 Union St., R. & B. 6/6, pens. 11/; BON ACCORD, 17 Market St., R. & B. 6/6; OSBORNE, 451 Union St., private, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, T. 2/6, pens. 12/6.—FORSYTH, 102 Union St., R. & B. 8/, MACKIE'S NORTH BRITISH, Trinity St., near the station, CENTRAL, Bridge St., temperance hotels.

Restaurants. At the hotels; also, *Royal Athenæum*, Castle St., opposite the Municipal Buildings, L. 2/6, D. 5/6; numerous luncheon rooms in Union St., etc.

Baths. *Bathing Station* (see Map, p. 294), with all kinds of baths and a swimming pool; sea-bathing on the beach.

Post Office (Pl. 15), Crown St., daily 7–9, Sun. 9–10 and 1–2; Telegraph Office always open.

American Consular Agent, 34 Bridge St.—CLUBS. *Royal Northern*, 204 Union St.; *University*, 23 Union Terrace.

Tramways from Market St. or Union St. to *Bridge of Don* (for *Old Aberdeen*) in one direction, and *Bridge of Dee* in the other; to the *Bathing Station*; viâ Victoria Bridge to *Torry*; to *Duthie Park*; and to the suburbs. *Circular Route* viâ Union St., Albyn Place, Fountainhall Road, Rosemount Place, and Union Terrace.

Motor Omnibuses also ply in the streets and services run to various places within a radius of c. 30 m.; e.g. from Schoolhill Station (Pl. 2, 8) to *Skene, Echt Road*, and *Cluny* (p. 294), thrice daily in 1¼ hr.; to *Newburgh* (p. 319), twice daily in 1¼ hr.

Charabancs from Castle St. several times daily in summer for short tours of the city and environs (1/–3/). Excursions in summer: to *Braemar* (10/), to *Montrose* and *Stonehaven* (8/6), etc.—'Three River Tour,' combined railway and motor-coach excursion (Don, Dee, Spey), two days, etc.

Amusements. *His Majesty's Theatre* (Pl. 8), Rosemount Viaduct.—*Palace* (Pl. 15; variety), Bridge Place; *Tivoli* (Pl. 15), 32 Guild St.—*Beach Pavilion*, May–Sept.—*Cinemas* in Union St., etc.—GOLF. The *Royal Aberdeen Club Course* is on the Balgownie Links, c. 1 m. beyond the Bridge of Don. Visitors are admitted to the following: *Municipal Courses.*

beside the Beach Promenade and at *Hazlehead* (p. 294); *Balnagask Club* at Torry (p. 293); *Murcar Club*, adjoining the Balgownie Links course. —*Boating* and *Angling* on the Dee.

Steamers. To *Leith* (Edinburgh), see p. 413; to *London* (36 hrs.), on Wed. and Sat. or Sun.; to *Newcastle* (12 hrs.), on Sat.; to *Hull* (20 hrs.), on Tues.; to *Inverness* (18 hrs.) viâ Buckie, Lossiemouth, Cromarty, and Invergordon, on Tues.; to *Wick* and the *Orkney* and *Shetland Islands*, see p. 413.

History. Aberdeen, which has had its share in most of the historic struggles in Scotland, is an ancient royal burgh with charters dating back to c.1179. Its castle (now vanished) was in existence down to 1308. Edward I visited this "good town upon the sea" in 1296. Bruce sought refuge in it after the battle of Methven (1306), though the legend that the city motto, 'Bon Accord' (good fellowship), was first used as a watchword in a successful insurrection on his behalf against the English garrison, is now discredited (comp. p. 290). In 1337 Edward III burned the town, which, however, was rebuilt on a larger scale. In 1411 the Aberdonians, headed by Robert Davidson, their alderman ('provost' is a title of later introduction), fought under the Earl of Mar at the red Harlaw (p. 307); but there is no evidence for the common story that, because Davidson was slain, all succeeding provosts were forbidden to quit the city during their term of office. In the wars of the Covenant Aberdeen was three times occupied by the Marquis of Montrose, twice when he was a covenanting leader and once (1644) after he had become a royalist. On that last occasion the Aberdonians were routed at the battle of the Crabstone, the most disastrous engagement they ever took part in. For some years after 1651 the town was held by the forces of the Commonwealth. Aberdeen was only slightly Jacobite in its sympathies, though James VIII was proclaimed there by the rebel forces in 1715. It was at Aberdeen that Sir John Cope embarked for Dunbar, just before the battle of Prestonpans (p. 72), and the Duke of Cumberland spent six weeks there in 1746, on his way to Culloden (p. 245).—Among eminent natives of Aberdeen are: John Barbour (1316?–1395), author of 'Brus'; George Jamesone (1586–1644), the 'Scottish Vandyke'; James Gibb or Gibbs (1688–1754), architect; Alexander Cruden (1701–70), of the 'Concordance'; and William Dyce (1806–64), John Phillip (1817–67), and Sir George Reid (1841–1913), the artists. Lord Byron (1788–1824) spent eight years of his boyhood at Aberdeen and attended the grammar school. Dr. Johnson visited the town in 1773.

University. Aberdeen University includes *King's College* (p. 292), founded in 1494, now devoted to Arts and Divinity, with Mathematics and Botany, and *Marischal College* (p. 291), founded in 1593, with the faculties of Law, Medicine, and Science. In 1641 Charles I granted a charter incorporating these colleges as a 'Caroline' University, but after the Restoration they were disunited, and their present union dates only from 1860. In electing their rectors the students vote, as in Glasgow, by 'Nations,' here Mar, Buchan, Moray, and Angus. In 1924–5 there were 1394 students (541 women).

From the station (Pl. 16) we follow Guild St. E. to Market St. (Pl. 16), which, coming from the harbour, leads N. (l.), passing the large *Market Hall* (Pl. 16), to Union Street (p. 289). Here we turn to the right (E.) for the broad open space known as CASTLE STREET (Pl. 10), the starting-place of the charabancs, and a busy centre. In the middle of Castle St. stands the ***City Cross**, a remarkable Jacobean structure of 1686, with a floriated column crowned by a marble unicorn rising from a hexagonal base on which are panels decorated with medallion heads of Scottish sovereigns from James I to James VII and the arms of Scotland and Aberdeen. Here is also a granite statue of the 5th Duke of Gordon (1770–1836), Scott's "Cock o' the North, my Huntly braw." Behind the imposing *Salvation Army Citadel* (adm. to tower, 2*d.*; view),

at the E. end of the street, is Castle Hill (Pl. 5, 11; view), the site of the old castle, now occupied by barracks.—On the N. side of Castle St. are the **Municipal Buildings** (1866), with which is incorporated the fine tower and spire of the old *Tolbooth* (14th cent.). In the vestibule is a suit of armour at one time believed to be Alderman Davidson's (p. 288), and in the charter room are royal charters, from the reign of William the Lion (c. 1179) downward, and the Burgh Records, complete, with the exception of a single volume, from 1398 to the present day (adm. free 10–4, Sat. 10–1).

Broad St., the narrow street skirting the W. side of the Municipal Buildings, leads to *Marischal College*, see p. 291. Byron when a boy lived with his mother at No. 64 (demolished).—Marischal St., running S. from Castle St. to the harbour, occupies the site of the house of the Earl Marischal, from whose windows Mary, Queen of Scots, was forced to witness the execution of Sir John Gordon after the battle of Corichie (p. 295) in 1562.

Union Street (Pl. 10, 9, 14), which leads S.W. from Castle St., is the fine main street of Aberdeen, begun in 1800, the year of the union of the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland, and named from that event. At the corner of St. Nicholas St. is a bronze statue of Queen Victoria (1893), and a little farther on, in front of the Town's Churchyard, is a Grecian colonnade (1830) built in imitation of Decimus Burton's Hyde Park Corner, then just completed. Within the churchyard stands the church of **St. Nicholas,** once the largest parish church in Scotland, but divided at the Reformation into the **East and West Churches** (Pl. 9). Before the rebuilding St. Nicholas, dedicated to the patron saint of the city, was a structure of the 13–16th centuries. The *West Church*, however, was rebuilt in 1763, on Gibbs's design—by no means his best work; the *East Church*, rebuilt in 1837, lost its ancient tower by fire in 1874 but has been restored with a new tower; between these is the ancient *Transept* (adm. free; 10–5), a vestibule to both churches; and below the E. church is the original crypt or *St. Mary's Chapel*, entered from Correction Wynd, and shown by special arrangement only.

In the S. transept, or *Drum's Aisle*, are effigies of Forbes of Drum and his wife (15th cent.) and an ancient brass. The N. Transept, or *Collison's Aisle*, an interesting little example of transitional work (1200–1520), contains the alleged effigy of Alderman Davidson (p. 288) and a tablet to the wife (d. 1568) of Canon Heriot, the first Protestant minister of Aberdeen.—In the *West Church* are shown four large *Tapestries (Finding of Moses; Return of Jephthah; Esther; Susanna and the Elders) attributed to a daughter of George Jamesone. Adm. on application to the church officer.

The *Crypt*, or **St. Mary's Chapel,** an interesting little structure vaulted in stone (restored), was founded c. 1420. It contains fragments of Gothic stalls (16th cent.) and some fine panels and seats, dated 1613–1706. Sir John Gordon (see above) was buried here. In the 17th cent. the chapel was used as a prison for witches, in the 18th cent. as a plumber's shop, and in the early 19th cent. as a soup-kitchen.

The *Trades Hall* or *Trinity Hall* (adm. free), on the left, a little farther on, contains some curiously carved chairs and

portraits attributed to Jamesone.—*Union Bridge* (Pl. 9), widened since its erection in 1803 by Thomas Fletcher with some assistance from Telford, carries Union St. across the Denburn valley, through which the railway runs. On the right, at the corner of the handsome Union Terrace (see below), stands a granite statue of Edward VII, by Alfred Drury, and a little farther on is the *Music Hall*, a 'classic' building of 1820, used for concerts and meetings. In Crown St., diverging on the left, is the *Post Office* (Pl. 14), and in Huntly St., diverging on the right, is the Roman Catholic *Cathedral of St. Mary* (1860), with its tall spire.—Union St. ends on the W., at the *United Free Church College* (1851), a Tudor edifice entered from Alford Place (adm. free; 10–4, Sat. 10–1).

Albyn Place (tramway) continues the line of Union St. westwards through an attractive residential district to the cross-roads known as Queen's Cross, whence Queen's Road goes on to *Rubislaw Granite Quarries*, to which visitors are usually admitted on application.—From Queen's Cross we may return eastwards to the city (fine views) viâ Carden Terrace and Skene St., passing the *Grammar School* (Pl. F; 1863), a foundation claiming to date from 1262. In front stands a statue of Byron, but the old grammar school at which Byron was a pupil in 1795–98 stood in the Schoolhill (p. 291).

Holburn St. (Pl. 19), which diverges to the left at the W. end of Union St., leads to the Bridge of Dee (see p. 293).

Union Terrace (Pl. 8, 9), a row of fine modern buildings overlooking the attractive public gardens in the Denburn Valley, beside the railway, leads N. from Union Bridge and the statue of Edward VII (see above) to Rosemount Viaduct, below which is Schoolhill Station. In Union Terrace is a statue of Burns, by Bain-Smith, and in the open space at the N. end are a poor seated figure of Prince Albert, by Marochetti, and a much more imposing *Statue of Wallace* (by W. G. Stevenson) in defiant mood. Wallace stands opposite *His Majesty's Theatre*, which is separated by a church from the *Public Library*, while behind are the fine buildings of the *Infirmary*.

The infirmary stands in the Woolmanhill, the site of the ancient wool-market, which was also the scene of public revels managed by an official called the 'Abbot of Bon-Accord'; whence, states Mr. G. M. Fraser, Librarian of Aberdeen, arises the motto (comp. p. 288), which has figured on the town's coat-of-arms since 1430.

At the corner of Schoolhill and Blackfriars St. stands the city *War Memorial* (1925), a columned pavilion with a dome, immediately adjoining and incorporated with the **Art Gallery and Museum** (Pl. 3, 9; adm. free 10–5, Sat. 10–9, Sun. 2–5), a fine building of 1885. On the ground floor of the War Memorial building is a beautiful Hall of Memory, and on the ground floor of the Art Gallery is an excellent collection of casts, while on the upper floor is a picture gallery, mainly of modern British art (Watts, Orchardson, Millais, Clausen, Sir George Reid, and others), including the unique *Macdonald Collection of ninety-two uniform portraits of contemporary British artists, nearly all painted by themselves. The building to the E., beyond the archway leading to Gordon's Colleges

(in front of which is a statue of Gen. Gordon), is the *School of Art*, on the site of the old Grammar School (p. 290). *Robert Gordon's Colleges* (Pl. 3), an interesting old institution, founded in 1739 as a 'hospital' for the board and education of the sons of burgesses, now include a flourishing technical college, a secondary school, and the school of art (adm. free; 10–4, Sat. 10–1).

From Schoolhill the old Upper Kirkgate (Pl. 3) leads E. to Broad St., passing the end of the narrow Guestrow (Pl. 3–10), anciently Ghaist Row (ghost row), as overlooking the churchyard of St. Nicholas. In Guestrow is Cumberland House, the turreted mansion occupied by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. James Beattie, the poet (p. 285) and professor of Moral Philosophy at Marischal College, died in 1803 in Crown Court, on the N. side of Upper Kirkgate, and Samuel Rutherford (p. 184) lived in this street during his banishment to Aberdeen in 1638.

Conspicuous in Broad St. rises the magnificent grey granite façade of ***Marischal College** (Pl. 4), the buildings of which enclose a quadrangle. The wing next the street, in the Perp. Gothic style with its numerous pinnacles, was designed by Marshall Mackenzie and opened in 1906. In the quadrangle, entered by a fine archway, are the older buildings of 1836–44, with the graceful **Mitchell Tower* (233 ft.), named after the donor. The graduation *Hall*, 116 ft. long, has a magnificent E. window illustrating the history of the college. In the *Library* are several good portraits, including the celebrated portrait of James Beattie, the 'Triumph of Truth,' painted by Reynolds in allusion to Beattie's admired 'Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth.' On application to the sacrist (to the left on entering) visitors are shown the hall and portrait gallery (3*d*.) or may ascend the tower (3*d*.) for the sake of the view (adm. daily in July–Sept. and on all Sat. 11–12 and 2.30–3.30; other months 11–12 only). The museums of anthropology and geology are open daily on application (free).

Marischal College is an integral part of Aberdeen University (p. 288) and was originally founded by George Keith, Earl Marischal, in 1593 in the old building of the Greyfriars monastery, which, partly rebuilt, remained in use until c. 1844. The Greyfriars church was pulled down to make way for the latest extension, but has been rebuilt at the S. end of the new façade, with which it is architecturally blended.

From Marischal College Broad St. leads S. to Castle St. (see p. 288), but in the opposite direction (N.) we may follow the ancient Gallowgate (Pl. 3) and its continuations, the Spital and High St., to (c. 1 m.) **Old Aberdeen** (Pl., p. 294), the quiet academic quarter near the Don, with its detached houses and pleasant gardens. Old Aberdeen may be conveniently reached from Castle St. by the tramway running viâ King St.

(Pl. 4) and passing *St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral*, to th
Brig o' Don (see below).

In the High St. of Old Aberdeen is **King's College** (ope
10–1 and 2–5; adm. 3*d.*), founded by Bp. Elphinstone i
1494 as the College of St. Mary of the Nativity, but taking it
present name in honour of James IV. Of the original build
ings only the chapel (c. 1500) remains; its fine tower, with it
open crown and lantern, was rebuilt in 1636. The othe
buildings forming the quadrangle are modern (1825–74).

The *Chapel* has a good round-headed Flamboyant W. window, a double ro
of canopied stalls with misericords, and a lofty screen. The carving throughou
is elaborate and delicate, and the tracery differs in every panel. On Bp. Stewart
pulpit (1540; brought hither from the cathedral) are heads of Scottish kings fro
James I to James VII (comp. p. 288). In the pavement are the sarcophagus tom
of Bp. Elphinstone, the founder, and a slab commemorating Hector Boec
(d. 1536), the historian and first principal.—The *Library* contains some fine ol
MSS. and missals, including the Salisbury Missal, bequeathed by Bp. Gilbe
Burnet.—In the *Senate Room* are interesting portraits and historical paintings

Almost opposite King's College is the curious Orienta
gateway of Powis House, and ½ m. N., viâ the Chanonry, th
canons' quarter or cathedral precinct, rises the prettil
situated ***Cathedral of St. Machar,** the only ancient granit
cathedral in Britain. When the church is closed visitor
apply at the lodge (10 till dusk).

The church was founded c. 1136, but the earliest extan
work (1356–62), which is of sandstone, finely carved, include
only two of the external piers at the crossing, a portion of th
transepts, and a window in the E. bay of the S. nave aisle
A central tower, completed c. 1500, fell in 1688, owing, i
is said, to the removal of stones from the choir by Cromwell'
soldiers to build their fort on the Castle Hill of Aberdee
more than 30 years before. The sandstone steeples on th
two W. towers were added by Bp. Gavin Dunbar (d. 1532)
but otherwise the cathedral as it stands is mainly the wor
of Bp. Lichtoun (1424–40). The nave has seven bays wit
pointed arches resting on round piers, the choir was perhap
never completed, and the transepts exist only in ruins. I
the S. transept is the handsome canopied tomb of Bp. Dunbar
in the N. transept is a mutilated arched recess which formerl
contained the effigy of Bp. Lichtoun, now in pieces and pre
served within the cathedral.

INTERIOR. In 1520 Bp. Dunbar added the flat ceiling of panelled oak (restore
with its 48 shields, glittering with the blazonries of Pope Leo X, the Empero
Charles V, St. Margaret, the kings and princes of Christendom, and the bisho
and nobles of Scotland. Near the E. end of the S. aisle is the (supposed) memori
of John Barbour (1316–95), author of 'The Brus' and archdeacon of Aberdee
and at the W. end is the monument of Bp. Scougal (d. 1678). The secon
window from the E. end of this aisle (Faith, Hope, Charity) commemorates th
painters Jamesone, Dyce, and Phillip. The window to the left of the entran
is a war memorial. The W. window is in memory of the last Duke of Gordo
(d. 1836).

About ¾ m. N.E. of St. Machar's (comp. Map, p. 294) i
the *Auld Brig o' Don*, or ***Bridge of Balgownie,** a very pictur

ABERDEEN
Scale 1:21,120
¼ Miles
100
200 Metres
Elgin, Banff To Kings Coll & Cathedral
Brig o'Don Peterhead
To Bathing Station
Parishes, Bucksburn & Old Machar
Stonehaven
Stow
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
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11
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18
19
20
21
22
23
24
SKENE SQ.
ST. MARY'S PL.
ST. MARY'S CHURCH
ST. MARY'S WYND
JOHN ST.
ST. ANDREW ST.
CHARLOTTE ST.
LOCH ST.
GEORGE ST.
SCHOOL HILL
Grammar School
Gordon's College
Infirmary
Art Gallery
Lib.
H.M. Theatre
VIADUCT
SKENE STREET
ROSE STREET
CHAPEL ST.
HUNTLY ST.
VICTORIA ST.
THISTLE ST.
ALFORD PL.
UNION ST.
UNION GROVE
JUSTICE LANE
LANGSTANE PL.
BON-ACCORD SQUARE
BON-ACCORD ST.
CROWN ST.
COLLEGE ST.
GUILD ST.
BRIDGE ST.
WINDMILL BRAE
Palace Th.
Trinity Hall
Tivoli
Trades Hall
Music Hall
UNION TERRACE
GR. MOUNT ST.
GARDEN ST.
BACK WYND
Gardens
E&W Chs.
Markets
HADDEN ST.
QUEEN ST.
BROAD ST.
UPPER KIRKGATE
Mariscbal College
NORTH ST.
MARKET ST.
FREDERICK ST.
JUSTICE STREET
COMMERCE ST.
CROWN TERRACE
CASTLE ST.
CASTLE TERRACE
VIRGINIA ST.
SHIPROW
TRINITY QUAY
REGENT QUAY
Municipal Adgs.
UPPER DOCK
VICTORIA DOCK
WATERLOO QUAY
CLARENCE ST.
WELLINGTON ST.
LINKS ST.
BALTIC ST.
PROVOST JAMIESON'S
REGENT RD.
PROVOST BLAIKIE'S QUAY
COMMERCIAL ROAD
ALBERT BASIN
Ferry
ALBERT QUAY
GLDS.
THE ESPLANADE
RIVER DEE
Victoria Bridge
ESPLANADE
ESPLANADE EAST
Sports Ground
TORRY
FERRY RD.
PALMERSTON RD.
STREET
STELL RD.
BOYNDLAW ROAD
ROSEMOUNT PL.
GT. WESTERN RD.
HOLBURN ST.
HARDGATE
SPRINGBANK ST.
SPRINGBANK TER.
ROSEBANK TER.
ALBURY RD.
CALEDONIAN PL.
PORTLAND ST.
OLDFORD RD.
AFFLECK ST.
WELLINGTON ROAD
Gas Wks.
Tanks
Sta.
JOINT STATION

esque pointed arch, 62 ft. wide, spanning a deep pool of the river and backed by fine woods. Built by Bp. Cheyne at the beginning of the 14th cent., it became somehow connected with a curious superstition :

> " Brig o' Balgownie, wight's your wa';
> Wi' a wife's ae son an a mear's ae foal
> Doun ye shall fa'."

Lord Byron alludes to it in 'Don Juan' and adds in a note, "I still remember, though I may misquote, the awful proverb which made me pause to cross it, yet lean over with a childish delight, being an only son."

In 1605 Sir Alexander Hay endowed the bridge with a small property, which has so increased in value that it built the *New Bridge of Don* (1830) a little lower down at a cost of £26,000, bore most of the cost of the Victoria Bridge, and contributed to many other public works, and still shows surplus of £26,500.

Tramway from the New Bridge of Don to the town, see p. 287.

From Castle St. tramways run E., viâ Justice St. and Constitution St. (Pl. 5) and cross the *Links* to the *Bathing Station* (baths of all kinds) and the bathing beach and promenade. We may walk S. along the seashore to *Footdee*, the fishermen's quarter, with the *North Pier*, and thence either ferry to Torry (see below) or return to Market St., passing the ship-building yards and the harbour.

Market St. (Pl. 16, 23), leading S., is the direct approach to the extensive **Harbour** which was constructed by Smeaton, Telford, and others with great difficulty owing to the shifting nature of the soil. The S. or *Albert Basin* (Pl. 17, 18) represents part of the old channel of the Dee, diverted in 1872. Hundreds of tons of fish are exported from Aberdeen every day, and an early morning visit (c. 8 a.m.) to the *Fish Market* beside this basin reveals a most interesting scene of activity and bustle, while the fish is being landed and sold by auction.

Victoria Bridge (Pl. 23), at the S. end of Market St., crosses the Dee to the residential and fishing suburb of **Torry** (Pl. 24), reached also by ferry from Footdee (see above). To the E. of Torry is the Balnagask golf course, beyond which, on the coast, are a breakwater at the mouth of the harbour and *Girdle Ness* (fine sea-view), with a lighthouse open to visitors daily (except Sat. and Sun.), 11–3. Between the golf course and Nigg Bay (S. of Girdle Ness) is the ruined church of *St. Fittack*, i.e. St. Fiacre, the parish church of Nigg until a new church was built in 1829, c. 2 m. to the west.

A fine esplanade skirts the N. bank of the Dee above the Victoria Bridge, passing under the *Wellington Suspension Bridge* and a railway bridge, just above which is the fine *Duthie Park* (45 acres), with a museum and winter garden. About ½ m. farther on we reach the ***Bridge of Dee,** built in 1520–27 by Bishop Gavin Dunbar, a remarkable structure of seven ribbed arches, decorated with inscriptions and coats-of-arms. When the bridge was widened in 1841–42 the W. face was carefully taken down and as carefully replaced so as to preserve intact the mediæval appearance. In 1639, at the Battle of the Bridge of Dee, the passage of the bridge was won by the Marquis of Montrose, at that time a Covenanter, after a struggle of two days.

The bridge is reached direct by tramway (see p. 287) viâ Holburn St. and the hamlet of Ruthrieston, where an ancient pack-horse bridge (rebuilt) crosses the Ruthrieston Burn.

FROM ABERDEEN TO CLUNY, 16 m., motor omnibus thrice daily in 1½ hr. The motors start at Schoolhill Station (Pl. 8, 9) and run W.—At (3 m.) *Hazlehead* is a new public golf course.—At (6 m.) a road-fork we keep to the right (left for Echt, 6½ m.).—9½ m. *Skene*, a village giving name to a small and shallow loch.—From (12 m.) *Echt Road* a road runs S. to **Echt** (2½ m.; *Inn*), passing *Dunecht* (1 m.), a handsome modern mansion formerly belonging to the Earls of Crawford and Balcarres. An observatory (comp. p. 51) was erected here by Lord Crawford (d. 1880), the theft of whose body from the mausoleum in 1881 caused a widespread sensation. About 1 m. N.E. of Echt is the *Barmekin of Echt*, an isolated conical hill, having on it five concentric circles of prehistoric fortification, two of which are still of some height. Close by are several cairns. The picturesque turreted mansion of Midmar stands 1½ m. S.W. of Echt.—From Echt Road the motor omnibuses go on to (16 m.) *Cluny*, 1¾ m. S. of Monymusk station (p. 303). The imposing *Cluny Castle*, N. of the church, was built in 1836 on the site of an old Gordon stronghold.

From Aberdeen to *Alford* and *Strathdon*, Rte. 41; to *Ballater* and *Braemar*, see Rte. 40; to *Dundee* (Edinburgh), see Rte. 37; to *Inverness*, see Rte. 42; to *Kirkwall* and *Stromness*, see Rte. 65A; to *Lerwick*, see Rte. 67; to *Macduff* and *Banff*, see Rte. 43; to *Perth*, see Rte. 38; to *Peterhead* and *Fraserburgh*, see Rte. 44.

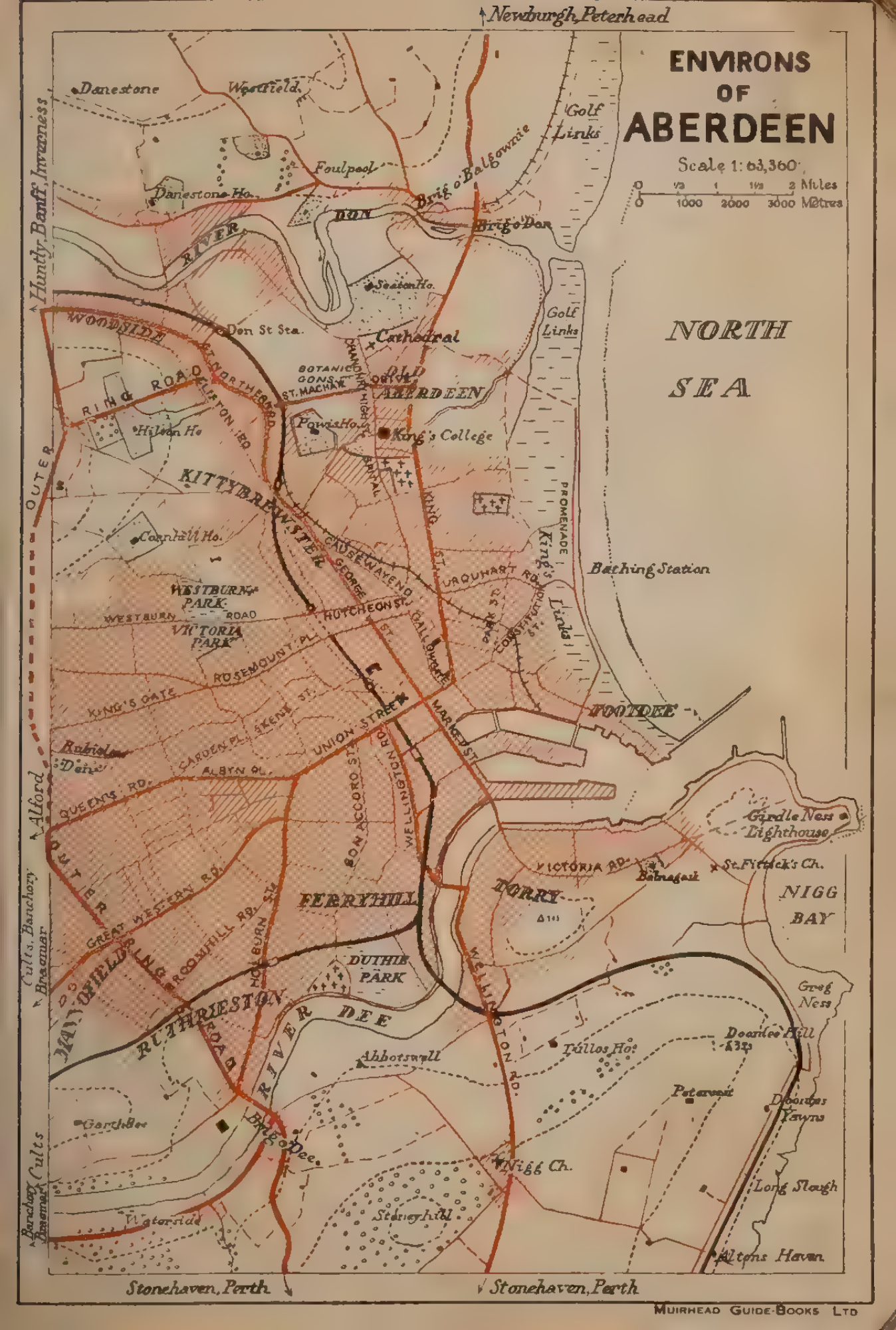
40. FROM ABERDEEN TO BALLATER AND BRAEMAR

60 m. RAILWAY (L.N.E.R.) to *Ballater*, 43½ m. in 1¼–1¾ hr. (9/, 5/5); to *Banchory*, 17 m. in 40 min. (3/7, 2/2); to *Aboyne*, 32¼ m. in 1¼ hr. (6/10, 4/1).—Motor omnibuses from Ballater to *Braemar*, 16½ m., four times daily (thrice in winter) in 1–1¾ hr. (3/6, return fare 6/), taking passengers for intermediate stages when seats are available.—For the passing visitor to Deeside, however, it is better to go by road all the way by one of the numerous MOTOR COACHES that ply from Aberdeen in the season, with short halts at Banchory, Aboyne, Ballater, and Crathie (there and back in 8–9 hrs.; fare 10/). It is prudent at the height of the season to engage seats in advance.

ROAD ROUTE. 58 m. A 93. We quit **Aberdeen** viâ Holburn St. and Western Road (Pl. 19).—9 m. *Culter* (p. 295).—19 m. *Banchory* (p. 295).—31 m. *Aboyne* (p. 296).—37½ m. *Cambus o' May* (p. 297).—42 m. *Ballater* (p. 297).—49 m. *Crathie* (p. 298).—50 m. *Balmoral* (p. 298).—59 m. **Braemar** (p. 299).

Except between Banchory and Aboyne, where the railway describes a loop to the N., road and railway run side by side, close to the N. bank of the **Dee**. There are, however, alternative roads on the S. bank, between Aberdeen and Banchory and between Aboyne and Braemar. The Dee, issuing from the wild Cairngorms (p. 239), a true impetuous Highland stream, in its narrow, rocky, and impressive channel, flows down the widening valley through the forests of Mar and Invercauld, passing Balmoral Castle, and below Ballater gradually loses its Highland character. It is a famous salmon stream, but it used to be said "ae fit o' Don's worth twa o' Dee, unless it be for fish or tree." The range of hills to the S. of the lower Dee used to be called the Mounth; the more isolated summits to the N. afford fine views.

Aberdeen, see p. 287. The railway diverges from the Perth line at *Ferryhill Junction* and turns due W., with a view of Duthie Park (p. 293) on the left.—1½ m. *Holburn Street*.—2 m. *Ruthrieston* (see above), whence we see Banchory House, beyond the river (l.).—3 m. *Pitfodels*.—3¾ m. *Cults*, a suburban village, adjoins (4¼ m.) *Bieldside*, with its golf course. On the other side of the Dee are the fine buildings (1908) of *Blairs Roman Catholic College* (founded in 1827), which contains a noted portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots, found concealed



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at Douai after the French Revolution, and all that remains of the library of the Scots College at Paris, besides other treasures.—5½ m. *Murtle*, with a large sanatorium, formerly a hydropathic establishment. Near (6½ m.) *Milltimber* a bridge crosses the Dee to *Maryculter*, with its pretty little burn on which is the *Corbie Linn*, noted for plants usually found only on high mountains.—7½ m. *Culter* (Gordon Arms), with paper-mills on the right and the church of *Peterculter* on the left. About ¾ m. S.W., near the Dee, are the interesting remains of a fortified Roman camp, known as Normandykes.

From Culter a road runs N. to (5¼ m.) *Skene* (p. 294) and another N.W. to (8 m.) *Echt*, for the Barmekin and Dunecht House (see p. 294).

From (10 m.) *Drum* we may join the road to Echt, passing near (1 m. N.E.) *Drum Castle*, a 17th cent. mansion attached to a square tower c. 600 years old with walls 12–15 ft. thick. The Irvines of Drum played a conspicuous part at Harlaw (p. 307).—11 m. *Park*. On the other side of the Dee are Durris House and, beyond, a tower in honour of the last duke of Gordon.—Beyond (14½ m.) *Crathes* is (r.) *Crathes Castle*, an old double square tower of the 16th cent., to which a number of turrets and modern buildings have been added. Bp. Gilbert Burnet was a scion of the Burnetts of Crathes. On the left, c. 2½ m. S.W., is *Tilquhillie Castle* (16th cent.), now a farmhouse.—We enjoy a good view up Glen Dye (see below), on the left, as we approach the neat village (1776 inhab.) and summer resort of (17 m.) **Banchory** (*Tor-na-Coille*, R. & B. from 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; *Burnett Arms*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Douglas Arms*; *Station*, private), which lies ½ m. W. of its station. Andrew Lang died here in 1912. About ½ m. below Banchory bridge the Dee is joined from the S. by the Feugh, on which, ¼ m. upstream, is the charmingly situated *Bridge of Feugh*.

From the Bridge of Feugh we may return to *Aberdeen* (19 m.) by a well-engineered road on the S. bank of the Dee. At 2¼ m. from the bridge the picturesque so-called 'Slug Road' strikes off on the right for (15 m.) *Stonehaven* (p. 286), rising to 757 ft. and affording fine views of Deeside and the North Sea.

To the N. of Banchory rises the *Hill of Fare* (1545 ft.) on the S.E. slopes of which is the *Howe of Corichie*, c. 5 m. from the village, where the recalcitrant Earl of Huntly was defeated in 1562 by the adherents of Mary, Queen of Scots. Sir John Gordon, son of the earl and an aspirant to Mary's hand, was captured and executed in Aberdeen (p. 289).

A good but hilly road, crossing the Dee at Banchory, leads S. up *Glen Dye* (p. 285) viâ (3 m.) *Strachan* (where we turn left), and over the hills by the Cairn a' Mounth to (17½ m.) *Fettercairn* (p. 285).—By keeping straight on from Strachan and (5 m.) *Feughside Inn* (pens. 84/–105/, incl. fishing) we may follow the Feugh to its source in the Forest of Birse. The road on the right, c. 1½ m. beyond Feughside Inn, leads N.W. to (14½ m.) Aboyne (p. 296) viâ *Finzean House* and *Birse*.

The Road from Banchory to Aboyne, 12½ m., prettier than the railway, continues to follow the wooded bank of the Dee. On the right is (1¾ m.) Inchmarlo House, beyond

which are (l.) the reservoirs of the Aberdeen waterworks. At (3 m.) *Bridge of Canny* we cross the Canny descending from the Hill of Fare, on the right.—At 6 m. on our right, the Dee is crossed by *Potarch Bridge* (Inn), picturesquely set, whence a road runs S.E. to Feughside Inn (p. 295).—A little beyond the village (8 m.) of *Kincardine O'Neil* (Gordon Arms, R. & B. 6/6, D. 4/) we quit the Dee but strike it again at (12½ m.) Aboyne (see below).

The RAILWAY beyond Banchory for a time misses the pretty scenery of the road.—To the N.E. of (21½ m.) *Glassel* rises the Hill of Fare (p. 295).—24 m. *Torphins* (Learney Arms, pens. 84/–105/), a summer resort, noted for its bracing air, lies 2½ m. N.E. of Kincardine O'Neil.—We cross the pretty Beltie Burn and climb to (27 m.) *Lumphanan* (Railway Hotel), whence a road (8 m.) leads N.W. to Alford (p. 304).

Macbeth's Cairn, 1 m. N.W. of the station, is supposed to mark the place where Macbeth, fleeing from his castle at Dunsinane, was killed by Macduff, after making his last stand at the *Peel Bog* (¾ m. S.W., close to the line), a circular earthwork c. 120 ft. in diameter and 18 ft. high, surrounded by a moat.

From (29½ m.) *Dess* an omnibus plies twice daily in ½ hr. to Kincardine O'Neil (see above).

32½ m. **Aboyne** (*Huntly Arms*) is an attractive village pleasantly built around a large green and surrounded by distant hills. It is a highly popular summer resort with a golf course, and its Highland Gathering in the first week of September is one of the great events in the Highland season. The bridge over the Dee, S.W. of the village, affords fine views up and down stream.

Close to the station is the lodge of *Aboyne Castle*, the ancient seat of the Marquises of Huntly, though the present turreted castle is largely modern (1671–1869). From the gate opposite the Roman Catholic chapel we have a distant view of the house.

Crossing the bridge at Aboyne we may ascend the picturesque *Glen Tanner* or *Tanar*, which runs S.W., passing the little chapel of St. Lesmo and (4 m.) *Glentanar Lodge*. From (10 m.) the end of the cart-road the track known as the *Mounth Road* ascends in 2 m. to 2500 ft. on the shoulder of the conical *Mount Keen* (3077 ft.) and descends into Glen Mark and (16½ m.) *Lochlee* in Glen Esk (p. 284).

From the bridge of Aboyne a hill track, the *Fungle Road*, runs S. to join (at 4½ m.) the route from *Banchory* to *Glen Esk*, p. 284.—A third hill track, the *Fir Mounth Road*, runs S. from the church in Glen Tanner to join (after ascending to 2363 ft.) the Glen Esk route to Lochlee (p. 284).

From Aboyne to *Alford*, see p. 304. A coach runs twice daily in c. 1 hr. as far as (6 m.) *Tarland* (p. 304).

From Aboyne the road and railway run across the bleak Moor of Dinnet to (37 m.) *Dinnet* (Commercial; Temperance), whence motor omnibuses ply to Strathdon (p. 305) viâ *Migvie*. About 1 m. N.W. of Dinnet station is Loch Kinord with Loch Davan to the N. of it, pretty sheets of water fringed with wood and noted for aquatic plants as well as for

the relics of lake dwellings and other antiquities found beside them. In Loch Kinord is an island, anciently fortified, where Edward I rested on his return from Loch-in-Dorb (p. 246).—39½ m. *Cambus o' May*, to the N.E. of which is the fine hill of Culblean, backed by the grand mass of Morven (2862 ft.).

Culblean was the scene of a battle in 1335 between David Bruce and the Ear of Atholl. The cairns in the neighbourhood are said to cover the slain.

About 2 m. from the station is the **Burn o' the Vat,** a singular fissure at the base of Culblean, whence a burn issues to flow into Loch Kinord. A motor road diverging to the N. from the main road, c. 1 m. W. of the station, leads to (2 m.) the burn, whose course we follow to the left for c. ¼ mile. The entrance is narrow and blocked by rocks, but a few yards beyond it the water has scooped out a remarkable circular cauldron beneath the overhanging rocks. There is a waterfall behind which a fugitive of the '45 is said to have hidden. Rob Roy has nothing to do with this retreat. It is a rough, but not difficult, walk of c. 1 m. up the burn to the head of the glen, whence it is 4½ m. across the hill (S.W.) to *Ballater* (see below).

Lord Byron, when he "roved a young Highlander o'er the dark heath," spent some weeks of his boyhood at *Ballaterich*, 2 m. S. of Cambus o' May, on the other side of the river.

As we proceed towards Ballater we see, across the river, the long white building of the *Pannanich Wells Hotel* (pens. 63/–70/), beside chalybeate wells.

43½ m. **Ballater** (*Invercauld Arms*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6, pens. from 18/; *Loirston*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 80/–100/, private, open Easter–Oct.; *Alexandra*, R. & B. 8/, pens. 12/; *Balmoral*; *Temperance*, R. & B. 6/6), the terminus of the railway, is a pleasant little town (1542 inhab.), much resorted to for its fine air and beautiful surroundings of wood and moorland. Mountain excursions are very numerous, but towards the stalking season (mid-Aug.-mid-Oct.) freedom of access is much restricted.

To the N. of the town is the wooded *Craig-an-Darach* (1250 ft.; *View), easily ascended by a path in c. ½ hr. Behind it is the precipitous and wooded *Pass of Ballater*, near whose E. end is *Monaltrie House* (p. 299). In the distance behind rises *Morven* (2862 ft.), remarkable for having scarcely any heather upon its sides, though the lower portions are thickly clad with juniper.—Another view point, as easily reached, is *Craig Cailleach* (1896 ft.), approached from the S. end of the bridge spanning the Dee.

To Loch Muick and Glen Clova. The Muick, which joins the Dee on the S. ½ m. above Ballater Bridge, is for 8½ m. on both banks flanked by carriage roads, but that on the left bank is sometimes closed. We follow the E. bank and, c. 2 m. from Ballater, cross the *Bridge of Muick*. On the W. bank appear (3 m.) the beautiful woods of *Birkhall*, now royal property. About ½ m. upstream a fords joins the two roads, so that sometimes a driving round is possible.—At (6 m.) the *Linn of Muick* and its pretty cascade the scenery is very charming; farther up the glen is rather monotonous and bare. There is a ford at 8 m. and another at 9½ m. near to *Allt-na-Giubhsaich* ('The Hut'), a shooting lodge 1 m. short of the foot of **Loch Muick**—a beautiful sheet of water 2½ m. long and hemmed in on all sides but one by steep mountains. Here Queen Victoria and Prince Albert stayed in 1849, and it was again occupied by the court when the Queen built the Glassalt Shiel (1868), 2¾ m. farther on, on the N. side of the loch. From Glassalt a steep track goes on (2¼ m.) to the small *Dhu Loch* (2090 ft.), between the precipices of Lochnagar (N.) and Cairn Bannoch (S.).—From the ford over the Muick near The Hut the *Capel Mounth* track, marked by conspicuous poles (marshes on both sides), leads S.W. over the moors, and after reaching (12½ m.) the height of 2250 ft., descends steeply to (15 m.) *Braedownie* (p. 277), in Glen Clova.—18 m. *Milton of Clova*, and thence to Kirriemuir, see p. 277.

Lochnagar (p. 300) may be ascended from Allt-na-Giubhsaich whence there is a good path to (12 m.) the summit. Ponies and guides (unnecessary) may be hired at Ballater, but the ascent is usually made from Braemar (see p. 300).

From Ballater viâ Glen Gairn to Cock Bridge (Strathdon), 15 m. A mountain road, diverging N. from the Braemar road just beyond the Bridge of Gairn, c. 1½ m. W. of Ballater, ascends the W. (r.) bank of the Gairn to (6¼ m.) *Gairnshiel Lodge* (p. 302), where, turning to the right, we cross the stream. Striking N.E. we ascend for c. 10 m. and descend to (12½ m.) *Tornahaish Bridge* (p. 305), on the Strathdon road, where we turn left (E.) for (15 m.) *Cock Bridge* (p. 305). [Pedestrians save c. 2½ m. by ascending the road on the E. (l.) bank of the Gairn to (5¾ m.) Lary, and thence taking the track through Glen Finzie, to strike the mountain road c. 2 m. N.E. of Gairnshiel Lodge; comp. the map.]—The road to the left at Gairnshiel Lodge completes the circuit round Geallaig Hill and rejoins the Braemar road at Monaltrie (Balmoral). About 1½ m. from the Lodge a cart-road diverges on the right for (4 m.) *Daldownie* (p. 302) and (8 m.) *Loch Builg*, on the hill route from Braemar to Tomintoul, see p. 302.

From Ballater to *Burn o' the Vat*, see p. 297; to *Glen Tanner* and *Glen Esk*, see p. 284.

From Ballater to Braemar

The road to Braemar (motors, see p. 287) goes on by the left bank of the Dee, winding round Craig-an-Darach (p. 297) and crossing (1⅛ m.) the Gairn. The district is pleasantly wooded. On the left is Craig Giubhais (Craig Youzie; 'Hill of Firs').—3¼ m. *Coillecrioch Inn.*—6 m. *Abergeldie Castle*, an old turreted square tower with modern additions, is seen on the S. bank of the Dee, here crossed by a private suspension bridge. This has been leased as a royal residence since 1848, and was the Highland abode of Edward VII when Prince of Wales.—7 m. **Crathie Church,** a neat and entirely modern little granite church (1895) just above the road, is attended by the Royal Family when in residence at Balmoral.

In the church are the royal pew and memorials to various members of the Royal family.—In the churchyard beside the ruined old church, near the river, is the monument erected by Queen Victoria to her faithful attendant John Brown (d. 1883). John Brown's house and a statue of him, across the river, may be seen from the road near this point.

Lochnagar (p. 300) may be ascended from Crathie, but only at certain seasons. A good path leads to the foot of the mountain.

There is a bridge at Crathie, and Ballater may be regained by a road (8 m.) on the S. bank of the Dee; but there is no public road on the S. bank between Crathie and Braemar.

On the hills across the Dee are seen commemorative cairns to members of the Royal family, the most conspicuous being that in memory of Prince Albert; and at 8 m. (c. 1 m. beyond Crathie Church) we have a view of **Balmoral Castle,** the King's Scottish residence, situated on a curve of the Dee at the foot of Craig Gowan. The mansion, of white Crathie granite in the Scottish 'baronial' style, was designed by William Smith of Aberdeen with modifications by Prince Albert, and was first occupied in 1855.

The estate of Balmoral (c. 11,000 acres) was purchased in 1852 from the trustees of the Earl of Fife for £31,500 by Prince Albert, who also planted the picturesque grounds with rare coniferous and forest trees. The property was left to Queen

Victoria, who added Ballochbuie Forest and bequeathed it as a royal residence for her successors.—Neither the castle nor its grounds are open to the public, but, in the absence of the King, admission orders to the grounds are sometimes granted on written application to the Factor at the castle.

Farther on we pass (r.) the remains of the old house of *Monaltrie*, burned in 1745, and the end of a road leading N. to Gairnshiel Lodge (see p. 298), while on the left we have a view up Glen Gelder, beneath " the steep frowning beauties of dark Lochnagar."—At 9½ m., beside the river, is a mound with a few fir trees known as the *Cairn-na-Cuimhne* or Cairn of Remembrance. The story goes that the Farquharsons, whose old castle occupied the site of Balmoral, used to assemble here before an expedition, and deposit each man a stone; on their return they each picked one off the cairn so formed, the number left marking the loss of the clan.—Beyond (10 m.) *Inver Inn* the hills begin to close in. On the S. of the river is the royal *Ballochbuie Deer Forest*, fringed by beautiful natural-sown woods, a relic of the ancient Caledonian Forest.

The forest is private, but on Mon., Wed., and Sat. (10–3) visitors to the pretty **Falls of Garravalt** (Garbh-Allt, 'rough burn'), 1½ m. from the high-road, are admitted at the lodge just short of Invercauld Bridge (see below) and cross the *Old Bridge of Dee* (1752). They must not stray from the indicated path, and an order is required when the court is at Balmoral.

At (14 m.) *Invercauld Bridge*, built when the old bridge of Dee became royal property, the road to Braemar crosses the Dee, while the approach to the magnificent domain of Invercauld continues along the left bank. The country here is finely wooded, with abrupt bold hills, conspicuous among which is Craig Cluny (l.), a towering cliff, fringed with pines, and overhanging the road. About halfway up it is a recess in the crags which goes by the name of the 'Laird of Cluny's Charter Chest,' because in unsettled times the laird of Cluny used to hide his title-deeds there. The valley here expands and presently, across the Dee, we see *Invercauld House*, the ancient seat of the Farquharsons, whence the Earl of Mar dated his address calling out the clans, whose chiefs assembled here (1715). The mansion is of the 15th cent., but received its tall baronial tower and a new wing in 1874.

The road passes (15½ m.) under a crag (l.) called the 'Lion's Face' from a supposed resemblance, while between the road and the river is *Braemar Castle*, a tall plain baronial building of 1628, likewise belonging to the laird of Invercauld. After 1715 it was long garrisoned by Hanoverians to keep the Highlanders in check. We round a sharp turn.

16½ m. **Braemar** (*Fife Arms*, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/, D. 4/, 6/6; *Invercauld Arms*, R. & B. 11/, D. 6/), or *Castleton of Braemar*, celebrated for its pure and bracing air, is a neat though scattered double village (1100 ft.), the portion W. of the Clunie being called *Auchindryne*. It is a highly popular summer resort near some of the finest mountain scenery in

Scotland, but the proximity of deer forests and of the Royal Domain greatly restricts the freedom of rambling over the hills. Near the bridge over the Clunie, which dashes in leaps and falls through the village to join the Dee, are the recently excavated foundations of the ancient castle (11th cent.); but the mound on which the Earl of Mar raised the standard of rebellion in 1715 was removed to make room for the Invercauld Arms. In 1881 R. L. Stevenson lived in a cottage at the S. end of Castleton Terrace (tablet) and there wrote part of 'Treasure Island.' The famous Braemar Gathering held in August in the Princess Royal Park, at the W. end of the village, is usually attended by a Royal party from Balmoral.

Morrone (2819 ft.; c. 2½ hrs. up and down), the hill 2½ m. S.W., between the Dee and the Clunie, commands an even better view than Lochnagar, as the surrounding country is more open.—To the *Falls of Garravalt*, 4 m., see p. 299. The 'Queen's Drive,' a grassy road (for walkers only) round the S. side of the Lion's Face (p. 299), is an alternative to the first 1½ m. of the high-road.—To the *Linn of Corriemulzie* (3½ m.) and the *Linn of Dee* (6½ m.), see below and p. 301.

The picturesque **Linn of Quoich,** only 2½ m. N.W., in a direct line, is not easily accessible (enquire as to route before starting). When the Dee is low carriages may cross at a ford, c. 1 m. above Braemar, but usually they must make a detour viâ Invercauld Bridge (p. 299) and thence by a road passing to the N. of Invercauld House (8 m. in all). Pedestrians are sometimes permitted to cross the Victoria private bridge (p. 301; c. 6 m. to the Linn), otherwise they follow the carriage route. The Quoich water rushes over a succession of rocky ledges and in its fretted course, whirling loose stones along with it, has scooped out hollows in the micaceous schist—hence the name Quoich or 'cup.'

***Lochnagar** (3786 ft.; 4–5 hrs.), c. 12 m. S.E., commands a splendid panorama of mountains. We follow the road up the Clunie for c. 2 m., then diverge to the left by a rough road for (5 m.) the shooting-lodge at the N. end of *Loch Callater*, whence a track, not easily missed except in mist or snow, ascends in 2¼–3 hrs. more to the central (3768 ft.) and the N. summit (*Cac Carn Beag;* 3786 ft.). To the N.E. we look down upon *Loch-na-Gar* ('Loch of goats'), at the desolate foot of stupendous precipices. The descent may be made to Ballater (N.E.) or to Glen Clova (S.E.; p. 277).

From Braemar to Blair Atholl by Glen Tilt

29 m. Road to *Bynack Lodge*, 12 m.; thence Bridle Path to Forest Lodge, 9 m.; thence Road to *Blair Atholl*, 8 m.—Ponies for the bridle-path and guides (not necessary) should, if required, be ordered in advance from the hotels either at Braemar or at Blair Atholl; and carriages may be ordered by telegraph for the final road section (either from Blair Atholl or from Braemar, according to the direction in which the journey is made). Bicycles will be found a great encumbrance in the central section. There is no inn en route and in the stalking season (mid-Aug.–mid-Oct.) there may be restrictions on the use of carriages.

The road running W. from Braemar, up the valley of the Dee, is a beautiful terrace drive overlooking the river. On the opposite bank is seen the opening of Glen Quoich, and as we proceed we may discern, in clear weather, the successive summits of the flat-topped Ben-a-Bhuird (3924 ft.), Cairngorm of Derry (3788 ft.), and Ben Muich-dhui (4296 ft.) away to the north. The road crosses (3½ m.) a small bridge just above the *Linn of Corriemulzie*, which may be viewed by entering a wicket gate (r.) and descending the glen. The pretty stream

falls over a precipice c. 30 ft. high, the ravine being of considerable depth and charmingly shrouded with foliage.—Half a mile farther on we pass, on our right, the private *Victoria Bridge*, which leads across the Dee to *Mar Lodge* (1898), built by the late Duke of Fife to replace his previous mansion on the S. bank, burned down in 1895.—4½ m. *Inverey* is a hamlet at the junction of the Ey with the Dee.

A rough road leads thence up the valley of the Ey to (1½ m.) a deep chasm in the rock with a shallow cave or groove, only a few feet above the torrent, known as the '*Colonel's Bed*,' from a tradition that Colonel John Farquharson, who had been out with Claverhouse at Killiecrankie (1689), there hid for some time. It is a remarkable scene, the cliffs rising 50–60 ft. above the water and descending 20 ft. below its surface, forming a pool black as ink. We enjoy fine views of the Ben Muich-dhui range as we return.

At (6½ m.) the ***Linn of Dee,** which is spanned by a bridge, the river dashes through a rocky cleft between the rocks that approach within 4 ft. of each other, fretting against the sharp sides and plunging down small cascades. In spate the scene is very impressive. Byron, while a boy, had a narrow escape here. He tripped on a knot of heather and was barely saved from rolling into the torrent by being seized by an attendant. —We may return hence by the N. bank and the Linn of Quoich (see p. 300).

Above the Linn cultivation is left behind and we follow the left or N. bank of the Dee, passing the point where the route to Aviemore viâ the Larig Ghru (see p. 240) strikes off to the N., immediately short of (9½ m.) a wooden bridge over the Dee. We here cross and quit the Dee, ascending a tributary to the S. We cross (11 m.) the Geldie (up which a track runs viâ Glen Feshie to Kingussie, see p. 237), and a mile farther on, at Bynack Lodge, the road ends and becomes a bridle-path. Looking back we see the whole of the Ben Macdhui range; in front are the precipices of Ben-y-Gloe.

The Bridle Path crosses an open moor. At 14 m. (c. 1600 ft.) *Perthshire* (p. 228) is entered and soon afterwards the tiny Tilt, coming down from Loch Tilt (½ m. W.), is crossed. For the rest of our journey we follow **Glen Tilt,** which was once inhabited by the clan Mackintosh, from whom it was purchased by the Earl of Atholl in 1532. Its chief peculiarities are its extreme straightness, giving it in places the appearance of a gigantic canal cutting, and the uniform steepness of the hills on both sides.—We cross (16 m.) a suspension bridge over the Tarff (a larger stream than the Tilt), which flows in from the W. in a succession of fine falls hemmed in by cliffs.

About 1¾ m. up the right bank of the Tilt's first large tributary, on the left ½ m. before the bridge, is *Falar Lodge*, whence a track climbs the hills to the S. and descends Glen Fernait to (14½ m.) *Straloch* (p. 227).

At 17 m. the Tilt is joined by a stream from Loch Loch (2 m. S.E.), and at 18 m. a cairn (view) above the path commemorates a visit of Queen Victoria. About 2 m. farther on

we reach one of the grandest parts of the glen. The Tilt flows through a granite dyke, picturesque burns descend on both sides, and we have striking peeps into the recesses of Ben-y-Gloe (p. 234), which may be ascended from the foot-bridge c. 3 m. down stream. The old lake terraces on the E. side are very marked.

Beyond (21 m.) FOREST LODGE, the principal shooting quarters of the Duke of Atholl, the owner of the Forest of Atholl, one of the largest deer-forests in Scotland, the bridle-path once more becomes a ROAD, and the glen becomes less wild. At (22¼ m.) a picturesque foot-bridge the river flows in a bed of rose-coloured granite. Backwards there is a fine view of the white quartzite peak of Cairn Bhac, 12 m. distant and 3 m. E. of Loch Tilt. Near here marble occurs, and at 24 m., just after crossing the river, a keeper's cottage, '*Marble Lodge*,' is passed.

The lower glen is fringed with woods, while the river offers at every turn beautiful combinations of rock and water. At 25 m. the public right-of-way keeps to the left behind a wood, leaves the glen, ascends, keeps along the brow of the hill, and comes down to Blair Atholl by the side of the Fender. Carriages keep straight on, crossing (26½ m.) the Tilt again. The river, much more rapid and very thickly wooded, becomes exceedingly fine, but to see it the road must be left and paths (l.) taken at intervals to view-points. At 28 m. the Duke's grounds are quitted and the *Old Bridge of Tilt* is crossed, not far from the *Falls of Fender* (p. 234).—29 m. **Blair Atholl**, see p. 234.

FROM BRAEMAR TO LOCH BUILG (Tomintoul), 18 m., hill road. Crossing (2½ m.) Invercauld Bridge (p. 299) we take the second turning on the left and at 5 m. diverge again to the left. The road ascends very steep zigzags to (2½ m.) 2000–2500 ft., affording magnificent mountain views behind us and on the W. (l.). We begin to descend after c. 10 m. and crossing the Gairn, reach (13 m.) the somewhat uninteresting **Loch Builg**, which drains into the Spey.—A track skirts the E. side of the loch and goes on to (16¾ m.) *Inchrory*, a lonely shooting-lodge near the Avon, which flows from the desolate Forest of Glenavon on the W., and thence a cart-road descends close to the Avon to (24 m.) *Tomintoul* (p. 247).—From Loch Builg a cart-road leads S.E. down the bank of the Gairn to (4 m.) *Daldownie* (p. 298; to the right for Balmoral, 4½ m.) and (8 m.) *Gairnshiel Lodge* (p. 298), whence the return may be made to Ballater (6½ m. more; comp. p. 298).

ASCENT OF BEN MUICH-DHUI (4296 ft.), c. 18 m., a day's excursion. Crossing the Dee at (6½ m.) the *Linn of Dee* (p. 301) a road strikes N. up *Glen Lui* to (10 m.) *Derry Lodge*, where it ends at the confluence of the Lui Beg Burn (W.) and the Derry (E.). Thence there is a choice of routes. A. The recognized bridle-path (wet in places) climbs along the bank of the Derry, crossing and recrossing the stream, to (15½ m.) *Loch Etchachan*, which we leave on our right "lying like a drop of ink at the base of a huge, dark, mural precipice." During the following long and steep ascent of the E. slope of Ben Muich-dhui we have fine views over Glen Derry to the long ridge of Ben-a-Bhuird. The final half-mile or so is over comparatively level ground.—B. A shorter and finer route (6 m.) ascends the right bank of the Lui Beg to (3 m.) a fork of the stream. We cross the E. arm and climb the dividing ridge, skirting the precipices W. of Lochan Uaine (very rough going) and making straight for the summit. This ascent affords magnificent views. Prominent to the S.W. are the ridge of Cairn-a-Mhaim (3328 ft.) and the

Devil's Point (3303 ft.).—For the *View from Ben Muich-dhui, see p. 239. Descent to *Aviemore*, see p. 239.

A visit to the wild **Loch A'an** or **Avon** (p. 240) may be combined with this ascent. By keeping to the E. side of Loch Etchachan and due N. till a stream is reached and then following down the left bank of the latter, a steep descent may be made to Loch A'an in ¾ hr.—An easier but longer route to Loch A'an from Braemar passes the entrance of Corrie Etchachan, 3½ m. from Derry Lodge, keeps straight on N., to the E. of Ben Vain, and descends by the Dhu Lochan to (6 m.; l.) the N.E. end of Loch A'an. From the Dhu Lochan a track goes on N., past Ben Bynac (3574 ft.), to join the road through Glenmore Forest at the Pass of Revoan (p. 239), 24 m. from Braemar.

From Braemar to *Aviemore*, see p. 240; to *Perth* viâ Glenshee and Blairgowrie, see Rte. 29; to *Kingussie*, see p. 237.

41. FROM ABERDEEN TO ALFORD AND STRATHDON

56¼ m. Railway (L.N.E.R.) to *Alford*, 29¼ m. in c. 1 hr. (6/1, 3/8); carriages are changed at Kintore. Motor Omnibus from Alford to *Strathdon*, 18½ m. in 1¼–1½ hrs. daily (2 or 3 times daily in July–Sept.), going on to (8½ m. in 55 min.) *Corgarff* (Cock Bridge) daily in July and August.—Motor Omnibus from Aberdeen to *Cluny*, 2 m. S. of Monymusk Station, see p. 287.

Road Route. 52½ m. We leave Aberdeen by Alford Place (Pl. 13) and Queen's Road. 6 m. Road fork, where we hold to the right.—9¼ m. *Skene* (p. 294). 12 m. *Echt Road*, 1½ m. N. of the Barmekin of Echt (p. 294).—21 m. *Tillyfourie* (p. 304).—26 m. *Alford* (p. 304).—33 m. *Mossat Toll* (p. 304).—A 97. 44½ m. *Strathdon* (p. 305).—B 973. 52½ m. *Cock Bridge* (p. 305).

This route runs from E. to W. through the heart of **Aberdeenshire**, which is the most easterly county of Scotland and the fifth in point of size. Apart from the stern mountain grandeur of the Cairngorms in the extreme S.W. (Ben Muich-dhui, Lochnagar, Ben-a-Bhuird), the beautiful long valleys of the Dee and Don, and some fine coast scenery, it does not rank high among the picturesque counties. It comprises five principal districts. *Mar*, between the Dee and Don, occupies practically the S. half of the county, including Aberdeen, the royal domain about Balmoral, and the above-mentioned mountains. Between the Don and the Ythan is *Formartine*, with its sandy coast, and farther N. is *Buchan*, including Peterhead and Fraserburgh. *Garioch* (pron. 'Gherry'), inland from Formartine, is a fertile region called the 'girnel' or granary of Aberdeenshire; and towards the N.W. of the county is the hilly *Strathbogie*. The historic sites in the county include the most N. ascertained Roman encampment in Scotland (near Ythan Wells) and the important battlefield of Harlaw. Frequent family names are Farquharson, Forbes, Gordon, Grant, Fraser, and Duff.

From Aberdeen to (13¼ m.) *Kintore*, see Rte. 42A. We diverge to the W. from the line to Inverness, and pass close to the large Kemnay quarries which supplied stone for the Thames Embankment and the piers of the Forth Bridge.—To the N. of (17¾ m.) *Kemnay* (Burnett Arms) is *Fetternear House*, once the country seat of the bishops of Aberdeen, which was made over to Wm. Leslie, Baron of Balquhain, in 1566 for his part in saving Aberdeen cathedral from destruction. *Castle Fraser* (1454-1618; no adm.), 2 m. S., is an imposing baronial mansion with characteristic 17th cent. turrets. The railway skirts the Don (r.) for a short distance.—20¾ m. *Monymusk* (Hotel), ¾ m. N. of its station, is said to have risen beside a Culdee priory founded by Malcolm Canmore in 1078, superseded by an Augustinian monastery in the 12th or 13th century. Bruce, on his way to the battle of Barra

(p. 307), encamped on Crichie Hill, near Kintore, and is said to have bivouacked in the Camp Field, ¼ m. E. of the 15th cent. Monymusk House. The church is partly Romanesque.

About 1 m. up the Don (r.) are the ruins of *Pitfichie Castle*, once the property of General Urry, who began as a Royalist, fought as a Covenanter against Montrose, and finally, having joined Montrose in his last hapless attempt, was made prisoner and beheaded in Edinburgh (1650).—The imposing Cluny Castle (p. 294) lies 1 m. S. of the station.

To the left of (24 m.) *Tillyfourie* is the wooded Corrennie Hill, with red granite quarries.—26½ m. *Whitehouse*.—29¼ m. **Alford** (450 ft.; *Forbes Arms*, at Bridge of Alford, 1¾ m. N.W., R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Haughton Arms*; *Station*, temperance, pens. 6/), in the centre of the hill-girt Howe of Alford, is the terminus of the railway. The ruined Balfluig Castle (1556), ¾ m. S.W., belonged to the Forbeses. Montrose defeated the Covenanters under Baillie and Urry between the village and the Don bridge in 1645.

Terpersie Castle (4 m. N.W.), now a ruin, has three stories each of one room. On one of the window-sills is the date 1561, and above, is a beautifully cut boar's head, the Gordon crest.

From Alford to Aboyne, 19 m. The road (B 976) ascends the Leochel Burn passing near (5 m.) *Craigievar Castle* (½ m. W.; permit to view from Lord Sempill, Fintray House, Kinaldie), a seven-storied baronial hold, with turrets, high-pitched roofs, and mouldings. The fine hall has a magnificent Renaissance ceiling with pendants and a huge fireplace. Over the fireplace are a coat-of-arms and the inscription 'Doe not vaiken sleiping dogs.'—We join (6½ m.) the road from Aberdeen 2 m. N. of Lumphanan (p. 296) and follow it W. to (8 m., r.) *Corse House* and the ruins of *Corse Castle* (1581), which belonged c. 1600 to Patrick Forbes, of Aberdeen. He is said to have been visited by the devil, who, being worsted in an argument, flew off in a rage, carrying with him the whole front of the house. Beyond (13 m.) *Tarland* the road forks, the right branch leading to Dinnet (p. 296). The left branch (sharp turn) passes the remains of *Coull Castle*, on a rocky eminence near *Coull Church*. It belonged to the Durwards, a family of note in the time of Alexander II, and it is said that the church bell tolls of its own accord whenever one of the name dies.—19 m. *Aboyne* (p. 296).

The Road up Strath Don (A 944) passes the site of the above mentioned battle, crosses the Don at (2 m.) *Bridge of Alford* (Hotel, see above), and keeps up its left bank for 3½ miles.

The woods of *Brux*, across the river, once belonged to the Camerons. The story goes that the Camerons agreed with the Mowatts of Abergeldie to settle their feuds at a conference between twelve horsemen from either side. The Mowatts appeared at Drumgowdrum, the rendezvous, with twelve horses, but with two men on each horse, and promptly massacred the Camerons, whose property devolved on an only daughter. A cadet of the house of Forbes challenged and slew Mowatt in single combat, married the heiress, and founded the family of Forbes of Brux. The last of his line was proscribed in 1715, but concealed himself in the neighbourhood by working as a labourer. A wall built by his own hands is still pointed out.

At (7 m.) *Mossat* (640 ft.) we join the road coming S. from Gartly (see p. 308) and turn to the left.—Beyond (8 m.) *Kildrummy Church*, a curiously shaped building with a Norman wall and a vault containing monuments of the Elphinstones and of the Earls of Mar, and (8½ m.) the village (inn) we pass the large and imposing ruin of **Kildrummy Castle** (785 ft.), the most striking object in Strath Don.

The castle, once a seat of the kings of Scotland, is said to have been built in the reign of Alexander II by Gilbert, Bp. of Caithness. Bruce sent his wife and children hither for safety when he fled to Rathlin (1306), but when the castle was besieged by the Earls of Lancaster and Hereford they fled to Tain (p. 397). Kildrummy fell into the hands of the English, and the garrison "were all hangyt and drawyn." It later became a seat of the Erskines of Mar but was forfeited after the '15 rebellion. The important Chapel, usually an inconspicuous feature in Scottish castles, has a triple lancet window, in imitation apparently of Elgin. Of the seven towers which once rose above its walls little trace remains.

The road now enters the *Den of Kildrummy*, a narrow wooded pass, beyond which Morven (2862 ft.) appears to the S., and we descend to (10½ m.) *Inverkindie*, passing the Glenkindie Arms Inn.

On the other side of the Don are the church and ruined castle of *Towie*. In the churchyard is an old sculptured cross with eight trefoiled branches and a gilt chalice to show that it covered the body of a priest.

In the second field on the right beyond (12½ m.) *Glenkindie House* (766 ft.) is a very remarkable weem with two communicating chambers.—Crossing (13 m.) the *Bridge of Bucket* (797 ft.) we reach the ruins of *Glenbucket Castle* (c. 1590), the seat of Gordon of Glenbucket, who sacrificed his lands for the Stewart cause in 1715 and 1745. An inscription over the door reads 'No thing on arth remanis bot fame.'

About 3 m. along the road running N.E. to (6 m.) *Glenbucket Lodge* a hill track diverges on the right for (2 m.) the *Sources of the Deveron* and (7½ m.) *Cabrach* (p. 314).

The Don curves around Ben Newe, passing the farm of *Buchaam* (r.), in whose garden is a curious weem.—We cross and recross the Don to avoid the grounds of *Castle Newe*, now being demolished. The road to Dinnet (p. 296) diverges on the left. Near (17½ m.) *Colquhonnie Inn* are the scanty ruins of *Colquhonnie Castle* (16th cent.), begun by the Forbeses of Towie, but never finished, because, it is said, three lairds fell from the top and were killed.—From *Bellabeg* the church spire of (18½ m.) **Strathdon** (990 ft.; *Hotel*) is conspicuous across the river.

A road hence ascends the Water of Nochty to (5 m.) *Glenbucket Lodge* (see above). A hill track diverges on the left 2½ m. along this road for (12 m.) *Knockandhu* (p. 247).

We cross the Nochty, and pass (r.) the *Dune of Invernochty* (40 ft. high), once fortified. On the left is *Poldullie Bridge*, built by Black Jock Forbes of Inverernan in 1715.—Beyond (20½ m.) the hamlet of *Parkvilla* we cross the Ernan, and a little farther on *Glen Conrie* (l.), where the Earls of Mar are said to have kept their hounds, is seen across the river. Our road ascends through beautiful country, passing (24½ m.) *Tornahaish Bridge*, where a road diverges to the S. for Glen Gairn and Deeside (p. 298).—We cross the Don a little short of (27 m.) **Cock Bridge** (1330 ft.; *Allargue Arms*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/6, pens. 70/), the terminus of the omnibus service.

To the S. stands *Corgarff Castle*, perhaps a hunting seat of the Earls of Mar. Its siege in 1571 by Adam Gordon, brother of the Earl of Huntly, is commemorated

in the ballad of 'Edom o' Gordon,' though the scene is there transferred to Berwickshire. It was defended by the wife of Alexander Forbes, the absent master, who, rather than surrender, suffered Gordon to set fire to the tower and perished in the flames with her children and the entire household. The castle was garrisoned in 1745 and was kept up as a small military station for the repression of smuggling until c. 1830.

A fine wild moorland road, ascending in 2½ m. to 2090 ft., runs N.W. to (9½ m.) *Tomintoul* (p. 247).

A track leads W. by the *Sources of the Don* to (6 m.) *Inchrory Lodge* (p. 302), on the route from Braemar to Tomintoul.

42. FROM ABERDEEN TO INVERNESS

On the three railway routes described below the sections between Aberdeen and Huntly and between Elgin and Inverness are identical, but between Huntly and Elgin travellers have a choice of three lines. All have through carriages at certain hours, but the L.M.S.R. route viâ Orbliston (see below) is generally the quickest. Picturesque Highland scenery is traversed by the L.N.E.R. route viâ Craigellachie (p. 314); while the L.N.E.R. route viâ Portsoy and Buckie (p. 315) follows the fine coast-line of Banffshire.

A. Viâ Keith, Orbliston, and Elgin

108¼ m. L.N.E.R. and L.M.S.R. (after Keith) in 3¾–4½ hrs. (22/8, 13/7); to *Inverurie*, 16¾ m. in 40–50 min. (3/7, 2/2); to *Keith*, 53¼ m. in 1¾–2¼ hrs. (11/1, 6/8); to *Elgin*, 71¼ m. in 2½–3 hrs. (14/10, 8/11); to *Forres*, 83 m. in 3¼–3½ hrs. (17/4, 10/5).

Road Route, 105 m.—A 96. We quit Aberdeen by George St. (Pl. C 1).—4 m. *Bucksburn*.—13 m. *Kintore*.—17 m. *Inverurie* (see below).—39 m. *Huntly* (p. 308).—50 m. *Keith* (p. 309).—58 m. *Fochabers* (p. 309).—67 m. **Elgin** (p. 310).—79 m. *Forres* (p. 247).—89 m. *Nairn* (p. 249).—105 m. **Inverness** (p. 242), entered by Eastgate (Pl. C 1).

Passing under Union St. the train skirts the Union Terrace gardens (p. 290) and passes several local stations.—From (1½ m.) *Kittybrewster* there is a good view (r.) of Old Aberdeen, with the Cathedral and King's College.—We ascend the vale of the Don, with its paper mills, woollen mills, and granite quarries.—From (6½ m.) *Dyce Junction* the line to Fraserburgh and Peterhead (p. 319) strikes N.E. At the old churchyard, in a bend of the Don, 1½ m. N.W., are two important sculptured stones, and 2 m. W. is a remarkable stone circle.—10½ m. *Kinaldie*.—13½ m. *Kintore* (Station Hotel), junction for Alford (p. 303), is a royal burgh, though its population is only 741, and has a quaint town-hall (1740).

About 1½ m. S.W. are the ruins of *Halliforest Castle*, an old building said to have been a hunting-lodge of the Earls of Mar before Bruce's time. Its two vaulted stories could each be divided by a temporary floor into two rooms. There are no traces of staircases, which must have been on the outside. The castle was granted to a Keith for services rendered at Bannockburn, and was inhabited as late as 1639.

On the opposite bank of the Don, 2 m. farther, is the small but interesting pre-Reformation church of *Kinkell*. We cross the Don and ascend its tributary, the Urie, with Bennachie (p. 307) prominent on the W.—16¾ m. **Inverurie** (4455 inhab.; *Gordon Arms*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6; *Kintore Arms*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6; *Central Temperance*, R. & B. 5/) is said

to have been made a royal burgh by Bruce in commemoration of his victory at Barra (see below). *Keith Hall*, to the E., now the seat of the Earl of Kintore, once belonged to the Johnstons, and here Arthur Johnston (1587–1641), the Latin poet, was born. Farther S., at the junction of the Don and the Urie, is the Bass, a natural mound, partly hand-dressed, which was the site of a feudal stronghold visited by Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1562.

A branch-line runs N.E. to (5¾ m.) **Old Meldrum** (1015 inhab.; *Meldrum Arms*; *Commercial*, R. 3/, B., L., or D. 3/) on the high-road from Aberdeen to Banff. About ¾ m. S. rises *Barra Hill* (634 ft.), with a prehistoric fort, said to be the site of the battle between Bruce and Comyn, Earl of Buchan (1308).

The road ascending to the left 2 m. beyond Inverurie rejoins the main road after 3½ m. It passes (½ m.; r.) the ruined tower of *Balquhain* (1530), an ancient seat of the Leslies. Cumberland ordered it to be burnt in 1746, but his soldiers, bribed by a tenant of the Leslies, used damp straw.—Beyond (1½ m.) *Chapel of Garioch*, the chief village of the district of Garioch (p. 303), is the *Maiden Stone*, a sculptured stone 10 ft. high. It takes its name from the comb and mirror carved in the lowest compartment on the E. side.

To the right, beyond the river, are *Harlaw House* and the tall monument marking the 'sair field' of **Harlaw**, where, on July 24th, 1411, the Earl of Mar checked the advance of the Highlanders under Donald, Lord of the Isles, who, with a force probably more numerous than that which opposed him, was marching on Aberdeen. The carnage on both sides was terrible.

"The great Battle of Harlaw," says Scott, "might be said to determine whether the Gaelic or the Saxon race should be predominant in Scotland." A fine ballad referring to the battle is introduced into 'The Antiquary.'

At (20½ m.) *Inveramsay* the line to Macduff and Banff (p. 317) diverges on the right.—At the castle of (21½ m.) *Pitcaple* Montrose, on his way S. as a prisoner (comp. p. 404) in 1650, rested for a night, the lady of the house being his cousin.

Road A 96 crosses the Gadie and mounts the Urie to the right; but the road on the left, following the railway, is more interesting. The two roads meet at Huntly.

On the left, farther on, is the ruin of *Harthill Castle*, built in 1600 by Patrick Leith, and burnt soon after by the Covenanters.—24½ m. *Oyne* (Hotel), on the Gadie burn, is the usual starting-point for the ascent of Bennachie, 2½–3 m. S., a beautiful ridge whose highest summit is *Oxen Craig* (1733 ft.). On *Mither Tap* (1698 ft.), the E. summit, are the remains of a remarkable hill fort. The praises of the country are sung in the charming lyric 'Where Gadie rins.'—27½ m. *Insch* (Station, R. & B. 6/, D. 5/, pens. 10/; Commercial), a village of some importance, on the right, is the station for *Leslie Castle*, 3 m. S.W., built by the Forbeses in 1661. At Newton House, 2½ m. N.E., is an inscribed stone of considerable archæological interest.—Road and railway now ascend between (r.) *Dunnideer*, a conical hill surmounted by a ruined castle (16th cent.) built partly on the site of a vitrified fort, and (l.) the hill of *Christ's Kirk*, named after a

suppressed parish, where a fair, called 'The Sleepy Market,' was at one time held during the night.

Of Dunnideer Boece says that "the sheep that gangs on this mountain are yellow, their teeth hewit like gold." Christ's Kirk is said by some to be the scene of James I's poem, 'Christ's Kirk on the Green' (comp. p. 260).—Conspicuous on the N., and crossed by the old road to Huntly, are the *Foudland Hills* (1529 ft.), which, although of no great height, were in winter the terror of travellers on account of the snow.

Between (31 m.) *Wardhouse* and (33 m.) *Kennethmont* we cross the watershed and enter the more varied country of STRATHBOGIE.—36 m. **Gartly** (*Commercial*, temperance).

The road running S. from Gartly (A 97; omnibus as far as Lumsden, 7½ m.) leads to Strathdon and Deeside.—3½ m. *Muir of Rhynie* is dominated on the N.W. by *Tap o' Noth* (1851 ft.), whose conical summit, conspicuous from the North Sea, is crowned by an important vitrified fort with a rampart 15 ft. high. The road on the S. side of the hill (leading to Dufftown, p. 314) passes *Lesmore Castle*, a ruined Gordon stronghold. The road leading E. from Muir of Rhynie passes (2 m.) *Druminnor*, a curious 16th cent. building, once the seat of the Lords Forbes. The summit prominent to the S.W. as we proceed is the *Buck of Cabrach* (2368 ft.).—To the right of (5½ m.) *Auchindoir* church is *Craig Castle*, a 16th cent. mansion of the Gordons.—7½ m. *Lumsden* (Inn).—Two miles farther, at (9½ m.) *Mossat* (p. 304), we strike the road from Alford to Strathdon.

41 m. **Huntly** (*Huntly Hotel*, R. & B. 6/6, D. 4/6, pens. 12/6; *Gordon Arms*; *Strathbogie, Gordon's Temperance*, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), a town (3752 inhab.) built on a rectangular plan, stands at the foot of Strath Bogie a little above the confluence of the Bogie and the Deveron. It is a favourite summer station and angler's resort. In the spacious market-place at the crossing of the two chief streets is a statue of the 5th and last Duke of Gordon (d. 1836). In Gordon St. is the Town Hall. Castle St. leads N. from the square to the Gordon Schools and (¼ m.) the Castle.

Huntly Castle (known as *Strathbogie Castle* until 1544), now an imposing ruin (adm. daily except Sun.; key at the lodge), was the cradle of the Earls of Huntly, the most powerful lords in the N. until c. 1550, who, before the mad attempt of the 4th Earl to kidnap Queen Mary, held three earldoms and ruled like kings in that whole region. In 1307 Robert Bruce, though sick from much exposure, defeated the Comyn's forces at *Slioch*, 2 m. S.E., and granted an old fortress of the Comyns on this site to his lieutenant Sir Adam Gordon of Gordon in Berwickshire, founder of the Huntly family. The castle, which had been burned in 1594, was rebuilt (1602) by the 6th Earl and 1st Marquis in a more ornamental style; but this castle likewise fell into disrepair c. 1760. Much of the material was used for the enlargement of *Huntly Lodge* (¼ m. N.), until 1832 a mere shooting-box.

George MacDonald (1824–1905), the novelist, describes his native town of Huntly in 'Alec Forbes of Howglen.' The house in which he was born stands (altered) in Duke St., and 'The Farm,' S.E. of the town, in which he spent part of his boyhood, is identified with 'Howglen.' The district of *Strathbogie* (p. 303), of which Huntly is the chief town, was prominent in Scottish church history in the days immediately preceding the Disruption (see p. 53).

Lessendrum, 3½ m. N.E., contains interesting portraits by Zucchero, Van Dyck, Hahneman, etc., of the Peterborough (Mordaunt) family. Application to view these should be made to the proprietress, Mrs. Murray Bisset.

An encampment 1½ m. from *Ythan Wells*, which lie 6½ m. E. of Huntly, is the northernmost unmistakable trace of Roman occupation in Britain (p. xvii).

Motor omnibuses run from Huntly twice daily to *Aberchirder* (11¾ m. in 70 min.; 2/3, ret. 3/6), on the Banff road; twice daily to *Glass* (6¼ m. in 45 min.), on the Dufftown road (p. 314); and daily to *Cabrach* (16 m. in 2 hrs.), up the Deveron valley (p. 314).

Beyond Huntly the road to Keith leads N.E.; the railway descends the right bank of the Deveron, crossing the river alongside a narrow old bridge (r.) before (45¼ m.) *Rothiemay* (Forbes Arms, in the village, 2 m. N.E.).—The line ascends the right bank of the Isla, and at (48¼ m.) *Cairnie* (exchange station only) leaves the line for Banff, Portsoy, etc. (p. 315), on the right. We enter *Banffshire* (p. 315) before reaching (48¾ m.) *Grange*.

53¼ m. **Keith** (*Rfmts.*; *Royal*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. from 12/6; *Gordon Arms*; *Keith Temperance*), another regularly planned town (4270 inhab.), lies ½ m. S. of the L.M.S. station, and has another station (*Keith Town*) on the L.N.E. line to Elgin viâ Craigellachie. In the angle between the railway and the road to the upper town are the ruins of Milton Tower, a castle of the Oliphants. The Roman Catholic church, with large statues of SS. Peter and Paul on its façade, contains a noteworthy altarpiece presented by Charles X of France.

Fife Keith, on the opposite bank of the Isla, once a separate town, is connected with Keith by two bridges, the older dating from 1609. *Newmill*, 1½ m. N., beyond the main station, was the birthplace of James Gordon Bennett (c. 1800–72), founder of the 'New York Herald.' *The Balloch* (1199 ft.), a prominent hill 2½ m. E., commands a fine view.

The road from Keith to *Fochabers* (8 m. N.E.; see below) rises to 617 ft. and then descends through a pine-wood intersected by three deep ravines known as *The Dramlechs*.

From Keith to *Elgin* viâ Dufftown and Craigellachie, see p. 314.

Beyond (58¼ m.) *Mulben* the line descends a wooded defile and crosses the Spey on a large viaduct. A road bridge now supersedes the 'Boat o' Brig,' the ferry by which the Inverness road formerly entered Elginshire.

Moray or **Elginshire** is a small maritime county on the Moray Firth. The fertile 'Laigh of Moray' occupies the lowlands in the N.; to the S. the country rises in uplands to over 2000 ft. The rapid Spey separates Moray from Banffshire, on the E.; the Findhorn, which enters from Nairn on the W., is noted for its lovely scenery. There are salmons in both. On the coast, W. of the Findhorn, are the shifting Culbin Sands, which c. 1694 overwhelmed a fertile barony of many thousand acres. Elgin cathedral, Pluscarden priory, Kinloss abbey, and Sweno's Stone at Forres are among the antiquities of the county. The ancient province of *Moray*, much larger than the modern county, extended from the Spey W. to the Beauly and from the sea S. to the Grampians.

65 m. *Orbliston* is the junction for the branch line viâ (2¼ m.) *Balnacoul* to (3 m.) *Fochabers*.

Fochabers (*Gordon Arms*, pens. from 84/; *Grant Arms*; *Inch's Temperance*), ½ m. S.W. (omnibus) on the other side of the Spey, is a regularly planned little place (1020 inhab.), having been removed bodily, at the end of the 18th cent., from its original site close to Gordon Castle. The market cross remains on the old site.

GORDON CASTLE (Duke of Richmond and Gordon) stands N. of the town in a spacious wooded park of 1300 acres. Formerly a marsh, the estate was called the Bog of Gight (windy bog) and its lord the 'Guidman o' the Bog.' The direct line of the Gordons died out in 1836 at the death of the 5th Duke of Gordon, but the castle passed to the Duke of Richmond and Lennox, in whose favour the title of Duke of Gordon was revived in 1876. The mansion, the largest in this part of the country, has a heavy battlemented front nearly 600 ft. long, behind which rises the 15th cent. tower of Gight, the only ancient part of the structure. Within are some good family portraits, Jacobite relics, etc.

The grounds and gardens of Gordon Castle may be seen by permit obtainable at the factor's office in Fochabers, on any day except Sunday. Permits to view the castle are granted on personal introduction to the factor. Permission to fish certain stretches of the Spey may be obtained up to Aug. 28th from the Gordon Arms Hotel.

A motor omnibus runs from Fochabers to Elgin (see below).

Beyond (68 m.) *Lhanbryde* (Fife Arms) we have, on a clear day, a distant view across the Moray Firth of the Sutherland and Caithness mountains, among which Morven is conspicuous. On the left is *Coxton*, a well-preserved peel tower.

71¼ m. **ELGIN** (*Rfmts.*), a pleasant royal burgh (7776 inhab.) and county town on the S. bank of the deep but sluggish Lossie, boasts of one of the finest ruined cathedrals in Scotland.

Railway Stations. *L.M.S.R. Station*, Station Rd., for trains to Inverness, and to Keith viâ Orbliston.—*L.N.E.R. Station*, New Elgin Rd., for Keith viâ Craigellachie, and for Lossiemouth, Buckie, and Portsoy.

Hotels. STATION, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 105/–126/; GORDON ARMS, 122 High St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6; GRAND, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; TOWER, R. & B. 5/6, D. 3/, pens. 10/6.

Post Office, Commercial St.

Motor Omnibuses run several times daily to *Burghead*, *Duffus*, and *Lossiemouth*; on Mon., Wed., and Fri. viâ *Lhanbryde* to *Fochabers*; and on Sun. twice daily to *Forres* viâ *Alves*.

From the stations Moss St. and Commerce St. lead N. to the long and broad High St., which still retains a few quaint old houses. In the middle of the street stands the *High Kirk* (1828), with a classical portico. At the E. end of the church stands the *Muckle Cross* of Elgin, originally erected c. 1650, destroyed c. 1792, and rebuilt in 1888; and at the W. end is a fountain marking the site of the old tolbooth. Near the W. end of High St. rises *Lady Hill*, an eminence so called from the chapel (St. Mary's) of the old castle which once stood here and was visited by Edward I in 1303. It now bears a tall column in honour of the last Duke of Gordon (d. 1836), which visitors may ascend (view).

At the opposite (E.) end of High St. is the *Little Cross* (17th cent.; restored), marking the old boundary between the burgh and cathedral lands. Opposite is the *Museum of the Elgin Literary Society* (adm. 3*d*.) and a little farther on is *Cooper Park* (40 acres), adjoining the cathedral precincts, with the mansion of Grant Lodge, housing the *Museum* (adm. 6*d*.) and *Public Library*.

***Elgin Cathedral,** now a beautiful ruin, was one of the finest churches in Scotland, known as the 'Lanthorn of the

North' and described by Bp. Barr in the 14th cent. as "the ornament of the district, the glory of the Kingdom, and the admiration of foreigners." Adm. 6*d*. (8 till dusk; closed on Sun.).

HISTORY. The cathedral, on the site of an earlier church, was founded in 1224 but does not appear to have been completed when, in 1270, it was seriously damaged by fire. In 1390 the 'Wolf of Badenoch' (p. 230), brother of Robert III, having quarrelled with the bishop and been excommunicated, descended upon the cathedral with his 'wyld, wykked Heland-men' and again gave it to the flames. It was rebuilt with a central tower, which fell in 1506, was raised again in 1538, and again collapsed in 1711. A considerable part of the building fell into decay after 1568, when, by order of the Privy Council, the roof was stripped of its lead in order to raise funds for paying the troops, an object that is said to have been defeated by the foundering of the plunder-laden ship on its voyage to Holland. A heavier blow was dealt in 1640 by the General Assembly, who ordered the demolition of the interior, including a very perfect and beautiful rood-loft, richly adorned and painted with biblical subjects. The church gradually became a complete ruin, but the remains were carefully tended by John Shanks, a poor glover, for many years before Government appointed him keeper in 1825.

In 1748 Gilzean Anderson, the half-crazed widow of a soldier, returned to her native town and took up her abode in the lavatory of the cathedral, using the piscina as a cradle for her infant son. The boy enlisted as a private in the service of the Hon. East India Company, rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and acquired a fortune, part of which he bequeathed to the town (see p. 312).

The total length of the cathedral was c. 290 ft., the length of the transepts, c. 120 ft. Two stately *W. Towers* (before 1390; 84 ft. high) flank a very handsome portal, deeply recessed with vigorous mouldings, now much defaced, like all the carving in the cathedral. On the W. wall, within, above an E.E. arcade, is the great Alpha window, long since deprived of its tracery. Of the *Nave* of 6 bays with double aisles nothing remains but the stumps of some of the piers. The transepts are known as the Innes Aisle (S.) and the Dunbar Aisle (N.), from the families to whom they were allotted as burial-places.

The finest parts of the church (13–14th cent.) are those which escaped the fire of 1390. These include the façade of the S. transept, pierced by a fine doorway with toothed moulding surmounted by a pointed oval, the round arch appearing in the upper range of windows above the pointed; and the E. end of the choir. The *Choir*, flanked by side chapels, has a graceful clerestory of double and triple lancet windows. The raised chancel, in which a great blue slab marks the grave of the founder, Bp. Andrew de Moravia or Moray (d. 1242), is lighted from the E. by two rows of five lancets with piers instead of mullions between the compartments and surmounted by a rose-window (the Omega window), from which the tracery has vanished.

On the N. side of the central space is a block of granite, carved on one side with a Runic cross, on the arms of which are the symbols of four priests (or the Evangelists?); on the other side are figures of a knight carrying his hawk, the spectacle ornament, the broken mace, and the half-moon. It dates probably from the 9th or 10th cent., and was dug up in the town in 1823.

Between the N. aisle of the choir (St. Columba's Aisle) and the octagonal chapter house is the small *Lavatory*, with the piscina in which Gen. Anderson was cradled (comp. p. 311). The *Chapter House* (early 15th cent.), better preserved than the other buildings, retains its elegant central pier and finely groined roof, not unworthy of comparison with some in England. The S. choir aisle (St. Mary's Aisle), which has kept its stone vault, was the former burial-place of the Gordon family. The tomb at the E. end is that of the 1st Earl of Huntly (d. 1470). Outside is an armed effigy of Hay of Lochloy (d. 1421).—Either of the two towers may be ascended for the sake of the view. A chamber in the S. tower contains sculptured fragments, etc., connected with the cathedral.

The burial-ground S. of the cathedral contains many quaintly inscribed tombstones.—Of the four gateways in the cathedral precinct wall the only survivor is *Pann's Port* or E. gate.—A wing (16th cent.) of the *Bishop's House* stands to the S. of the cathedral.

A little farther to the E. is *Anderson's Institution* for the maintenance of 10 old people and the education of c. 300 children, founded by Gen. Anderson (1746–1824; see p. 311).

To the S. of the Little Cross (p. 310) and entered from Abbey St. are the remains of an old Franciscan priory, founded by Alexander II, incorporated in a modern convent. The charming little **Greyfriars Chapel* (15th cent.) has been admirably restored by the Marquis of Bute.

A road leads S.W. from Elgin to (7 m.) **Pluscarden Abbey,** which, protected from sea-winds by a range of fir-clad hills, stands at the narrowest point of a valley which expands W. in a long vista of luxuriant fertility. The very perfect remains, purchased and partly restored by the Marquis of Bute, are enclosed in a well-tended garden of 10 acres. This Cistercian monastery, dedicated to St. Andrew, was founded by Alexander II in 1230. Its *Church*, transitional in style between Romanesque and E.E., was cruciform, with a square central tower. The nave, which was never completed, has almost disappeared; the aisleless choir of three bays is 56 ft. long. The N. transept had a large round window in the gable. The old groined roof is still extant in the aisles of the transepts and in the Dunbar Vestry (c. 1550) N. of the choir. On the N. wall of the choir is a 16th cent. tabernacle from Flanders, with two angels supporting the monstrance. The *Chapter House*, about 30 ft. square, shows remarkably delicate mouldings, and, like that of Elgin, is supported by a single central pier. A flight of steps leads from the S. transept to the dormitories, upon which a substantial roof has been set. The calefactory is in use as a church and contains a pulpit (1680) from the old High Kirk of Elgin.

The church of *Birnie*, near the Lossie, 3 m. S. of Elgin, was, with Spynie and Kinneddar, one of the three alternative seats of the See of Moray before the foundation of Elgin cathedral and still preserves its nave and chancel entire. There is no E. window, the church being lighted by round-headed windows of Norman date. In the interior is the 'Ronnel Bell,' said to have been made of silver and copper at Rome but probably of Celtic origin. To be thrice prayed for in Birnie kirk will 'either mend ye or end ye,' and to be buried in Birnie kirkyard is the ambition of many of the country people, who consider its soil peculiarly sacred.

From Elgin to Lossiemouth, 5½ m., L.N.E.R. in 15 min. The road (A 941) passes (2¾ m.; r.) the ruins of *Spynie Palace*, the castle of the bishops of Moray from c. 1205 to 1686. The most prominent feature is the huge square tower (c. 1470), originally of six stories, built as a protection from the turbulent Gordons. A court with three angle towers was added later, protected on the S. and E. sides

by a moat. Over the main entrance the arms of Bishop John Innes (1406–14) are still visible, and on the S. side the chapel can be identified. In the old churchyard to the S.W. stood until 1736 the church of Spynie, once used as the cathedral of Moray (comp. p. 312).—*Loch Spynie*, on the right of the railway, was once an arm of the sea, but is now almost completely drained by the Spynie Canal.

5½ m. **Lossiemouth** (4166 inhab.; *Stotfield*, well spoken of, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 105/–126/; *Marine*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 6/; *Railway & Steamboat*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, pens. 12/ or 70/; *Station*), the N. part of which is called *Branderburgh*, has a good harbour and serves as the port of Elgin. The life of the fisherfolk is well described by George MacDonald in 'Malcolm' and other novels. There is an excellent bathing beach and a very fine golf course, but the countryside is wind-swept. Omnibus to Elgin, see p. 310.—Offshore are the Halliman and Covesea Skerries, and 4 m. W. along the coast, below *Covesea* (pron. Causea) *Lighthouse*, are the *Covesea Caves* and a variety of fantastic rock formations; 2 m. farther on is *Hopeman* (see below).—The bishops of Moray had a castle at *Kinneddar*, 1 m. S.W.

From Elgin to *Aviemore* (Perth) viâ Craigellachie, see pp. 315, 314; to *Buckie* and *Portsoy*, see p. 316; to *Hopeman* viâ Alves, see below.

Beyond Elgin the Inverness line crosses the Lossie at *Palmer's Bridge*, a name recalling the passage of pilgrims between Pluscarden and Elgin.—74½ m. *Mosstowie*.—76½ m. *Alves* is on the route of the Sunday motor omnibus between Elgin and Forres (p. 310).

From Alves to Hopeman, 7 m., L.M.S.R., in ½ hr.—5 m. **Burghead** (*White Horse*) is a large fishing village of 1387 inhab., built on a point whose extremity commands a fine sea view. The headland has been fortified from Pictish times and was possibly the *Alata Castra* of Ptolemy; the Danes had a fort here, called Torfness. The curious custom of 'burning the clavie,' when a lighted tar-barrel is carried through the streets, traditionally to scare away evil spirits, still takes place annually in January.—The line now turns E. along the coast to (7 m.) *Hopeman*, another fishing village. *Duffus* (Hotel), with an interesting church porch, is 1½ m. S.E. David I stayed during the erection of Kinloss Abbey (see below) at Duffus Castle, whose ruins lie farther S.E. The coast road leads E. from Hopeman to Covesea and Lossiemouth (see above).

80½ m. **Kinloss,** commanding a view of Ben Wyvis across the Moray Firth, is celebrated for its Abbey, one of the important Cistercian foundations of David I (1150), who chose as its site a clearing whither he was miraculously guided by a white dove when he had lost his way in the forest. Among the powerful abbots was Robert Reid who became Bp. of Orkney in 1541. After the Reformation the buildings served as a quarry, partly for the citadel of Inverness (p. 243), and little survives beyond two fine round-headed archways and few vaults.

Findhorn (Culbin Sands, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/, T. 3/, D. 4/6), a fishing village and summer resort 3 m. N.W., at the entrance to Findhorn Bay, the estuary of the Findhorn, commands a charming view of Forres. It is the third village of its name, its two predecessors, which were built more to the N.W., having been swept away, the first by the encroachment of Culbin Sands (p. 248), the second by the great flood of 1701.

83 m. **Forres** (*Rfmts.*), and thence viâ *Nairn* to (108¼ m.) **Inverness,** see pp. 247, 250.

B. Viâ Keith, Craigellachie, and Elgin

117¾ m. L.N.E.R. and (after Elgin) L.M.S.R. in 5½–7¾ hrs. (22/8, 13/7); to *Craigellachie*, 68 m. in 2–3 hrs. (14/2, 8/6); to *Elgin*, 80¾ m. in 2¼–4 hrs. (14/10, 8/11).

Road Route, 116 m. To (50 m.) *Keith* (p. 309), see Rte. 42A.—B 9009. 61 m. *Dufftown* (see below).—B 9013. 65 m. *Craigellachie* (see below).—A 941. 68 m. *Rothes* (p. 315).—78 m. *Elgin* (p. 310), and thence to (116 m.) **Inverness**, see p. 306.

From Aberdeen to (53¼ m.) *Keith*, see Rte. 42A. From (54 m.) *Keith Town* station (p. 309) the train ascends Strath Isla to the S.W.—56¾ m. *Auchindachy*.—Beyond (59½ m.) *Drummuir* the park and gardens of Drummuir Castle are seen on the right. We next skirt the beautiful *Loch Park*, whose steep W. bank is clothed with firs. Beyond the watershed (726 ft.) we cross the Fiddich and pass (l.) the massive ruin of *Balvenie Castle* (not older than the 15th cent.), once the property of the Atholl family, whose motto is on the front of it.—64 m. **Dufftown** (1454 inhab.; *Fife Arms*, pens. from 50/; *Commercial*), on a hill 1 m. S. above the confluence of the Dullan and Fiddich Waters, was founded in 1817 by James Duff, 4th Earl of Fife. About ½ m. S. of it, on the steep banks of the Dullan, is *Mortlach Church*, a 12th cent. building almost completely modernized. A few small lancet windows and some ancient tombstones in the interior remain.

A road (B 9009; omnibus to Tomintoul) runs S.W. up *Glen Rinnes*, the valley of the Dullan, the limestone scenery of which contrasts pleasingly with the granite peaks of the *Convals* (1810 and 1867 ft.) and of *Ben Rinnes* (2755 ft.) to the W. Beyond (7 m.) the watershed (1022 ft.) we descend into *Glen Livet* (c. 12 m.). Thence to *Tomintoul*, see p. 247.

Fine moorland roads lead from Dufftown to (14 m. E.) *Huntly* (p. 308; B 9014) and (17½ m. S.E.) *Muir of Rhynie* (p. 308; B 9013). The former ascends the Fiddich and rises to 1056 ft. before dropping down into (6 m.) the Deveron valley.—The latter crosses (3 m.) the Fiddich and ascends to 1130 ft. From (6 m.) a fork we ascend the Deveron (r.) to (9½ m.) *Cabrach* (p. 309), and thence we cross open moorland (1370 ft.) to Lesmore and Muir of Rhynie. A track on the left of this road, 1½ m. from Dufftown, leads to (¾ m.) **Auchindoun Castle**, a stronghold of the Ogilvies and later of the Gordons. Tradition assigns its foundation to the 11th cent. and its destruction to a band of Mackintoshes in the 16th or 17th century. The ruins, which include a fine Gothic hall, are surrounded on three sides by the Fiddich and are moated on the fourth.

The line runs N.W. down Glen Fiddich, passing (r.) the old turreted mansion of Kininvie, and traversing a fine gorge.—68 m. **Craigellachie** (*Craigellachie*, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/, pens. 105/–126/, well spoken of; *Shand's*, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/, pens. 105/), where the Fiddich falls into the Spey, is sometimes called Lower Craigellachie to distinguish it from the rock at Aviemore (p. 238).

From Craigellachie to Aviemore, 33¼ m., L.N.E.R. in 65–80 min. (8/1, 4/10). The road (A 95) keeps above the right bank of the Spey as far as Ballindalloch and thence follows the railway. The line ascends the Spey, always keeping close to the river.—2¼ m. *Aberlour* (Aberlour Hotel), more correctly *Charlestown of Aberlour*, is 1 m. N. of the *Linn of Ruthie*, a fine fall on the burn which descends from the conspicuous *Ben Rinnes* (2755 ft.; *View).—We cross to the left bank of the Spey before reaching (5½ m.) *Carron*, whence a zigzag road leads N. to (2½ m.) *Archiestown* (Hotel).—8 m. *Knockando* stands at the foot of

an especially beautiful stretch of the Spey, which here follows a winding course. About 1 m. N. is the parish church, with outside stairs to the galleries and interesting sculptured slabs in the churchyard. The brothers Grant, supposed to have been drawn by Dickens as the 'Cheeryble Brothers,' were natives of the parish.—10¼ m. *Blacksboat.* We cross the Spey just above the confluence of its largest tributary, the Avon.—12 m. **Ballindalloch.** The modernized *Castle*, on the right bank of the Avon, preserves an imposing old square tower. A motor omnibus plies from the station to *Tomintoul* (p. 247) 2 or 3 times daily in 1¾ hr. (4/, ret. 7/) in connection with the morning trains to and from Aberdeen. At *Dalnashaugh Inn*, 1 m. up the Avon, the roads from Tomintoul and Glenlivet join the Speyside road.—15¼ m. *Advie.*—To the left of (21 m.) *Cromdale* rise the Cromdale Hills (p. 246), with the Haughs of Cromdale at their base.—24 m. **Grantown** (L.N.E.R. station; see p. 246).—28½ m. *Nethybridge* (Hotel, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 63/–126/) is served also by Broomhill station (p. 246) on the L.M.S.R. Near Abernethy church, ¾ m. N., is *Castle Roy*, a ruined fortress of the Comyns. Road to the Revoan Pass, see p. 239.—At (33¼ m.) *Boat of Garten* (p. 245) we join the L.M.S. line from Inverness viâ Forres.—38¼ m. **Aviemore,** see p. 238.

Quitting Craigellachie, we cross the Spey into *Elginshire* (p. 309), obtaining a good view (l.) of Telford's graceful iron bridge of a single span (150 ft.) for the Elgin road, built high to allow ample waterway for floods.—68¾ m. *Dandaleith.*—71 m. *Rothes* (Station; Seafield Arms, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, pens. 10/6) is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Spey in full view of Ben Aigan (1544 ft.). The village gives the title of Earl to the Leslie family, who, however, sold their old castle and estates to the Earl of Seafield c. 1700 and migrated to Fife. The wooded *Conerock Hill* (1 m. S.W.) affords a fine view.—We quit the Spey and traverse the Glen of Rothes. 77¾ m. *Longmorn.*—80¾ m. **Elgin,** and thence to (93 m.) *Forres* and (117¾ m.) **Inverness,** see pp. 310–313.

C. Viâ Portsoy, Buckie, and Elgin

124¼ m. L.N.E.R. and (after Elgin) L.M.S.R. in 5¼–7¾ hrs. (22/8, 13/7); to *Portsoy*, 61 m. in 1¾–3 hrs. (12/9, 7/8); to *Cullen*, 66½ m. in 1 hr. 50 min.–3¼ hrs. (13/7, 8/2); to *Buckie*, 72½ m. in 2–3½ hrs. (13/7, 8/2).

Road Route, 120 m.—A mile beyond (39 m.) *Huntly* (see p. 308) we diverge to the right from the Keith road.—B 9022. 43½ m. *Rothiemay* (p. 309).—55 m. *Portsoy* (p. 316).—A 98. 61 m. *Cullen* (p. 316). Thence there is a coast road (B 9019) to (68 m.) *Buckie* (p. 316) and (70 m.) *Portgordon* (p. 316), joining the through route (1¼ m. inland) at (75 m.) *Fochabers* (p. 309; 73 m. by A 98).—82 m. *Elgin* (p. 310), and thence to (120 m.) **Inverness,** see p. 306.

The N. portion of this route lies in **Banffshire,** a long narrow county that stretches N. along the N.W. border of Aberdeenshire from the remote mountain valleys at the N. base of the Cairngorm group to the shores of the Moray Firth. Banff is wholly agricultural and pastoral, except for the row of busy fishing villages and little towns on its N. seaboard—Macduff, Banff, Portsoy, Buckie, and the rest—and its distilleries, of which perhaps Glenlivet is best known. Though not reckoned a Highland county it contains the highest village N. of the Forth, viz. Tomintoul. This is the county of Abp. Sharp, Ruddiman, the grammarian, and Ferguson, the astronomer. For some unexplained reason the phrase 'Go to Banff' used to be a somewhat colloquial expression of contempt.

From Aberdeen to (48¼ m.) *Cairnie* (exchange platform), see Rte. 42A. Crossing the Isla and entering *Banffshire*, the line ascends Glen Barry to (51½ m.) *Knock* and (52¾ m.) *Glenbarry*, 1¼ m. E. of Knock Hill (1409 ft.). We descend

to (56 m.) *Cornhill* and (58½ m.) *Tillynaught*, whence a spur line runs N.E. viâ (3½ m.) *Ladysbridge* to (6 m.) *Banff* (Harbour), see p. 318.—61 m. **Portsoy** (*Matthew's Temperance*, R. & B. 5/, pens. 7/6), a small seaport (1723 inhab.), is noted for the beauty and variety of the rock-formations along the coast. Portsoy marble, which occurs in the decoration of the palace of Versailles, is a beautiful variety of serpentine; a peculiar flesh-coloured granite is likewise quarried here. *Boyne Castle* (c. 1485), 1¾ m. E., is a fine ruin overhanging the wooded glen of the Burn of Boyne.

The line now runs W. viâ (63 m.) *Glassaugh* and (65¼ m.) *Tochieneal* to (66½ m.) **Cullen** (*Cullen Bay*; *Seafield Arms*, R. & B. 6/6, D. 4/, pens. 12/), a small fishing town (1986 inhab.) of modern aspect but of ancient foundation. The streets slope down to the fishertown and bay, on the shore of which are the rocks called the 'Three Kings of Cullen.' Elizabeth, queen of Robert Bruce, died in the castle, whose site is now doubtful.

The castellated *Cullen House* (¼ m. S.; grounds open Tues. & Fri.) occupies the site of Old Cullen, a village demolished in 1822. It contains a portrait of Geo. Jamesone (p. 288) by himself. The neighbouring church (well restored), founded by Bruce, was made collegiate in 1543 by Ogilvy of Findlater, whose fine tomb it contains. In the N. wall of the chancel is a tabernacle, one of the few remaining in Scotland.—*Findlater Castle*, whose ruins are 2 m. E. on a rock jutting into the sea, belonged to the Ogilvies until the death of the last Earl of Findlater in 1811, when the estates passed to the Seafield family.

The *Bin of Cullen* (1050 ft.), which rises 2¼ m. S.W. of the town, commands a fine view across the Moray Firth to Morven in Caithness.

Leaving Cullen the railway commands a good view of the bay bounded on the W. by *Scar Nose*, and keeps along a charming stretch of coast, passing the quaint fishing villages of (68½ m.) *Portknockie*, (69¾ m.) *Findochty*, and (71¼ m.) *Portessie*.—72½ m. **Buckie** (*St. Andrews*; *Commercial*; *Cluny*, *Reapers*, R. & B. 4/, both temperance) is 'the largest fishing village in Scotland' (8690 inhab.) and has a good harbour.—Passing (73½ m.) *Buckpool* and (75 m.) *Portgordon*, where the harbour was built by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon in 1874, we cross the Burn of Tynet and enter *Elginshire* (p. 309).—Beyond (77¼ m.) *Spey Bay*, 3½ m. N. of Fochabers (p. 309), we cross the Spey a little above its mouth.—78½ m. *Garmouth* (Hotel) is a quaint village, whose harbour shifts constantly with the flooding of the Spey.

Charles II landed here in June 1650, after signing the two Covenants (p. 16). In 1784 two Yorkshiremen who came to purchase timber from the Duke of Gordon established (1 m. farther down the river) a shipbuilding village which they named *Kingston*, after their native town, Kingston-upon-Hull.

81¾ m. *Urquhart* was the site of a vanished priory founded by David I in 1125. There is a well-preserved stone circle at Viewfield farm, 1 m. N., a little beyond which is the 17th cent. *Innes House*.—Beyond (84¼ m.) *Calcots* we cross the Lossie twice, and enjoy a good view of Elgin cathedral.—

87¼ m. **Elgin,** and thence to (99½ m.) *Forres* and (124½ m.) *Inverness,* see pp. 310–313.

43. FROM ABERDEEN TO MACDUFF AND BANFF

50½ m. L.N.E.R. in 1¾–2½ hrs. (10/5, 6/3); to *Turriff*, 38½ m. in 1¼–2 hrs. (7/11, 4/9).

Road Route, 46 m. We follow the Inverness road, leaving Aberdeen by George St. (Pl. 3), to (4 m.) *Bucksburn*, where we bear to the left.—A 947. 6½ m. *Dyce* (p. 306).—18 m. *Old Meldrum* (p. 307).—27 m. *Fyvie* (see below).—35 m. *Turriff* (see below).—46 m. **Banff Bridge** (p. 318).

From Aberdeen to (20½ m.) *Inveramsay*, see Rte. 42A. The Banff line crosses the Urie and runs N., viâ (24¼ m.) *Wartle* and (28 m.) *Rothienorman* (Inn), to (31¼ m.) *Fyvie*. On the right, overlooking the river Ythan, is **Fyvie Castle** (Lord Leith of Fyvie; no adm.), one of the stateliest and best preserved castellated mansions in Scotland. At one time a royal possession, the estates have passed through several hands, and the four older massive turreted towers (15–18th cent.) are named after their builders: Preston, Meldrum, Gordon, and Seton. To these has been added the modern Leith Tower. On the Preston Tower is a figure of the Trumpeter of Fyvie, the subject of a charming love-ballad. In the garden are traces of the entrenchments made by Montrose when he was nearly captured by Argyll (1644).—On the left, ¼ m. before (34½ m.) *Auchterless*, is the farmhouse of *Towie-Barclay*, all that remains of *Tolly Castle*, the residence of the Barclays, a family to which Prince Michael Barclay de Tolly (1759–1818), marshal in the Russian army during the Napoleonic wars, belonged. The old hall (c. 1300), with groined and ribbed roof and decorated with sacred emblems, may be seen on application.—On the right, 2 m. farther, is *Hatton Castle*, preserving part of the old tower of Balquholly, the seat of the Mowatts.

38½ m. **Turriff** (2152 inhab.; *Fife Arms*, R. & B. 6/, pens. 19/6; *Commercial*) is pleasantly situated on a hillside above the Idoch Water. Of the *Old Church*, whose foundation dates perhaps from the 7th cent., and which once belonged to the Knights Templar, only the 16th cent. choir and the handsome belfry remain. It contains monuments to the Lindsay and Leslie families. In 1639 the Master of Forbes, who had collected a body of Covenanters, was routed here by a party of royalist Gordons. The skirmish, in which the first blood in the Civil War was shed, is known as the 'Trot of Turriff.'—The railway approaches the Deveron but soon bears away to the N.E. *Craigston Castle*, 2½ m. E. of (43 m.) *Plaidy*, was built in 1604–7 in imitation of the principal tower of Fyvie. On a rocky eminence to the left, farther on, are remains of *Kinedart Castle*, one of the Comyns' strongholds.—45¼ m.

King Edward (pron. 'Kinedart'); the name is a corruption through Kinedart of Ceann-eadar.—50 m. *Banff Bridge* is the station for Banff (see below), to which omnibuses ply.

50½ m. **Macduff** (*Knowes*, private, pens. 42/; *Fife Arms*, commercial) is a town (3345 inhab.) of steep streets, devoted to herring-fishing. Known as *Down* until 1783, it was given its present name by the Earl of Fife, the owner of the harbour, whose family name was Duff. There is a fine sea view from the *Hill of Down*, to the S. A bridge over the Deveron, built by Smeaton (1779), connects Macduff with Banff.

BANFF, a small but ancient seaport and county town (3517 inhab.), rises above the S.E. shore of Banff Bay at the mouth of the Deveron. It retains a considerable number of quaint old houses.

Railway Stations. *Banff Harbour*, for Portsoy, Keith, etc., the terminus of a branch from Tillynaught (p. 316). *Banff Bridge*, see above.

Hotels. Duff House, R. 8/, B. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 126/–168/, see below; Fife Arms, Low St., R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/, pens. 100/; Crown; County, pens. 63/–84/.

Omnibuses ply between the town, the stations, and Macduff; also daily to (2¼ m. S.E.) *Strichen*, viâ (17 m.) New Pitsligo in 2½ hrs.; twice daily to (9½ m. S.W.) *Aberchirder* (p. 309) in 1 hr.; daily to (8 m. E.) *Gardenstown* in 1 hr.

Only a few walls and a ditch, on the shoulder of the hill next the sea, now represent the *Castle*, once a royal residence occupied for a day or two by Edward I in 1296 and 1298. The wing in which Abp. Sharp (p. 271) was born (1618) has been demolished. Behind the Post Office is an aisle of the old *Church*, with one or two monuments of the Ogilvies, Lords Banff. The schools, near the present parish church (1790), contain a small *Museum*, with relics of James Ferguson, the astronomer (1710–76), born at Rothiemay. Thomas Edward (1814–86), 'the Banff naturalist,' was curator of this museum. In Low St., the chief street, once stood the Black Bull Inn, visited by Dr. Johnson in 1773, and a house occasionally occupied by Byron and his mother. The Biggar Fountain, in this street, occupies the site of the gallows where, in 1701, James Macpherson, the half-gipsy fiddler and freebooter, met his death "sae rantin'ly, sae wantonly," vainly offering his fiddle as a gift to the cautious onlookers. The shaft of the market cross, now at the Plainstanes, used to stand on the spot.

Near the end of Low St., close to the church, is the entrance lodge of *Duff House* (18th cent.), formerly the seat of the Duke of Fife, an unfinished copy of the Villa Borghese. The duke presented the estate to the town in 1906, and the house is now leased as a hotel, while a portion of the grounds is a public park. At the other end of the park (2 m. S.) is *Alvah Bridge*, where rocks rise steeply from a deep pool of the Deveron. At *Inchdrewer Castle* (1½ m. W. of the bridge) George Ogilvy, Lord Banff, was burnt in 1713 in a fire perhaps kindled by his servants in order to conceal their thefts.

From Macduff to Fraserburgh, 21 m. by the coast road, offering fine cliff scenery. An omnibus plies from Macduff to Gardenstown and from New Aberdour to Fraserburgh.—7 m. *Gardenstown* (Inn), on Gamrie Bay 1 m. N. of the

road, is a quaint cliff-side fishing village. Beyond Troup Head (366 ft.) we cross the Torc burn and enter *Aberdeenshire* (p. 303). 10 m. *Pennan Bay* (Inn at the tile-roofed fishing village).—From (13 m.) *New Aberdour* an omnibus runs thrice daily (1¼ hrs.; 1/6) to Fraserburgh. On a rock 65 ft. above Aberdour Bay is *Dundarg Castle*, a stump of a tower joined by a narrow neck to the shore. In the *Cave of Cowshaven* (1½ m. W.) Alexander Forbes, last Lord Pitsligo, outlawed for his share in the '45, was concealed by his neighbours despite the large rewards offered.—17¼ m. *Rosehearty* (1267 inhab.; Temperance Hotel) is a fishing village connected by a frequent service of omnibuses with Fraserburgh. The ruins of *Pitsligo Castle* (1577) are ½ m. inland, on the road to (1 m.) Pitsligo church (1633), a prominent landmark. Farther E. is the ruined *Pitullie Castle* (17th cent.) above the village of (19 m.) *Sandhaven*.—21 m. *Fraserburgh*, see p. 321.

44. FROM ABERDEEN TO PETERHEAD AND FRASERBURGH

L.N.E.R. to *Peterhead*, 44½ m. in 1¾–2 hrs. (9/2, 5/6); to *Fraserburgh*, 47¼ m. in 1¾–2¼ hrs. (9/10, 5/11); to *Cruden Bay* viâ Ellon, 29¾ m. in 1–1¼ hr. (6/1, 3/8).

Road Route. To Peterhead, 33 m. We leave Aberdeen by King St. (Pl. 4).—A 92. 2 m. *Bridge of Don* (p. 293).—12 m. *Foveran* (to the right for *Newburgh*, 2½ m.; see below).—At (16 m.) *Ellon* (see below) we turn to the right.—18½ m. *Auchmacoy* (p. 320), 2 m. beyond which we diverge to the right by A 949.—23 m. *Hatton* (p. 320; to the right, 1½ m. farther on, for *Cruden Bay*).—30 m. *Boddam* (p. 320).—33 m. **Peterhead** (p. 320).

To Fraserburgh, 42 m. To (18½ m.) *Auchmacoy*, see above.—30 m. *Mintlaw* (p. 320).—38 m. *Rathen* (p. 321).—42 m. **Fraserburgh** (p. 321).

The Aberdeenshire districts of *Formartine* and *Buchan*, through which this route passes, are highly cultivated, but are, with some marked exceptions, somewhat treeless.

From Aberdeen to (6¼ m.) *Dyce Junction*, see Rte. 42A. Thence the line runs N.W., crossing the Don just before (7½ m.) *Parkhill*.—11½ m. *New Machar*.—14½ m. *Udny*, whence an omnibus runs twice daily in 1 hr. viâ Tarves to Methlick (see below). Udny Castle, 2½ m. N.W., is a handsome modern house incorporating an old peel tower of four stories.—16¼ m. *Logierieve*.

An inscription over the entrance of the ruined *Tolquhon Castle*, 4 m. W., states that "Al this warke, excep the auld tor, was begon by William Forbes, 15 Aprile 1584, and endit be him 20 Oct. 1589."

Newburgh (Udny Arms, R. & B. from 8/6, pens. 105/ or with fishing 140/), a little seaport (c. 500 inhab.), lies 5 m. E. of Logierieve, at the mouth of the Ythan, and is connected with Aberdeen by motor omnibus (road, see above). On the other side of the river are the sands of *Forvie*, covering a buried village. The shell mounds have been found to contain hearth-stones, charcoal, and bones. *Old Slains Castle* (p. 320) is 5 m. farther N.

Beyond (17¾ m.) *Esslemont* we cross the Ythan, a good fishing stream celebrated for its mussel pearls.—19½ m. **Ellon** (*Station*, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6; *New Inn*, R. & B. 5/6) is the junction for Cruden Bay and Boddam. In the village is the *Earl's Mount*, an ancient mote-hill where justice was administered in the open air by the Earls of Buchan.

About 7 m. up the Ythan is *Haddo House* (Marquis of Aberdeen), an 18th cent. house by Adam (no adm.), and 4 m. farther upstream, beyond *Methlick*, are the ruins of the old *Castle of Gight*. Lady Catherine Gordon, Byron's mother, heiress of the estate, was forced to sell it to pay her husband's debts (1787).

FROM ELLON TO CRUDEN BAY AND BODDAM, 15½ m., L.N.E.R. in ½ hr.–3¼ m. *Auchmacoy*; 5½ m. *Pitlurg*; 8¼ m. *Hatton*.—10¼ m. **Cruden Bay** (*Cruden Bay*, R. 7/6, B. 4/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 10/; *Kilmarnock Arms*) is a golfing resort developed by the railway company. The green fees are 3/6 per day, 15/ per week, 45/ per month; to visitors at the railway hotel, 2/, 10/, and 30/. At the N. end of its fine stretch of sands, called the *Ward of Cruden* (golf course), is the small fishing village of *Port Errol*. *Slains Castle*, ½ m. N., was the seat of the Earls of Errol, Hereditary High Constables of Scotland. Its situation on the cliff-edge was declared by Dr. Johnson to be "the noblest he had ever seen." The scanty ruins of *Old Slains Castle* (p. 319), destroyed by James VI in 1594, are 5 m. S.

About 2 m. N. of Cruden Bay, approached from the main Peterhead road by road B 9005, and served by a 'halt' on the railway, are the **Bullers of Buchan** (perhaps a corruption of Boilers), a tremendous hollow in the rock, 200 ft. deep and 50 ft. wide, probably a cave whose roof has collapsed. In rough weather the waves rush in with immense violence through the natural archway at the bottom, though in calm weather it may be approached by sea. Dr. Johnson, who insisted on being rowed into the 'Pot,' called it "a rock perpendicularly tubulated," and described the *Dunbuy Rock*, to the S., as "a yellow protuberance of stone, open to the main sea on one side, and parted from the land by a very narrow channel on the other, covered with sea birds."

The railway, passing (13½ m.) *Longhaven*, ends at (15½ m.) *Boddam* (Buchanness; Seaview), a fishing village connected by omnibus with Peterhead, which lies 3 m. to the north. The 14th cent. castle, ¼ m. S., was built by the Keiths on the end of a rocky promontory. *Buchan Ness*, to the E., is the easternmost point of Scotland, and ¾ m. inland are the famous quarries of pink Peterhead granite.

Beyond Ellon we enjoy a fine distant view of Bennachie (p. 307; 20 m. S.W.). At (31¼ m.) *Maud Junction* the Fraserburgh line (p. 321) diverges on the left. Omnibuses in connection with the trains run to *New Deer*, 3 m. to the west.—We descend the attractive valley of the S. Ugie Water. Close to the railway (l.; in the grounds of Pitfour) are the ruins of the *Abbey of Deer*, founded in 1218 for Cistercian monks, by Wm. Comyn, Earl of Buchan, and on the opposite side of the line is *Aikey Brae*, where Edward Bruce finally defeated the Comyns (1308). To the right is the village of *Old Deer*, the seat of a monastery founded by Columba (6th cent.), whose sole relic is the 'Book of Deer,' now in the University Library at Cambridge, a 9th cent. Latin MS. of parts of the New Testament, with Gaelic marginal notes of the 11th or 12th cent., referring to historical events and grants of land to the monastery, probably the earliest specimen of Gaelic Scottish writing.—We cross the Fraserburgh road at (35¼ m.) *Mintlaw*, and emerge into treeless country beyond (38½ m.) *Longside*.—Between (40¾ m.) *Newseat* and (42¼ m.) *Inverugie*, the ruins of Inverugie Castle, the birthplace of Marshal Keith (see below), are seen on the left.

44½ m. **Peterhead** (*Palace*, Prince St., R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 4/; *North Eastern*, Chapel St.; *Royal*, pens. 70/.—*Post Office*, Marischal St.), founded in 1593 by George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, is now the chief town (13,126 inhab.) of Buchan and a busy seaport principally dependent on the

herring fishery. *Port Henry*, the part of the town nearest the point, is exclusively occupied by curing yards and by fishermen who were formerly engaged in the now almost extinct seal and whale fishery. The harbours on either side of the fishertown, or *Keith Inch*, are connected by a canal. The large breakwater on the S. side of Peterhead Bay was constructed by convicts from the prison near the shore. The harbour of refuge thus enclosed was sorely needed on this exposed and stormy coast. In front of the *Town House* (1788), in Broad St., is a statue of Marshal James Keith (1696–1758), presented in 1868 by William I, King of Prussia, in commemoration of the marshal's services to his ancestor, Frederick the Great. Both the marshal and his brother George, 10th and last Earl Marischal, were exiled after the defeat of the Old Pretender in 1716, as a punishment for permitting his clandestine landing at Peterhead in Dec. 1715.

Omnibuses ply from Peterhead to *Boddam* (3 m. S.; p. 320), and to *Fraserburgh* (18 m. N.W.; see below).

The FRASERBURGH LINE from *Maud Junction* (p. 320) runs N. through the district of Buchan. From (33 m.) *Brucklay* omnibuses ply to (4½ m. N.W. in 50 mins.) *New Pitsligo*, a village which was once a centre of illicit distillery.—Beyond (37 m.) *Strichen* (Inns; omnibus to Banff, p. 318) the country becomes very bare. *Mormond Hill* (769 ft.; wide view) has on its S. slope the outline of a white horse (1700) and at its E. end that of a stag (1870), overlooking (39½ m.) *Mormond*. —*Crimond*, 3 m. S.E. of (42 m.) *Lonmay*, is the scene of the ballad 'Logie o' Buchan,' by Geo. Halket (d. 1756), author of several Jacobite songs, to whom is attributed also the 'Dialogue between the Devil and George II.' Between Crimond and the sea is the shallow *Loch of Strathbeg* (2½ m. long), at whose E. end are the ruins of *Rattray Castle* and the 13th cent. *St. Mary's Chapel*.—44 m. *Rathen* lies 1½ m. N.E. of its village, at which Geo. Halket was schoolmaster in 1714–25.—45¾ m. *Philorth* is the private station for *Philorth House*, whose wooded grounds contrast strongly with their bleak surroundings.

47¼ m. **Fraserburgh** (*Station*; *Saltoun Arms*; *Royal*, R. & B. 6/), an important centre (10,514 inhab.) of the herring fishing industry, with a good harbour, was founded in 1570 by Sir Alex. Fraser, an ancestor of the 16th Lord Saltoun (d. 1853), whose statue surmounts the entrance to the *Town Hall* (1855) in Saltoun Square. Here are also the *Cross* (1736) and the *Parish Church* (rebuilt in 1899). In the reign of James VI an attempt was made to found a university at Fraserburgh.

On *Kinnaird's Head*, the Promontorium Taizalum of Ptolemy, a slate rock rising 60 ft. above the sea to the N. of the town, are the remains of a square battlemented tower of four stories built by Sir Alex. Fraser in 1574 and now surmounted by a lighthouse. Close at hand is the *Wine Tower* (probably 15th cent.), 25 ft. high, built over a cave called the *Sealch's Hole* (100 ft. long). There is no outer entrance to the tower, and the only means of communication between the two stories was a hole in the vaulted floor.

A light railway runs S.E. around Fraserburgh Bay, behind whose fine sands is a golf course, to (3¼ m.) *Cairnbulg* and (4½ m.) *St. Combs*, both fishing villages. On the right of the road to St. Combs are *Cairnbulg Castle* (restored c. 1897), a stronghold of the Comyns and their successors in the earldom of Buchan, and, farther on, *Inverallochy Castle*, likewise built by the Comyns.

Omnibuses run from Fraserburgh to *Peterhead* (p. 320); and to *Rosehearty* and *New Aberdour* (p. 319), on the road to Macduff and Banff.

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45. FROM EDINBURGH TO OBAN VIÂ CALLANDER

123½ m. L.M.S.R. from Princes St. Station in 5¼–5¾ hrs. (24/7, 14/9); to *Crianlarich*, 81½ m. in 3½–4½ hrs. (16/1, 9/8); to *Connel Ferry*, 117 m. in 5–5½ hrs. (23/4, 14/).—From Edinburgh to *Ballachulish* viâ Connel Ferry, 144½ m. in 6½–7½ hrs. (29/, 17/5), comp. p. 356.

This railway runs through some of the most beautiful scenery in Scotland, rivalled for variety only by that on the West Highland Railway (Rte. 48). Except near Loch Awe the finest views are to the right.

ROAD ROUTE, 126 m. From Edinburgh to (54 m.) **Callander,** see p. 196. A 84. 63 m. *Strathyre* (see below).—68 m. *Lochearnhead* (p. 225).—A 85. 73 m. *Lix Toll* (to the right for *Killin*, 3 m., see p. 329).—84 m. **Crianlarich** (p. 325).—89 m. *Tyndrum* (p. 326).—101 m. *Dalmally* (p. 326).—114 m. *Taynuilt* (p. 328).—121 m. **Connel Ferry** (p. 328).—126 m. **Oban** (p. 343).

From Edinburgh to (36½ m.) *Stirling* and (52½ m.) *Callander*, see Rte. 23.—Soon after quitting Callander the train crosses the Leny, near its junction with the Teith (l.), and c. 2 m. farther, between Ben Ledi (2875 ft.), on the left, and a lower range of hills, on the right, it enters the finely wooded **Pass of Leny* (p. 200), beyond which the road and railway separate to meet again at Strathyre (see below).

The ROAD, closely skirting the E. banks of the river and loch, passes (3¾ m. from Callander) the tiny church-yard marking the site of *St. Bride's Chapel* (p. 200).—From (5 m.) *Ardchullarie*, a farmhouse where Bruce the Abyssinian explorer (p. 196) wrote part of his 'Travels,' a delightful path leads up the glen to the N.E. and then down *Glen Ample*, with Ben Each (2660 ft.), Stuc-a-Chroin (3189 ft.), and Ben Vorlich (3224 ft.) on the right, to (8 m.) Lochearnhead (p. 225).

The railway follows the pathless W. shore of *Loch Lubnaig*, the 'bent loch,' for the whole of its 4 miles. At the head of the loch is a curious long and narrow alluvial peninsula, formed by the deposits of the Balvaig, which here flows into the lake. —61 m. *Strathyre* (Station; Temperance, R. & B. 7/6, D. 3/, pens. 12/), a quiet village and summer-resort, birthplace of Dugald Buchanan (1716–68), the Gaelic poet and evangelist (p. 233), is a good centre for many pleasant walks.

A picturesque road, crossing the Balvaig and ascending its valley, known as Strathyre, leads to Balquhidder (4 m.; see below). The district is described in the 'Legend of Montrose' and, in 'The Lady of the Lake,' the fiery cross "glanced like lightning up Strathyre."

63¼ m. *Kingshouse Platform* (vehicles for hire) is 2 m. W. of Balquhidder village, but trains stop here only on previous arrangement with the stationmaster at Strathyre.—64¼ m. **Balquhidder** (*Rfmts.*), junction for the line to Crieff and Perth viâ Loch Earn (Rte. 28), is the usual station for the neat village of Balquhidder, the burial-place of Rob Roy (p. 211), which lies 3 m. W., at the E. end of Loch Voil. The 'Braes of Balquhidder,' celebrated in Tannahill's pretty song, rise above the N. bank of the loch, and are well seen from beside the modern church. Robert MacGregor ('Rob Roy'; d. 1734) no doubt lies in the churchyard, but the three uninscribed tombstones within an iron railing in front of the ruined *Old Church*, that are said to mark his grave, date from centuries before his time.

The central tombstone, said to be Rob Roy's, is a rough slab of slate, carved with a cross, with a sword on one side and a kilted man with a dog or other animal at his feet on the other. The stone on the left, "only distinguished by a rude attempt at the figure of a broadsword," is reputed that of Helen (more correctly Mary), his widow. The right-hand stone, supposed to commemorate his sons Coll (d. 1735) and Robert ('Robin Oig'; executed 1754), bears the MacGregor arms—a pine-tree torn up by the roots and crossed by a sword piercing a crown, in allusion to the claim of royalty made by the chiefs of the clan.—It was in the old church that the Clan MacGregor gathered in 1589 round

the head of the King's forester, which had been cut off, and swore to protect the murderers. A cottage in the village was the scene of the piping contest between Robin Oig and Alan Breck (in 'Kidnapped'), which ended in the unquestioned victory of MacGregor.

FROM BALQUHIDDER TO INVERLOCHLARAIG, 7 m., by a charming road (rough after the first 3½ m.) along the N. shores of *Loch Voil* and the smaller *Loch Doine*. The lochs are separated by a small peninsula, from the end of which the S. bank may be reached by stepping-stones.—From (7 m.) *Inverlochlaraig*, where Rob Roy died in 1734, 'a peaceful subject' after his life of violence, walkers may proceed through the hills (no paths), N.W. to (8 m.) *Crianlarich* (see below) or S.W. to (5 or 6 m.) *Glengyle* (p. 211), at the head of Loch Katrine.

From Balquhidder to (4 m.) *Strathyre*, see p. 324. A by-road diverging on the right from the road at the point where it turns E. after crossing the Balvaig, runs S. up *Glen Buckie* to (2½ m.) *Bailemore*, whence a path goes on to *Glen Finglas* and (11 m.) *Brig o' Turk* (p. 210). This is a beautiful walk of c. 4 hrs. in dry weather, but at other times had better not be attempted.

Beyond Balquhidder the train winds up the hillside, commanding fine views (r.) of Stuc-a-Chroin and Ben Vorlich, at whose base stretches Loch Earn (p. 225). At the far end of the loch appears St. Fillans (p. 225), with the Melville Monument above Comrie in the distance. Below us lies Lochearnhead (p. 225).—High above the river and road, the railway climbs amidst the rushing streams and threatening rocks of the wild *Glen Ogle* to the watershed (950 ft.), on which lies a lonely tarn. As we begin to descend we come into sight of Loch Tay, with the village of Killin at its head and the huge bulk of Ben Lawers (3984 ft.) rising from its N. bank. The line curves to the west.

At (71½ m.) **Killin Junction** a short branch diverges (r.) for (4 m.) *Killin*, see Rte. 46.

The line, now running W. high up on the S. side of Glen Dochart, the scene of Hogg's 'Spectre of the Glen,' affords a good view of the twin peaks of Ben More and Stobinian (see below), on the left.—75¼ m. *Luib* (Hotel, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 84/–90/, with fishing), a village 1¼ m. E. of the station, is a favourite anglers' resort. When William and Dorothy Wordsworth spent a night here in 1803 "the servant was uncivil, because, forsooth, we had no wine."

The ascent of **Ben More** (3843 ft.; c. 2 hrs.), which from its central position commands one of the finest views in Scotland, may be made from a point on the road 1½ m. W. of Luib station, or (very steep) from a point 3 m. farther on (c. 2 m. short of Crianlarich). To the S. of Ben More, beyond a great dip, rises *Stobinian* (3827 ft.).

The railway skirts the base of Ben More and passes *Loch Tubhair* (the 'juniper loch') and *Loch Dochart*, ½ m. apart. In the latter is "one grove-like island," with a ruined castle.

81½ m. **Crianlarich** (*Rfmts.*; *Hotel*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; other accommodation scanty) is a small village with beautiful environs, most of whose inhabitants are employed by the two railways that have stations here (220 yds. apart).

For the West Highland Railway (L.N.E.R.) from *Glasgow* to *Fort William* and *Mallaig*, see Rte. 48.—A motor-coach leaves Crianlarich every morning for (1 hr.) *Ardlui*, at the head of Loch Lomond, see p. 138.

Our line passes under the lofty viaduct of the L.N.E.R. and ascends Strathfillan, close to the road on the S. side of the Fillan Water.

In the stream, c. 3 m. from Crianlarich, is *St. Fillan's Pool*, a 'holy pool' to which lunatics were brought to be cured. After being plunged into its waters they were bound and left on its banks all night. If the knots were still tied next morning a cure was considered hopeless. On the farther bank are the ruins of a *Priory* (1314), dedicated by Bruce to St. Fillan as a thank-offering for Bannockburn.

As the valley becomes bleaker the line makes a wide curve towards *Ben Lui* (3708 ft.), on whose slopes the Tay rises. On the right, within the curve, lies *Dalry* ('the King's field'), memorable for an adventure of Robert Bruce.

Fleeing after his defeat at Methven in 1306, Bruce was attacked here by John of Lorn, a kinsman of the Red Comyn (p. 175), at the head of a swarm of Highlanders. One of these seized Bruce's mantle and, though mortally wounded, held it so fast that Bruce was compelled to abandon it with the brooch that fastened it. This 'brooch of Lorn' is still treasured at Dunolly (p. 344).

86¾ m. **Tyndrum** (*Royal*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Caledonian*), near several abandoned lead-mines, has another station (¼ m. N.E.) on the West Highland Railway (L.N.E.R.; p. 337). From the road running hence N. to (7 m.) *Bridge of Orchy* (p. 337) diverges the route to Aberfeldy viâ Glen Lyon, described on p. 331.—About ¾ m. farther on we cross the Perthshire border and enter Argyllshire.

Argyllshire, a great W. maritime county containing some of the most impressive mountain and loch scenery in Scotland, comprizes a mainland portion, stretching from the Firth of Clyde to Inverness-shire, with a coast-line broken into a fringe of peninsulas, large and small, by narrow sea-lochs running deep into the land; and a large number of islands, of which the chief are Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Iona, and Staffa. Its old district names are famous in the romantic and savage annals of the Highlands. N. of Loch Linnhe and the Sound of Mull are *Morven*, *Ardnamurchan*, *Sunart*, and *Ardgour*; E. of Loch Linnhe lies *Appin*, with *Benderloch* between Loch Creran and Loch Etive; Loch Awe, farther S., separates *Lorn* from *Argyll* with Inveraray the ancient capital; and E. of Loch Fyne *Cowal* stretches its peninsulas, fringed with seaside resorts, to the Firth of Clyde. *Knapdale*, between the Crinan Canal and West Loch Tarbert, is the N. portion of the long narrow peninsula that is continued S. by *Kintyre* to the famous Mull. Argyllshire is the country of the Campbells; other famous families are the MacLeans, the Stewarts of Appin, the Macquarries, the Macdonalds of Glencoe, and the Macfarlanes of Glen Croe.

Passing the *Lochan-Bhith* (822 ft.; l.) the train hurries down Glen Lochy, a beautiful green valley with the river close to the line. The giant steps on Ben Lui are presently seen on the left; on the right we have a view up Glen Orchy; and in front is the 'horseshoe' of Ben Cruachan, over which the highest point is just visible for a time.—98¾ m. **Dalmally** (*Rfmts.*; *Station Hotel*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a scattered group of houses rather than a village, is an excellent centre for excursions. The hotel and the church, with an apsidal end and a square tower, are picturesquely situated beside the river, ¾ m. E. of the station. About 1¾ m. S.W., on the Inveraray road, stands a monument to Duncan Ban MacIntyre (p. 338), on a hill commanding a grand view.

Ben Lui (3708 ft.), or *Ben Laoigh*, is easily ascended from Dalmally in 3½–4½ hrs. A farm-road diverging from the Tyndrum road, c. 1½ m. E., leads S. under the railway to (4 m.) the farm of *Socach*, whence we mount S.E. over Ben-a-Clee (3008 ft.). The view from the top is not easily surpassed in Scotland: N. over the Black Mount to Ben Nevis and the Cairngorms; W. to the Paps of Jura and Mull; S. to Ben Lomond, the Clyde, and Arran; E. to Ben More and Ben Lawers. The descent to Tyndrum is very steep.

From Dalmally to Bridge of Orchy, 12 m., a beautiful but rough road ascends N.E. through the lonely *Glen Orchy*, which, like many of the neighbouring glens, was property of the MacGregors until they were dispossessed by the Campbells.

"Glenorchy's proud mountains, Kilchurn and her towers,
Glenstrae and Glenlyon no longer are ours."

We pass (7 m.) the *Falls of Orchy*.—Beyond (12 m.) *Bridge of Orchy* (station, see p. 337) the road goes on to (15 m.) *Inverornan* (p. 337).

From Dalmally to Inveraray, 15 m., motor daily in summer, see p. 161.

From Dalmally to Ford, 25½ m., by a tolerable though hilly road running S.E. from Dalmally and skirting the whole length of Loch Awe.—To (5¾ m.) *Cladich*, just beyond which the Inveraray road diverges on the left, see p. 161.—From (9 m.) *Port Sonachan* (Hotel, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 16/; ferry to Taychreggan, p. 328) the road closely follows the shore of the loch viâ (17½ m.) *Port-in-Sherrich* (Hotel) all the way to (25½ m.) *Ford* (p. 346), at its S.W. end.

Beyond Dalmally the railway descends the Strath of Orchy to the head of *Loch Awe*, where it crosses the united stream of the Orchy and the Strae. On the left we have a fine view of Kilchurn Castle on a peninsula in the loch.

101¼ m. **Loch Awe** (*Loch Awe Hotel*, well spoken of, R. & B. 11/, L. 4/, D. 6/6) is a station beside a pier for steamers on the loch, which is described on p. 346.

***Kilchurn Castle**, best visited by boat from Loch Awe, is an oblong structure with a square keep flanked by bartizans. The keep was built in 1440 by Sir Colin Campbell, Knight of Rhodes, ancestor of the Breadalbane family, or, according to legend, by his wife during his absence in the East. The S. side of the castle dates from the 16th century. The N. side was built in 1693 by Ian, Earl of Breadalbane, and over the gateway are his arms and those of his wife. Until 1740 it was occupied by the family, and in 1746 it was garrisoned by Hanoverian troops. The top of one of the towers was blown down in 'the Tay Bridge gale' (p. 263) in 1879 and turned completely over without being broken.

From Loch Awe to *Port Sonachan* and *Ford* by steamer, see p. 347.

Our line now keeps close beside the steep shore of *Loch Awe*, and we enjoy a good view of the lake with its islands. The little station of (104¼ m.) *Falls of Cruachan* (near the beautiful falls of that name), at which few trains stop, is one of the best starting-points for the ascent of Ben Cruachan.

Ben Cruachan (3689 ft.), one of the most conspicuous mountains in Scotland, thanks to its semi-isolated position, is ascended hence in 3 hrs., a laborious climb well rewarded by a magnificent view. The route leads up the W. side of the Cruachan Burn, not quitting it until the saddle between the main peak and *Meall Cuanail* (3004 ft.), the S. spur, is quite open on the left. It then makes for the saddle (2750 ft.) and ascends thence by an extremely rough rock staircase to the top. The *View includes Goat Fell in Arran on the S., the islands from Jura to Rum on the W., while to the N. and E. is a succession of giant peaks: Ben Nevis, the Glencoe mountains, Ben Alder, Ben Lawers, and Ben More, descending on the S.E. to Ben Lomond and the hills above Loch Long. Loch Awe, Loch Etive, and Loch Linnhe are al visible, and the crags and corries on the N. face of the mountain itself are exceptionally grand.

The descent may be made to *Dalmally* (3¾ hrs.) by following the main ridge E. and descending the N. arm of the 'horseshoe'; or (better) to *Taynuilt*

(3¼ hrs.) viâ the W. peak (3611 ft.; fine view) and the steep slopes leading W. and S. to Bridge of Awe see below).

The road and railway now enter the ***Pass of Brander**, the grand defile through which the Awe reaches the sea. "The tremendous mountain, Ben Cruachan, rushes down in all the majesty of rocks and wilderness to the lake, leaving only a pass in which the warlike clan of MacDougal of Lorn was almost destroyed by the sagacious Robert Bruce (1308)." On the S. side rise the abrupt screes of *Craig-an-Uni* (900 ft.).

We cross the foaming river at *Bridge of Awe* and soon reach (110¼ m.) **Taynuilt** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/), an attractive village, ½ m. S. of *Bonawe*, where the Awe enters Loch Etive (ferry to the granite quarries on the other side of the loch). Ascent of Ben Cruachan, see p. 327.

On a hill to the S. is a monument to Nelson (1805) erected by the workmen of a charcoal furnace in which ore brought from Lancashire was smelted (1753–1876).

From Taynuilt to Taychreggan, 8 m. (mail-gig; charabancs from Oban in summer), a charming short drive. The road, diverging to the S. from the Dalmally road, leads through the narrow wooded *Glen Nant*, close by the stream, and farther on undulates across the moors. From (5½ m.) the highest point (515 ft.) we have a good view of Ben Cruachan and a distant peep of Ben Lui.—On the left lies Loch Tromlee.—6½ m. *Kilchrenan* churchyard contains a block of red granite with a claymore in relief upon it, a monument set up by the Duke of Argyll in 1866 to his ancestor Cailean Mor (comp. p. 160).—8 m. *Taychreggan* (Hotel, L. 3/ 3/6, D., R., & B. 12/6, pens. 8d/), on the N.W. shore of Loch Awe, is a port of call for the Loch Awe steamer (p. 347) and is connected with Port Sonachan (p. 327) by ferry (3*d*., cycle 9*d*., motor cycle 2/6).

The railway makes a detour to the N. and reaches the shore of *Loch Etive* (p. 358) at (113¾ m.) *Achnacloich*, the terminus of the motor-boat service from Lochetivehead (p. 358).

A ferry crosses the loch to the ivy-clad *Ardchattan Priory*, named after St. Cathan, a companion of St. Columba. This Benedictine house was founded by the MacDougals in 1231, and was the meeting-place of one of Bruce's parliaments, among the last in which business was conducted in Gaelic. The plain church contains the curiously sculptured tombs of two former priors.

The great cantilever bridge across Loch Etive (the largest in Europe after the Forth Bridge) comes into view as we approach (117 m.) **Connel Ferry** (*Falls of Lora*, R. & B. 11/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Temperance*, R. & B. 7/6, T. 2/6, pens. 50/–60/), important mainly as the junction of our line with the Ballachulish railway (p. 356). The *Falls of Lora*, whose music lingered in the ears of Ossian, are a sea-cataract formed by a reef of rocks stretching two-thirds of the way across the mouth of Loch Etive, over which the tide pours with a tremendous roar at low spring tides.

The railway bridge at Connel (no ferry) may be used by pedestrians (2*d*.), motor-cycles (2/), motor-cars (2/6–10/), etc. Between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. there is an extra fee of 2/ for vehicles. From the N. end of the bridge we may turn to the right for (2 m.) Ardchattan (see above), or follow the road N., accompanying the railway to (31 m.) Ballachulish (see p. 356).

The line turns S., affording a glimpse (r.) of Dunstaffnage Castle (p. 345), and, after a short climb, descends Glen Crutten (view of Kerrera and Mull). As we approach Oban the ruins of the half-built hydropathic are conspicuous on the right.—123½ m. **Oban,** see Rte. 49.

46. FROM KILLIN TO ABERFELDY AND PITLOCHRY VIÂ LOCH TAY

36–39 m. STEAMER thrice daily from Killin Pier to (19¾ m.) *Kenmore* (5/, 3/6) in connection with the MOTOR SERVICE from Kenmore to (5½ m.) *Aberfeldy*. L.M.S.R. thence viâ Ballinluig, where carriages are changed, to (13¾ m.) *Pitlochry* (2/8, 1/8).—MOTOR SERVICE from Killin Station to Aberfeldy 5 times weekly in 1¾ hr., following the N. bank of Loch Tay (21½ m.) on Mon., Thurs., and Sat., the S. bank (22½ m.) on Tues. and Fri.

ROAD ROUTE, 36 m. From *Killin* to (16–17 m.) *Kenmore* (p. 330) we have a choice of roads. A 827, the shorter road on the N. shore of Loch Tay, passing (8 m.) *Lawers* (p. 330) and (12 m.) *Fearnan* (p. 330), has the better surface, but the S. shore road viâ (7½ m.) *Ardeonaig* (p. 330) and (15½ m.) *Acharn* (p. 330), though 1 m. longer, affords fine views of Ben Lawers.—22 m. **Aberfeldy** (p. 331). —27 m. *Grandtully* (p. 332), where we cross the Tay (the road straight on leads to Dunkeld).—31½ m. *Ballinluig* (p. 231).—36 m. **Pitlochry** (p. 231).

From *Killin Junction* (p. 325), on the main line between Callander and Oban (Rte. 45), a short branch-line runs to (4 m.) *Killin* and (5 m.) *Loch Tay Station* (Killin Pier).

Killin (*Killin*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6, near the station; *Bridge of Lochay*) is a charming village lying between the Lochay and the Dochart, ½ m. above the point where they unite before flowing into Loch Tay. The name, originally Cill-fhinn (the cell of Fingal), is accounted for by an upright stone, ¼ m. W. of the church, supposed to mark the grave of Fingal. The monument in front of the church commemorates the Rev. James Stewart, the first translator of the New Testament into Scottish Gaelic (1767). The old bridge over the rushing Dochart crosses the stream where it is divided by two islands. On Inch Buie, the lower of these, was the burial-place of Clan MacNab, the most powerful family in the district until their emigration to Canada early in the 19th century.

The beauty of the surrounding country is well surveyed from *Stronachlachan* (1708 ft.), easily ascended in 1 hr. by a path starting beside the school.—*Finlarig Castle*, a picturesque ruin between the village and the pier, was anciently a seat of the earls of Breadalbane.—In the vinery of *Achmore House*, 1½ m. E., is a famous vine of great age and of great size. –From *Bridge of Lochay*, ¾ m. N. of the village, a pleasant road ascends *Glen Lochay* to (3 m.) a waterfall (key at the adjoining cottage).

Loch Tay (355 ft.), 14½ m. long, c. ¾ m. broad, and in places over 500 ft. deep, is finely set between high hills on both banks, and is famous for its salmon. Its chief feeders are the Dochart and the Lochay at its W. end; from its E. end issues the full-grown Tay. Roads skirt both banks; that on the N. bank is the shorter (16 m.), but that on the S. bank (17 m.; see p. 330) keeps near the loch and commands finer views, especially of Ben Lawers.—The steamers (see above) call at *Ardeonaig*, *Lawers*, *Ardtalnaig*, and *Fearnan* before reaching Kenmore.

The ROAD ON THE N. BANK (motor, see p. 329) crosses the Lochay and turns N.E. After c. 4 m. a rough hill-road diverges on the left for (9 m.) *Bridge of Balgie* in Glen Lyon (p. 332). From the top of the rise farther on the twin peaks of Ben More and Stobinian are visible behind us.—8 m. *Lawers* (600 ft.; Temperance Hotel) is the most convenient base for the ascent of Ben Lawers (5 hrs. up and down). A ferry crosses the loch here.

Ben Lawers (3984 ft.), the 'echoing mountain,' is very easy to climb and is worth while ascending, not only for the view but also for the remarkable variety of alpine plants which grow on its slopes. The ascent leads up the farther side of the first burn E. of the hotel and avoids the steep slope S.E. of the summit by a short detour to the crest of the N.E. ridge. The summit, artificially raised to 4000 ft. by means of a cairn, commands a glorious *View, including Ben Nevis (N.W.), Ben Cruachan (W.), and the Cairngorms (N.E.), while to the S.E. it sometimes extends as far as the Fife hills, the Bass Rock, and North Berwick Law. An alternative descent leads viâ the S. ridge and the wooded crest of *Meilier* (Meall Odhar; 1794 ft.), though the intervening depression is apt to be boggy.

The road descends to the level of the loch, reaching it at (12 m.) *Fearnan* (Temperance Hotel), where an alternative road to Aberfeldy (10 m.) viâ Fortingal (2 m.; p. 332) in Glen Lyon diverges on the left.—We skirt the wooded base of *Drummond Hill* (c. 1500 ft.) and turn abruptly to the right at the end of the loch, crossing the Tay.—16 m. **Kenmore** (*Taymouth Castle*, see below, with provision for golf, tennis, boating, shooting, and fishing, R. 12/6, B. 4/, L. 4/6, D. 6/, pens. from 25/, out of season 16/6; *Breadalbane*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/ or 100/ weekly; *Kenmore*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 5/), is a pretty little 'model' village on the loch at the outflow of the Tay, which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Burns recorded his pleasure in the view thence by writing one of his most charming English lyrics over the fireplace in the inn-parlour (1787), though Dorothy Wordsworth gave the palm to the view from the bridge at Killin.

On the island in the loch are the ruins of a priory built by Alexander I in 1122 over the grave of his wife Sibilla, daughter of Henry I of England.

The turreted *Taymouth Castle*, now a hotel (see above), retaining much of its baronial magnificence both outside and inside in finely wooded grounds, is the early 19th cent. successor of a mansion built c. 1573 by Colin Campbell of Glenorchy. In 1837 the Earl of Breadalbane, whose seat it was, reintroduced here from Sweden the capercailzie, which had become extinct in Scotland.

FROM KENMORE TO KILLIN by road along the S. bank of Loch Tay, 17 m.—1½ m. *Acharn* has a charming cascade on the burn c. ½ m. S. of the village.—6¼ m. *Ardtalnaig*, opposite Ben Lawers, near some old copper and lead mines, is the starting-point of a track which ascends Gleinn-a-Chilleine and leads to (4½ m.) *Dunan* at the head of Glen Almond, 10½ m. above Newton Bridge (p. 224).—From (9½ m.) *Ardeonaig* (Hotel) a delightful walk ascends the Finglen Burn and crosses (1750 ft.) into Glen Lednock for (12½ m.) *Comrie* (p. 224).—17 m. *Killin*, see p. 329.

FROM KENMORE TO AMULREE, 11 m. The steep rough road running S.E., with fine retrospective views of Ben Lawers, the Glen Lyon range, and Schiehallion, ascends to 1672 ft. in 3 m., and soon afterwards drops even more steeply into *Glen Quaich*, crossing (5 m.) the river.—7 m. *Loch Freuchie*, 2 m. long, lies on our left.—At 10 m. we join the road coming from Crieff viâ the Sma' Glen (p. 224), and turn to the left for (11 m.) **Amulree** (p. 224).

The road from Aberfeldy up Glen Lyon (see below) may be joined either viâ Fearnan (p. 330) or viâ the road descending the left bank of the Tay and crossing the Lyon at (c. 2 m.) Comrie Castle (see below).

FROM KENMORE TO ABERFELDY a pretty tree-shaded road (motor service, p. 329) skirts the S.E. side of Taymouth Castle grounds, passing (17 m. from Killin) the Fort, a battery of old-fashioned cannon. From (18 m.) a stone circle (r.) we enjoy a fine view of Schiehallion and Ben Lawers, and soon after we descend to the banks of the Tay.

22 m. **Aberfeldy** (*Palace*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 90/–105/ weekly; *Breadalbane Arms*, similar charges; *Station*; *Crown*, temperance, R. & B. 7/6, pens. 70/), a pleasant little town of 1560 inhab., stands on both sides of the Urlar Burn near its confluence with the Tay. The large cairn near the S. end of the Tay Bridge (the finest of Gen. Wade's bridges; built in 1733) commemorates the enrolment of the Frecadan Dubh, or Black Watch (1740), a regiment which had been raised in 1725 to watch the Highlanders. The "birks of Aberfeldy" sung by Burns seem never to have existed, and in the opinion of some the poet intended to describe Abergeldie (p. 298), where birches are plentiful.

The three *Falls of Moness*, 1–2 m. up the Urlar Burn, are approached by a path whose entrance is opposite the Breadalbane Arms. All three falls are beautiful, and the uppermost has a clear leap of 50 ft.

FROM ABERFELDY TO TUMMEL BRIDGE (13½ m.) AND TO KINLOCH RANNOCH (18 m.), charabanc in summer (8/6).—We cross the Tay to (1 m.) *Weem* (Hotel, pens. from 70/), a village at the foot of the Rock of Weem (800 ft.), whose summit commands a good view. In the old church is a curious monument to Sir Alexander Menzies (d. 1624) and other members of his family. Ascent of Farragon, see p. 332.—We turn to the left (W.).—*Castle Menzies*, on the right farther on in a well-timbered park (no adm.), is a fine example of an old Scottish mansion (1571), with a small door and walls of immense thickness.—3½ m. *Dull*, a village on the right of the main road, preserves an ancient cross, which probably marked the limit of sanctuary of an abbey founded here, according to some, by St. Adamnan or Eonan c. 700. The broad valley of the Tay is here called the Strath of Appin (i.e. abbey lands, comp. p. 355).—We approach the Lyon, reaching the river opposite (4½ m.) *Comrie Castle*, a small ruined keep, and joining a road from Kenmore (see above).—At (5¼ m.) *Coshieville Inn* (pens. 12/), we quit Glen Lyon and ascend the Keltney Burn to the right. *Garth Castle*, 1 m. farther on, on the opposite side of the valley, was built by the 'Wolf of Badenoch' (comp. p. 311).—In another mile a track diverging up a glen on the left offers a rough ascent of (4 m.) Schiehallion (p. 233).—Beyond (8¾ m.) *White Bridge* the road divides. The right branch, after rising to 1262 ft., descends to (13½ m.) *Tummel Bridge* (p. 233). —The left branch passes near Loch Kinardochy (r.) and reaches (10 m.) its summit (1233 ft.), which commands a fine view of Beny-Gloe and Glen Tilt beyond Loch Tummel. —11½ m. *Braes of Foss* Farm (Tigh-an't-Sochaich) is a starting-point for the ascent of Schiehallion. Thence to (18 m.) *Kinloch Rannoch*, see p. 233.

FROM ABERFELDY VIÂ GLEN LYON TO BRIDGE OF ORCHY OR TYNDRUM, 44 m., omnibus in the morning for Fortingal (1¼ hr.) and Glenlyon (Bridge of Balgie; 2¾ hrs.), returning in the afternoon; charabanc in summer, 5/6 return. **Glen Lyon**, the longest glen in Scotland (over 30 m.), is a narrow valley overhung by frowning mountains, between which the beautiful river flows over rocks sparkling with crystals. It was the scene of a fierce battle between the Stewarts of Garth and the MacGregors, in which the latter were almost exterminated. The Campbells of Glen Lyon were bitter enemies of the clans to the N. and W., and their chief was a prime mover in organizing the massacre of Glencoe (p. 357).

From Aberfeldy to (5¾ m.) *Coshieville Inn*, see p. 331. Thence the road ascends the left bank of the Lyon, not once crossing the stream.—8¼ m. *Fortingal* (429 ft.; Hotel, pens. 10s/) has a yew-tree in its churchyard, said to be 3000 years old and still clinging to life. In 1772, according to Pennant, the trunk was 56 ft. in circumference. A rectangular earthwork S.W. of the village is supposed to have been a Roman outpost. On the right beyond the village is *Glen Lyon House*, once the stronghold of the Campbells; on the left is the road to Fearnan (p. 330). The valley closes in to form the **Pass of Lyon*, a gloomy defile at whose narrowest point is (9¾ m.) *MacGregor's Leap*, a reminder of the battle of the clans (p. 331). As the valley widens again we catch a glimpse (l.) of *Meall Gruaidh* (3661 ft.), the N. shoulder of Ben Lawers. Beyond (11 m.) *Black Bridge* is a fine waterfall on the other side of the Lyon, in the first of a succession of ravines and corries hollowed out by the headlong tributaries of the Lyon.—12¾ m. *Carnbane Castle* (636 ft.) is a ruined stronghold of the Macnaughtons.—From (19 m.) *Innerwick*, a clachan with a church, a track crosses the hills on the N. to (7 m.) Loch Rannoch.—20 m. **Bridge of Balgie** (700 ft.; Glenlyon Post Office; lodgings), the chief hamlet in the glen, is connected by a very rough road with Killin (p. 329). From the fork 1 m. farther the left branch (recommended to pedestrians) descends to *Meggernie Castle*, a whitewashed mansion with an old tower (1579) charmingly set amongst water-meadows. It rejoins the main road at a point whence a track (right) ascends a side glen to the lonely Loch Giorra and Loch Dhamh (4 m.). Glen Lyon becomes wilder and more barren and we pass the remains of Pictish towers. *Ben Vannoch* (3125 ft.) comes into view straight ahead as we approach (33 m.) *Invermeran Lodge* (1064 ft.), where the road ends. A track crossing a footbridge behind the house descends to *Loch Lyon*, a secluded lake 2 m. long, with boggy banks. The ill-marked track keeps to the right at the head of the loch, between Ben Vannoch (r.) and *Ben Fhuaran* (2632 ft.), and beyond its summit (1250 ft.) it descends between Ben Fhuaran (l.) and *Ben Douran* (3524 ft.), reaching the high road (40½ m.) half-way between (44 m.) Tyndrum (p. 326) and (44 m.) Bridge of Orchy (p. 337).

From Aberfeldy to Amulree (Crieff, Dunkeld), 12 m. The road ascends S.E., with good backward views, to (3½ m.) *Loch-na-Craige*, a small moorland tarn on the watershed (1406 ft.). The much more gradual descent leads down the desolate Glen Cochill, and at 10½ m. joins the road in Strath Bran, coming from *Dunkeld* (r.; 7 m.). We turn to the left for (12 m.) *Amulree* (p. 224). Thence to (12 m. more) *Crieff*, see p. 223.

The Railway from Aberfeldy to Ballinluig keeps to the right bank of the Tay. There are alternative Road Routes on either bank, connected by a bridge at Grandtully and by a ferry at Logierait.—On the right bank, 2½ m. below Aberfeldy, is *Grandtully Castle* (1560, with additions of 1626 and 1893), one of the suggested originals of 'Tullyveolan' in 'Waverley.' The old church, ½ m. S.W., the former burial-place of the Stewarts of Grandtully, preserves its 17th cent. roof.—27 m. *Grandtully* (Hotel), a collection of modern villas, is the usual base for ascending *Farragon* (2559 ft.), an easy climb of 2½ hrs. rewarded by an extensive view of the surrounding mountains.

The route follows the road on the N. bank of the Tay for 2 m. towards Aberfeldy, and then leads up the left bank of the Derculich Burn to (1¼ hr.) Loch Derculich, whence we approach the summit from the right. The descent (2 hrs.) may be made to *Weem* (p. 331) viâ Loch Glassie.

A path ascending from Grandtully beside the golf course crosses the Tullypowrie Burn and leads direct over the hills to *Pitlochry* (p. 231) in 4 miles.

The road on the N. bank of the Tay passes through (31 m.) *Logierait* (Hotel), a village situated on the tongue of land separating the Tay from the Tummel, connected with Ballinluig

by a bridge and with the S. bank road by a ferry. It was celebrated as the seat of the regality court where the Lords of Atholl wielded despotic power (comp. p. 234), in a hall that was deemed the 'noblest apartment in Perthshire.'

Rob Roy escaped in 1717 from the gaol, which was later used by Prince Charles to contain 600 prisoners from Prestonpans. The hollow 'Ash Tree of the Boat of Logierait' is said to be a remnant of the 'dool tree' on which caterans and robbers were formerly hanged. Daniel Stewart (1741–1814), founder of Stewart's Hospital (p. 59), was a native of Logierait.

A road ascends the right bank of the Tummel to (5 m.) *Clunie Bridge* (p. 232), opposite Pitlochry.

The road and railway cross the Tummel ½ m. above its mouth, and at (31½ m.) **Ballinluig** (p. 231) join the route from Perth to Inverness —Thence to (36 m.) **Pitlochry,** see p. 231.

47. FROM GLASGOW TO OBAN

From Glasgow to Oban the traveller may go throughout by railway; the motorist will find an interesting road all the way, though there is no regular through public service; and the tourist who is fond of the sea and is in no particular hurry may sail 'round the Mull' (i.e. the Mull of Kintyre) in one of the coasting steamers mentioned on p. 155. The favourite tourist routes, however, are those viâ *Ardrishaig*, whence there is again a choice (see below).

A. By Railway

I. Viâ Stirling and Callander, 116¾ m., L.M.S.R. from *Buchanan St.* in 4½–4¾ hrs. (18/6, 11/1); to *Crianlarich*, 75 m. in 2¾–3 hrs. (9/10, 5/11).

From Glasgow to (22 m.) *Larbert*, and thence viâ (30 m.) *Stirling* to (46 m.) *Callander*, see Rte. 23. Thence to (116¾ m.) **Oban,** see Rte. 45.

II. Viâ Arrochar and Crianlarich, 101 m., West Highland (L.N.E.R.) and L.M.S.R. from *Queen St.* in 4–6 hrs. No through fares. Connections poor except by the early morning train from Glasgow.

From Glasgow to (59 m.) *Crianlarich*, where we change stations, see pp. 336, 337. At Crianlarich we proceed downhill and to the right to (½ m.) the L.M.S. station.—From Crianlarich to (101 m.) **Oban,** see pp. 325–329.

B. By Road

The shortest route (97 m.) is viâ **Loch Lomond** and (55 m.) **Crianlarich** (comp. pp. 336, 324).

A less rapid route (121 m.), affording magnificent views of the western sea-lochs, strikes W. at (38 m.) **Arrochar** (p. 146). A 83.—44½ m. *Rest and be Thankful* (p. 146).- -50 m. *Cairndow* (p. 146).—60 m. **Inveraray** (p. 160).—68 m. *Furnace* (p. 159). –77 m. *Lochgair* (p. 159). –84 m. **Lochgilphead** (p. 334). A 816.—92 m. *Kilmartin* (p. 335).—106 m. *Kilmelfort* (p. 346).—113 m. *Kilninver* (p. 346). —121 m. **Oban** (Rte. 49).

C. By Clyde Steamer to Ardrishaig and thence by Steamer or Road

The voyage 'down the Clyde' to Ardrishaig, a delightful trip through land-locked waters, is described on pp. 157–159. In choosing the route from Ardrishaig onwards it is important to ascertain by enquiry beforehand that the through connections are in operation.

I. Viâ Ardrishaig and the Crinan Canal

The so-called 'Royal Route,' 9½–11 hrs. (23/6, 13/6; B. on the steamer 3/, L. 4/, plain tea 1/6, high tea 3/6).—STEAMER ('Columba') from Glasgow or Greenock to *Ardrishaig*, see p. 157. CRINAN CANAL BOAT (June 9th–mid-Sept.) from Ardrishaig to *Crinan*, arriving c. 3 p.m.—STEAMER from Crinan to *Oban* (arriving c. 5.45 p.m.), and going on on Tues. and Sat. to *Fort William* in c. 3 hrs.—On the return journey the boat leaves Oban at 8.20 a.m., Ardrishaig at 1 p.m., and reaches Glasgow at 6.45 p.m. Passengers taking the train from Gourock arrive in Glasgow at 5.30, from Greenock at 6.30.

Between Crinan and Oban a taste of the Atlantic swell is felt in rough weather, but owing to the number of islands acting as breakwaters the passage is usually smooth.

From Glasgow or Greenock to *Ardrishaig*, see pp. 157–159. At Ardrishaig we quit the 'Columba' and walk c. ¼ hr. to the small steamer on the Crinan Canal.

The CRINAN CANAL, which permits small boats to pass from Loch Gilp to the W. coast (9 m.), was cut in 1793–1801 to obviate the necessity of the long and often temptestuous voyage round the Mull of Kintyre. The deck of the small steamer, when crowded with tourists, presents a curious appearance. Half of the 2 hrs.' passage is taken up at the numerous locks, where passengers usually get out and walk.—The canal skirts the sea as far as (1½ m.) *Lochgilphead* (p. 159) and then runs N.W. to (4 m.) *Cairnbaan Inn*, whence the road to Oban strikes N. Locks now occur in rapid succession and soon we reach (5 m.) the summit level (59 ft.). On the right is a wide expanse of moor and marsh partly reclaimed, at great expense, by the owner of *Poltalloch*, the mansion seen at the base of the hills to the N. The verdant left bank of the canal rises steeply to the hills of Knapdale. Near (7 m.) *Bellanoch* the river Add flows into Crinan Loch, whose shore we skirt.—At (9 m.) **Crinan** (*Crinan Hotel*), where the canal ends in the Sound of Jura, we change to the steamer for Oban.

From Bellanoch a road runs S.W. to (3 m.) *Loch Sween*, a fine arm of the sea, and to (10 m.) a castle near its mouth associated by some with Sweyn of Denmark.—12½ m. *Kilmory* chapel, where the road ends, contains many old sculptured monuments. On *Eilean Mor*, in the mouth of Loch Sween, are ruins of an early oratory and chapel of St. Cormac, with the tombstone of a priest in his robes and some grotesque figures.

As the steamer quits Loch Crinan it passes, on the right, *Duntroon*, an old castle modernized, and the mouth of the island-studded *Loch Craignish*, and passing through the Dorus Mor or Great Gate, rounds Craignish Point. On the left is the long line of Jura's dark hills, with Islay appearing in the S., behind the Paps of Jura. To the N. of Jura, separating it from *Scarba*, is the whirlpool of *Corryvreckan*, a tide-race dangerous to small craft at certain states of the tide. Beyond it appear Colonsay and Oronsay (p. 388). Our course now lies up the *Sound of Luing*, between Scarba and *Lunga* (l.) and *Luing* (r.), to the right of which lies *Shuna*, at the mouth of Loch Melfort. At *Black Mill Bay*, on the W. coast of Luing,

is Ardlarich House, and near it are the 'Cobblers of Lorn,' three isolated rocks. Passing (l.) *Fladda*, with its lighthouse, and *Belnahua*, with its slate quarries, we enter the open *Firth of Lorn*. Away to the left lie the *Garvelloch Isles* or *Isles of the Sea* (p. 354), and in front of us are the cliffs of *Mull* (p. 348). We pass through the narrow channel between *Easdale* and *Seil* (Inskaig Park Hotel).

On Easdale are large slate quarries which, until the sea broke in in 1879, extended more than 200 ft. below tide-mark. From Easdale Post Office, at the S.W. corner of Seil, a motor omnibus runs daily to (15 m.) *Oban*.

As we proceed we see on our right the lofty bridge carrying the road from Seil to the mainland over the Sound of Seil, and farther on is the mouth of *Loch Feochan* (p. 346), far beyond whose head rise the twin peaks of Ben Cruachan. We enter the *Sound of Kerrera*, E. of the island of *Kerrera*, a natural breakwater protecting the harbour of Oban. At the S. end of the island (l.) is *Gylen Castle*, an old Norwegian fortress, long a stronghold of the MacDougals. Alexander II died on Kerrera in 1249, during an attempt to subjugate the Norsemen of the Hebrides. Passing the modern *Gallanach Castle* (r.) we enter *Oban Bay*, beyond which appears *Dunolly Castle* (p. 344). On the N. end of Kerrera is an obelisk to David Hutcheson, founder of the West Coast steamship services.—**Oban,** see p. 343.

II. Viâ Ardrishaig and the Pass of Melfort

12 hrs. STEAMER to *Ardrishaig*, see p. 157; thence MOTOR COACH in 5 hrs. Enquiries should be made beforehand as to the running of the coach.

From Glasgow or Greenock to *Ardrishaig*, see pp. 157–159. The motor coach for Oban starts from the pier on the arrival of the steamer. The road keeps alongside the Crinan Canal for 3½ m., then, just short of Cairnbaan Inn (p. 334), turns to the right, passing (5 m.) *Bridgend*, N. of which lies the village of *Kilmichael Glassary*. We hold to the left at Bridgend and leaving the grounds of *Poltalloch* on our left, reach (9½ m.) *Kilmartin* (Inn), a pretty village with the shell of an old castle and a church tower on a hill. About 1½ m. farther on are the ruins of *Carnassary Castle*, built in the 16th cent. by a Bishop of the Isles. The continuation of the road thence to (38½ m.) *Oban*, viâ (25½ m.) the *Pass of Melfort*, is described on pp. 346, 345.

III. Viâ Ardrishaig and Loch Awe

12½ hrs. STEAMER to *Ardrishaig*, see p. 157. MOTOR COACH thence to *Ford*, 14 m. in 1½-2 hrs.; STEAMER thence to *Loch Awe Station*, once daily (at 3.5 p.m.) in 2¼ hrs.; thence RAILWAY in 1¾ hr. to *Oban*.—Enquiries should be made beforehand as to the running of the coach between Ardrishaig and Ford.

From Glasgow or Greenock to *Ardrishaig*, see pp. 157–159. The motor coach, starting from the pier on the arrival of the

steamer, follows the direct Oban road (see p. 335) for c. 1 m. beyond (9½ m.) *Kilmartin* and then diverges to the right viâ *Craigenterive*.—14 m. **Ford,** and thence by steamer on Loch Awe to *Loch Awe Station*, see pp. 346, 347.—**Loch Awe Station,** and thence by railway to Oban, see pp. 327–329.

48. FROM GLASGOW TO FORT WILLIAM AND MALLAIG

164¼ m. West Highland Railway (L.N.E.R.) from Queen St. Station in 6–6½ hrs. (31/6, 18/11); to *Arrochar and Tarbet*, 42 m. in 1¾–2¼ hrs. (5/6½, 3/9); to *Crianlarich*, 59 m. in 2–2¼ hrs. (9/10, 5/11); to *Spean Bridge*, 113 m. in 4 hrs. (21/, 12/7); to *Fort William*, 122¼ m. in 4¼ hrs. (22/9, 13/8). To *Fort Augustus* viâ Spean Bridge (146¾ m. in 5–5½ hrs.; 25/8, 15/5), see p. 339.

This picturesque* Line traverses some of the most desolate and sparsely inhabited parts of Scotland, and affords a greater variety of scenery than perhaps any other railway in the country. Its difficult and deep cuttings (with but one short tunnel), its numerous lofty viaducts, and its artificial foundations over miles of bog are triumphs of engineering skill. The finest views, with the exception of those of Loch Lomond, are all to the left as we travel north.

Road Route, 148½ m. From Glasgow to (15 m.) *Dumbarton*, see p. 133.—A 82. 29 m. *Luss* (p. 137). –39 m. *Tarbet* (p. 138).—53 m. *Crianlarich* (p. 325).—58 m. *Tyndrum* (p. 326).—65 m. *Bridge of Orchy* (p. 337). The road now becomes rough and has steep hills as far as (78 m.) *Kingshouse* (p. 358) and (92 m.) *Ballachulish* (p. 356). We ferry ¼ m. or go around Loch Leven (19 m., comp. p. 355) to N. Ballachulish.—104 m. **Fort William** (p. 340). –107½ m. *Banavie* (p. 359). A 830, a narrow but beautiful road.—122¼ m. *Glenfinnan* (p. 342).—148½ m. **Mallaig** (p. 343).

Glasgow, see Rte. 11. Thence to (23 m.) *Craigendoran*, see Rte. 12. We diverge (r.) from the line to the main station at Helensburgh (p. 135) and mount steeply to (24¾ m.) *Upper Helensburgh*, beyond which we enjoy a fine view of the Gareloch and Roseneath.—From (26½ m.) *Row* (pron. 'rue,' from 'rudha,' headland), with its seaside villas, below the railway, a ferry plies to (¾ m.) Roseneath (p. 145). Henry Bell (p. 135) is buried beside the church of Row.—At (29¼ m.) *Shandon* is a well-known Hydropathic (R. 8/6, B. 3/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 21/, winter 16/6) with fine grounds.—31½ m. *Garelochhead* (p. 145) is connected with Helensburgh also by steamer. The railway continues to ascend to (33 m.) *Whistlefield* (Inn, ½ m. S. of the station), where we may catch a glimpse of the entrance to Loch Goil (p. 146) and of Carrick Castle (p. 146). The scenery becomes wilder. On the left, across Loch Long, appears the rugged sky-line of Argyll's Bowling Green (p. 146) and the Cobbler comes into view ahead. Losing sight of Loch Long for a little we ascend the dreary Glen Mallin, from the highest point of which a road leads E. down Glen Douglas to *Inverbeg Inn* (5 m.; p. 137), on Loch Lomond, whence a ferry plies to Rowardennan (p. 137). Loch Long presently comes into sight again, and above Glen Croe, on the opposite bank, towers *Ben Arthur* (2891 ft.) or *The Cobbler* (see p. 146), with his wife on the N. and his daughter on the S. Above Ardmay, where the hillside is very steep, we catch sight

of Arrochar (p. 146) and a beautiful view of the head of Loch Lomond (right) opens as we descend to the station of (42 m.) *Arrochar and Tarbet*, midway between Loch Long and Loch Lomond (p. 146), here less than 2 m. apart. Beyond the station we look down upon Tarbet (p. 138), in full view of Ben Lomond opposite, while behind us appears *Duncruin* or *Duncryne* (462 ft.), a conical hill at the S. end of the loch, 15 m. away.—The railway now skirts the W. bank of Loch Lomond. About 5 m. beyond Arrochar station, almost opposite Inversnaid (p. 212) and its waterfall, we cross a viaduct over Inveruglas Water descending from *Loch Sloy*, traverse a cutting, and pass through the only tunnel on our route. On the road below, 1½ m. farther, is the Pulpit Rock, once used for preaching. On the left is Ben Vorlich (3092 ft.).

Beyond (50 m.) *Ardlui* (p. 138), where we quit the loch, we ascend the wild and romantic Glen Falloch, cross the Arnan, which here divides Dumbartonshire from *Perthshire* (p. 228) and bridge the gorge of the Dubh Eas by a viaduct 140 ft. above the stream. The Falls of Falloch, with Rob Roy's Bath, are seen on the right, about 1½ m. farther on, and we enter a bleak mountain district, dotted with the stunted survivors of the great Caledonian Forest. From the head of Glen Falloch the railway descends to Strathfillan.—59 m. **Crianlarich** (p. 325) has another station on the line from Callander to Oban (Rte. 45). —We cross the Fillan and turn W. along the N. side of Strathfillan, enjoying fine retrospective views of the twin peaks of Ben More (3843 ft.) and Stobinian (3827 ft.) and of the Glen Falloch mountains, while on the left front is Ben Lui (3708 ft.), with the headwaters of the Tay. Between New Year and Easter excellent mountaineering may be enjoyed among the many fine peaks of this district.—63¾ m. **Tyndrum** (p. 326), another station on the line from Callander to Oban (Rte. 45). We turn N. and climb to the watershed (1043 ft.) between the Atlantic and the North Sea, where we enter *Argyllshire* (p. 326). On the left, in the distance, the peaks of the Black Mount (see below) come into view; and on the right rises *Ben Douran* (3524 ft.; 'stormy mountain'), celebrated in the poems of Duncan Ban MacIntyre (see below). Before reaching the base of Ben Douran the railway makes a horseshoe sweep round the foot of Ben Odhar and Ben-a-Chaisteil, crossing two glens, up the second of which runs the route viâ Glen Lyon to Aberfeldy, described on p. 331.—We pass a large boulder known as 'Rob Roy's Putting Stone' (left) before reaching (71½ m.) *Bridge of Orchy* (Rfmts.; Inverornan Hotel, see below).

A hilly road (A 82) leads N. from Bridge of Orchy passing a beautiful pine-wood to (12½ m.) *Kingshouse Inn* (p. 358), at the head of Glencoe, viâ (3 m.) *Inverornan* (Inverornan Hotel), at the S.W. end of *Loch Tulla*, near which Duncan

Ban MacIntyre (1724–1812), the 'Burns of the Highlands,' was born. Thence, ascending to 1449 ft., it strikes across the Marquis of Breadalbane's deer-forest of Black Mount, with dark and glistening corries on the W., and on the E. the vast expanse of Rannoch Moor, with the cone of Schiehallion in the distance.

From Bridge of Orchy S.W. down *Glen Orchy* to (12 m.) *Dalmally*, see p. 327.

The railway skirts *Loch Tulla* (2 m. long), across which appears the Marquis of Breadalbane's shooting lodge, and then, with a view of the precipitous sides of the *Clachlet* (3602 ft.) on the left, ascends the valley of the Tulla, passing the ruins of *Achallader Castle*, an old stronghold of the Fletchers and later of the Glen Lyon Campbells, in which the plot for the massacre of Glencoe (p. 357) is said to have been hatched. At *Crannach*, a little farther on, may be seen some of the finest remains of the old Caledonian Forest, and in c. 4 m. more, on the watershed of the Tulla (1127 ft.), we re-enter *Perthshire* and begin to traverse the **Moor of Rannoch** (20 sq. miles; average level, 1000 ft.), the largest and most desolate moor in Scotland.

The moor, which occupies the W. portion of the district of Rannoch, and includes the long dark Loch Lydoch (see below), is for the most part a bleak and exposed expanse of bog, moor, and rock, but is not without an attractiveness of its own. In this desolate region, almost destitute of cover, David Balfour and Alan Breck (in 'Kidnapped') had some of their most trying adventures. On a clear day the panorama of the surrounding mountains is very fine. As we look back from the watershed Ben Cruachan may be seen to the S.W.; N.W. is Ben Nevis, and in front Ben Alder. As we proceed the Glencoe mountains become visible on the left, with Ben Lawers behind, and as we approach Rannoch (see below) Schiehallion stands out conspicuously to the E. On the left are traces of the 'Soldiers' Trenches,' a series of earthworks constructed to give employment to the English garrison after the '45.

For the foundations of the railway across the boggy stretches of the moor, the engineers employed huge bundles of faggots, which have become 'pickled' against rot by the action of the peaty water.

86¾ m. *Rannoch* station (no inn) lies 6 m. W. of Loch Rannoch. A coach plies at 9.30 a.m. in summer from the station to (17 m.) Kinloch Rannoch and (38 m.) Pitlochry (see p. 233).

A track, difficult to follow, leads W. from Rannoch station to (15 m.) *Kingshouse Inn* (p. 358), keeping well up on the high ground N. of the narrow Loch Lydoch or Laidon and the smaller lochs to the W. of it. Keeping the conical Buchaille Etive (p. 358) as a landmark ahead of us, we pass (c. 7–8 m.) a shepherd's hut and (11½ m.) a shooting lodge, whence a rough road leads to the inn.

About 1 m. N. of Rannoch we traverse the Cruach Cutting snow-tunnel and c. 1 m. farther on pass (l.) the little *Loch Chlaidheimh* or *Cly*, where the three counties of Perth, Argyll, and Inverness meet. We enter *Inverness-shire* (p. 225).

This loch is said to derive its Gaelic name Chlaidheimh (sword) from the story of Lochiel and an Atholl chief who agreed to meet here in conference, unarmed. One of them, growing angry, drew a sword which he had concealed about his person, when the other promptly produced his. Finding that each had failed to outwit the other, they, by mutual consent, hurled their weapons into the loch.

Just beyond (94 m.) *Corrour*, beside little Loch Siolaig, the line attains its summit level (1354 ft.). A rapid descent, with a view of lonely Loch Ossian on the right, brings us to the

shores of *Loch Treig* (5½ m. long, ½ m. wide), with grassy and almost treeless sides so furrowed by burns that the line crosses over 150 large and small bridges as it skirts its E. bank. From the N. end of the loch we follow the right bank of the rushing Treig, which forms fine rapids just before it joins the Spean, a river famous for its salmon. We cross the latter and turn to the west.

From (104 m.) **Tulloch** (lodgings at the stationmaster's house) a motor plies once daily to (12 m.) *Loch Laggan Hotel* (p. 237), going on thence twice daily to (31 m.) *Kingussie*, see p. 237.

The line descends Glen Spean, with one of the famous parallel roads (see below) well marked on the right, and enters the grand gorge of *Achluachrach*, the waterfall in which is an insurmountable barrier to salmon.—109¾ m. *Roy Bridge* (Roy Bridge Hotel, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/, pens. 100/ 110/) is the station for the famous *Parallel Roads of Glen Roy*, shelves or terrraces made on the hill-sides by the shore-waters of a lake that once filled Glen Roy.

A rough road leads N. up Glen Roy to (9 m.) a shooting lodge of The Mackintosh, but an excellent view of the roads may be obtained from a point c. 4 m. from the station, where three distinct terraces are seen extending along both sides of the valley. "The highest is of course the oldest, and those beneath it were formed in succession as the waters of the lake sank. Until Agassiz suggested the idea of a dam of glacier-ice the great difficulty in the way of understanding how a lake could ever have filled these valleys was the entire absence of any relic of the barrier that must have kept back the water" (Sir Archibald Geikie).

As we quit Roy Bridge we cross the Roy, with Keppoch House on the left, the name of which recalls the murder avenged at Invergarry (p. 359). The last clan battle in Scotland is said to have been fought here in 1688, between the Mackintoshes and the Clan Ranald, who disputed the possession of the estate.

113 m. **Spean Bridge** (*Spean Bridge*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 2/, 3/6, D. 5/), the junction for Fort Augustus, lies near a lovely reach of the river, not seen from the train.

A motor coach leaves Spean Bridge every morning at 10.25 for (25 min.) *Gairlochy* (see below) and (50 min.) *Achnacarry* (p. 362), returning from Achnacarry at 2.50. Spean Bridge Hotel is also on the route of the motor charabancs between Fort William and Inverness, see p. 358.

From Spean Bridge to Fort Augustus, 23 m., in ¾–1¼ hrs. The line, branching to the right, descends the beautiful valley of the Spean, crossing the river near (1 m.) High Bridge, where a skirmish on 16th Aug., three days before the standard was raised at Glenfinnan (p. 342), began the rising of 1745. —2¼ m. *Gairlochy* (p. 359).—Beyond (7½ m.) *Invergloy* (passengers for which must notify the guard) the line runs parallel with the Caledonian Canal (p. 359), on its S.E. side, viâ (15 m.) *Invergarry*, a station near the Laggan Drawbridge (for Glen Garry; p. 363) and (19½ m.) *Aberchalder* (p. 360).—23 m. **Fort Augustus,** see p. 360.

The railway beyond Spean Bridge crosses a moor with many moraines and affords (l.) a magnificent view of the N. precipices of Ben Nevis (p. 341), where snow usually lingers in the

gullies all the year round. On the right appear the Glenfinnan mountains at the head of Loch Eil. About 3 m. short of Fort William the modern Inverlochy Castle is seen on the right, and farther on, beyond the suspension bridge leading across the Lochy to Banavie, are the ruins of old *Inverlochy Castle*, a quadrangular building with round towers at the corners.

This castle was perhaps founded by Edward I or by his partisans, the Comyns, after whom one of the towers is named, but it dates more probably from the latter part of the 15th cent., and in the time of Charles II it was still unfinished. Under its walls, in 1645, the Covenanters under Argyll were defeated by Montrose, with a loss of 1500 men, in a battle described by Scott in the 'Legend of Montrose,' and by Neil Munro in 'John Splendid.' Argyll himself retired to his galley at the beginning of the action. The victory encouraged Charles I to break off the negotiations at Uxbridge, with disastrous consequences to himself.— A curious old legend places an ancient Pictish city on this site, where King Achaius is said to have signed a treaty with Charlemagne in 790.

122¼ m. **Fort William** (*Rfmts.*; 1913 inhab.), on Loch Linnhe, is a favourite starting-point for the ascent of Ben Nevis and for other interesting excursions. The summit of Ben Nevis is not visible from the town.

Hotels. Highland, well situated above the town, first class, R. 10/6, B. 2/, 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 105/, out of season 84/; Alexandra, N. end of the town, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Station, at the pier, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 3/6; West End, S. end of the town; Palace, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 84/–126/; Imperial, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 14/ (84/ weekly); Caledonian, in the main street; Waverley, R. & B. 8/, pens. 75/ 84/; Central, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, T. 3/, Granite House, R. & B. 6/, three temperance houses; Ben Nevis, plain, and numerous others.

Steamer Quay close to the station for steamers to Oban (p. 354).

Motor Charabancs run in summer to the foot of *Ben Nevis* (1/); *Achnacarry* and *Spean Bridge* (7/); *Glen Nevis* (5/6); *Inverness* (10/); *Ballachulish, Glencoe,* and *Kinlochleven* (13/6); and on certain days to *Glen Moriston* and *Glen Garry* (30/), and to *Inverness* viâ Kingussie, returning viâ Loch Ness (30/).

The fort from which Fort William takes its name stood at the N. end of the present town but has been entirely pulled down to make way for the railway. It was originally built of earth by General Monk in 1655 and was rebuilt of stone under William III, with the view of keeping in check the turbulent Highlanders. The town, for a brief period known as Maryborough, after William III's queen, long consisted mainly of one long narrow street, but has considerably developed since the advent of the railway in 1903. It contains a tasteful Gothic Episcopal church (1880), a Roman Catholic church, and memorials to Donald Cameron of Lochiel (1835–1905), 25th chief of the clan, and to townsmen who fell in 1914–18. In Cameron Sq., a little N. of the station, is the interesting *Museum* of West Highland Arts and Crafts and of local antiquities (adm. free 10–6 in July, Aug., & Sept.).

Extensive works in connection with the Grampian Electricity Co. are now in progress near Fort William. The plans for the utilization of the water-power

Natural Scale 1:253,440

0 1 2 3 4 Miles

0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres

Height of Land in Feet

0 500 1000 1500 2000 2500

in the neighbourhood include a water-tunnel through the Ben Nevis group and involve the raising of the level of several of the adjacent lochs.

The Ascent of ***Ben Nevis** (4406 ft.; 3–4 hrs.), the highest mountain in the British Islands (Snowdon 3560 ft.), which lies c. 2 m. S.E., is the favourite excursion from Fort William. Ben Nevis is not a graceful mountain, and owing to the absence of a cone or peak, its great height and gigantic mass are not immediately realized. Its leading features are the deep Glen Nevis (see below), on the S., the imposing buttresses and gullies, on the N., and the grand corrie, on the N.E., at the head of which a narrow arête connects the summit with the spur of *Cairn Mor Dearg* (4012 ft.).

From the bridge over the Nevis, ½ m. N. of Fort William, a road ascends the right bank of the stream to (2¼ m.) *Achintee Farm*, whence a well-marked pony-track (5 m. long) ascends on the left to the summit. At 2200 ft., beyond a small tarn, where we join the path from Banavie (p. 359), is a hut, and thence the track, steeper and rougher, reaches the top in six long zigzags.—An alternative and much harder route (not recommended for the descent) quits the high-road at the Old Distillery, beside the Allt-a-Mhuilinn (Voolin). Just short of the tarn (see above) we strike off to the left (no track) along the mountain side. Beyond a deer fence we descend towards the burn, hold S.E. up the corrie, and mount the arête between Cairn Mor Dearg (left) and the summit (right).—On the summit of Ben Nevis are the sturdy buildings of an observatory, founded in 1881 but closed in 1905 for lack of means, and an inn (closed since 1915).

The *View on a clear day is very extensive, but not so pleasing as from many other more isolated mountains. It commands a radius of nearly 100 m., except to the N.E., where the Cairngorm mountains bound the horizon, but it is rarely clear in all directions at the same time. To the S. Loch Linnhe, the Glencoe mountains, Ben More (Mull), Ben Cruachan, and the Paps of Jura are visible, and, in exceptionally clear weather, the N.E. coast of Ireland; to the S.E. Ben More, Ben Vorlich, Ben Lawers, and (very marked) Schiehallion; N.E. a glimpse is caught of Loch Laggan and (occasionally) of Ben Muich-dhui; the Caledonian Canal runs N., visible sometimes as far as Inverness; amid the sea of mountains to the N.W. Mam Soul and Scour Ouran may be identified, and farther W. are the ragged peaks of the Coolins (Skye), the hills of Rum, and the Scuir of Eigg. Loch Eil runs W. from the mountain-foot towards Glenfinnan.

Glen Nevis ranks among the finest glens in Scotland. From Fort William a road ascends the left bank of the Nevis, passing (4 m.) a rocking stone (now off its balance), (5 m.) *Dunjardil* (Dundbhairdghal), a good vitrified fort (magnificent view) 1500 ft. above the road, and (8 m.) *Achriach*, 2½ m. beyond which it comes to an end. The stream forms a fine waterfall at Achriach and a still finer one, c. 4 m. farther up in a magnificent gorge. From the upper fall good walkers may push on by a track leading over the pass (1320 ft.) to (8 m.) *Loch Treig* and (15 m.) *Tulloch* station (p. 339).

From Fort William to *Ballachulish* by road, see p. 355; to *Oban* by steamer, see p. 354; to *Inverness* by steamer (viâ Banavie), see p. 358.

On leaving Fort William the train returns on its course for about a mile, then curves N.W. and crosses the Lochy. We enjoy a magnificent retrospect of Ben Nevis, which remains

in view for some distance.—124¾ m. **Banavie** (p. 359) commands a view of the hills of Loch Eil and down Loch Linnhe as far as the Corran Narrows. We cross the *Caledonian Canal* (p. 359).—Beyond (125¾ m.) *Corpach* (p. 359), at the S. entrance of the Canal, are (r.) the church of *Kilmallie*, and an obelisk commemorating Col. John Cameron of Fassifern, who fell at Quatre Bras (1815). For the next nine miles the line closely skirts the N. bank of **Loch Eil**, the N.W. arm of Loch Linnhe, 8 m. long and ¾ m. broad. We pass the foot of Glen Suileag (5½ m. from Corpach), with *Fassifern House* among the trees, where Prince Charles Stewart spent a night four days after raising his standard at Glenfinnan.—132¼ m. *Locheilside*. Beyond the low watershed between Loch Eil and Loch Shiel we lose sight of Ben Nevis, but as the line descends above the Callop and through cuttings to sweep round the foot of Glen Finnan on a long viaduct, we enjoy one of the finest views on the line, with Prince Charlie's Monument (see below) conspicuous on the shore at the head of Loch Shiel.—139¼ m. **Glenfinnan** (*Stage House*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 95/), an angling resort.

About ¾ m. E., close to the loch, the conspicuous but not beautiful **Prince Charlie's Monument** marks the spot where Prince Charles Stewart unfurled his standard on Aug. 19th, 1745, on his "daring and romantic attempt to recover a throne lost by the imprudence of his ancestors." The monument was erected in 1815 by Alexander Macdonald of Glenaladale (see below), a descendant of one of the prince's most devoted followers. A tablet (1923) in the large Roman Catholic church in the grounds of the neighbouring Glenfinnan House likewise commemorates the prince.

From Glenfinnan to Acharacle, small steamer daily in 2½ hrs., starting in the afternoon. The steamer traverses the whole length of **Loch Shiel**, a freshwater loch 18 m. long but nowhere more than 1 m. broad. At its head and for two-thirds of its length the loch is wild, with rocky sides clothed with Scots firs and birches and bounded by mountains of considerable height, but for the remaining third the banks are covered with enormous peat mosses. On the W. side, c. 6 m. down, opens *Glenaladale*. About 6 m. farther on the steamer passes the 'Narrows,' in which lies *Eilean Fhionain*, an islet containing a ruined chapel with an ancient bell and a burying-ground with the graves of the old families of Moidart. On the S. rises *Ben Resipol* (2774 ft.). After touching at (15 m.; N. bank) *Dalelea* the steamer goes on to (18 m.) *Acharacle* (Loch Shiel Hotel, temperance, pens. 95/–100/, incl. fishing; Ardshealach Boarding House), a favourite angling resort. A stream (2 m. long) issuing from the loch at *Shiel Bridge* (½ m. N. of Acharacle) connects it with the sea. A road runs N.E. from Shiel Bridge to (5 m.) *Kinlochmoidart*, where Prince Charlie stayed during the rally of the clans at Glenfinnan (Aug. 6th-19th, 1745).—Rough tracks lead W. to (18 m.) *Ardnamurchan Point* (p. 350).

A motor-omnibus runs from Acharacle to (28½ m.) Ardgour (p. 355), reaching the N. shore of the beautiful *Loch Sunart*, 20 m. long, at (3 m.) *Salen* (Inn).—Beyond (12½ m.) *Strontian* (pron. Strontecan), in whose lead-mines the element strontium was discovered, we quit the loch, and soon after we descend Glen Tarbert to Loch Linnhe and (28½ m.) *Ardgour*, opposite Corran.

Leaving Glenfinnan the line mounts a bare glen and, beyond a tunnel, descends to skirt the S. bank of *Loch Eilt* (3½ m. long), at the W. end of which are several beautiful little islets, with clumps of Scots firs. We cross the Ailort,

issuing from the lake, and follow its N. bank to (148¼ m.) *Lochailort* (Hotel), at the head of the sea-loch of that name.

A track leads hence N. to (7 m.) *Loch Morar* (see below), which may be crossed by boat to South Tarbet, 1 m. S. of Tarbet on Loch Nevis (p. 362).

In the opposite direction (S.) a road leads to (1 m.) *Inverailort House*, whence an attractive path goes on alongside Loch Ailort, and up (8½ m.) *Glen Uig* to (15 m.) *Kinlochmoidart* (p. 342).

We skirt the head of Loch Ailort (view on the left), and after passing the little *Loch Dhu*, we come into view of *Loch-nan-Uamh* (loch of the caves), on whose shore, at Borrodale, Prince Charles landed (Aug. 5th, 1745) from the French frigate 'Du Teillay.' Hence too he sailed in the following year, a disappointed and defeated man. The train follows the loch-shore, passing through several tunnels between which delightful glimpses of the sea are caught, and reaches (153¼ m.) *Beasdale* (private station). Beyond the next tunnel we cross the Borrodale Burn (see above), and a little farther on we have a charming view across Arisaig Bay to the Scuir of Eigg, 12 m. out at sea, backed by the mountains of Rum.—156½ m. **Arisaig** (*Arisaig*, R. & B. 8/, L. or D. 2/, 3/6, 4/6, pens. 84/–115/), a hamlet with three churches, overlooking Loch-nan-Cilltean, which is sheltered by seal-haunted islets. The landing-place (small boats) for steamer passengers is 4½ m. from the hotel. A boat may be hired here for a visit to Eigg. —The line now crosses a wide moor at some distance from the sea, but the peaks of Rum and then those of Skye are conspicuous. The short river Morar, with rapids on both sides of the line, is crossed.—161¼ m. *Morar* (Station Hotel) overlooks the beautiful white sands at the mouth of the river.

Loch Morar (12 m. long and 1 m. broad), though only ¾ m. to the right, is not visible from the railway. This loch, only 30 ft. above the sea, is remarkable for its extraordinary depth, 180 fathoms, "the deepest known hollow on any part of the European plateau except the submarine valley which skirts the S. part of Scandinavia" (Geikie). On the largest of a group of islands near the W. end Lord Lovat (1667–1747) was captured two months after Culloden.

164 m. **Mallaig** (*Station*, burned in 1927; *Marine*, temperance, R. & B. 7/, D. 3/6), a village of 300 inhab., is of importance only as the terminus of the railway and as a port of call for steamers to Kyle of Lochalsh, Skye, the Outer Hebrides, and places on the N.W. coast (comp. pp. 377, 385).

49. OBAN

OBAN (6344 inhab.), finely situated on the shore and slopes of a picturesque bay, landlocked by the island of Kerrera, is not only a bracing summer resort but, as a focal point of numerous excursions by road, rail, or steamer, fairly earns its sobriquet of 'Charing Cross of the Highlands.' In summer it is a busy place and its ample hotel accommodation is frequently overtaxed. The sheltered bay, famous for its

views of sunset amid the mountains of Mull, is a favourite and animated yachting station, especially during the Argyllshire Highland Gathering in the second week of September.

North Pier, near the centre of the bay, for MacBrayne's and other tourist steamers.—RAILWAY PIER, adjoining the railway station, for steamers in connection with the trains.

Hotels. ALEXANDRA, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. from 15/, GREAT WESTERN, R. & B. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, two first-class hotels on the Corran Esplanade; STATION, George St., R. & B. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; PARK, R. 6/, pens. from 17/6, MARINE, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/, July–mid-Sept. 17/, two temperance hotels on the Esplanade; COLUMBA, North Pier, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/6, pens. 15/; ROYAL, R. & B. 9/, D. 6/, pens. 105/–126/; ARGYLL, North Pier, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/, pens. 105/; PALACE, R. & B. 9/, D. 6/, pens. 15/6–17/6; KING'S ARMS, George St., R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/6; COMMERCIAL, T., R. & B. 11/6, pens. 15/.—WAVERLEY, pens. 12/, BAY VIEW, IONA, R. & B. 6/6, D. 3/, pens. 11/, and several other small temperance hotels.—There are in addition many private hotels, boarding-houses, and furnished apartments to let.

Post Office, Albany St., at the S. end of the town.

Motor Omnibuses at frequent intervals to *Dunolly* and *Ganavan*.—MOTOR LAUNCHES from the slip behind the N. Pier to *Kerrera* (6*d*.) or *Ganavan* (6*d*.) at intervals.

Motor Coaches ply in summer to *Dunstaffnage* and the *Falls of Lora* (2/); to *Achnacloich* (evenings, 2/6; including sail on Loch Etive 4/6); *Pass of Melfort* (5/); *Easdale* (5/); *Glen Nant* and *Taychreggan* (5/); *Glencoe* viâ *Rannoch Moor* (25/); around *Loch Awe* (10/); *Loch Awe, Inveraray,* and *Pass of Melfort* (12/6); *Inveraray, Loch Lomond,* and *Glen Falloch* (15/); etc.

Steamers to *Glasgow* (p. 333), *Fort William* (p. 354), the *Hebrides* (p. 385), *Crinan* (Ardrishaig; p. 335), *Staffa* and *Iona* (p. 347), *Tobermory* (Rte. 50), etc.—STEAMERS from the Railway Pier thrice daily in the season for short cruises to Mull, Loch Melfort, etc. (3/).

Amusements. GOLF at *Glencruitten,* ½ m. E. of the railway station, and at *Ganavan,* 2 m. N.—BATHING at Ganavan, with bathing boxes and tea-rooms.—ROWING, SAILING, and MOTOR BOATS for hire. TENNIS COURTS; BOWLING GREEN; PUTTING COURSES.

A Renfrew trading company erected a storehouse at Oban in 1713, and in 1786 an unsuccessful attempt was made to establish a fishing-station here; but Oban's rise and prosperity coincide with the rise and progress of the 'tourist industry' in Scotland in the 19th century. Dr. Johnson and Boswell found a "tolerable inn" at Oban in 1773, and in 1814, the year of the publication of 'The Lord of the Isles,' Sir Walter Scott paid a visit.

Between the Railway Station and the North Pier the open sea-front of Oban is flanked by George St., the principal street, with excellent shops, the line of which is continued round the bay by Alexandra Road and the Corran Esplanade, with its small public park and attractive hotels. Just beyond the small beacon and war memorial, a little farther on, is the *Clach-a'-Choin,* or *Dog Stone,* an isolated block of rock, to which Fingal used to tie his dog Bran. About ¼ m. farther are the ruins of **Dunolly Castle,** to which visitors ascend by a zigzag path on the N. side (adm. 3*d*.; 10–1 and 2–6 on weekdays).

This ancient stronghold (12th or 13th cent.), now reduced to a keep and some ivy-covered fragments, is finely situated on a bluff overlooking Loch Linnhe, and was originally protected landward by a moat. It belonged to the MacDougals, Lords of Lorn, whose descendant preserves the 'Brooch of Lorn' (p. 326) in the modern mansion among the trees at the base of the castle.

We round the point and reach (1¾ m.) the sands of *Ganavan*.

In the opposite direction (S.) Shore St. leads from the railway station to the pleasant coast-road, passing (1½ m.) a ferry for Kerrera, to (3 m.) *Gallanach Castle.*

On the hill (view) behind the town two uncompleted buildings attract the visitor's attention. *McCaig's Tower*, the curious circular structure, was intended to be a view tower, museum, and art gallery. The other is a hydropathic establishment which for lack of funds was never completed.

Excursions from Oban

Excursions from Oban are somewhat bewildering from their number and from the various ways in which many of them can be made—with different combinations of road, rail, and steamer. Visitors are recommended to provide themselves with the summer programmes of the railway company and of MacBrayne's steamers (office at the N. Pier) as well as with those of the motor coaches plying from the town.

Dunstaffnage and Connel Ferry may be reached by road (7 m., incl. the visit to the castle), steamer, or railway (see p. 328).—The road ascends N. from the public park on Corran Esplanade and at 3 m. reaches the end of a cart-road, c. 1 m. long, which leads on the left to the ruined **Dunstaffnage Castle,** built upon a natural pedestal of rock, commanding the entrance to Loch Etive. The entrance is now reached by a narrow staircase (adm. 11–5; gratuity).

The castle, an irregular four-sided structure with three round towers, has been ascribed to the 13th cent., but as it now stands shows slight evidence of being older than the 15th century. It is c. 400 ft. round; the walls in some places are 66 ft. high and 10 ft. thick. In the ruins is a brass gun from a ship of the Spanish Armada sunk at Tobermory (p. 349). The site is supposed to have been the seat of government of the Scots from c. 500 A.D. until, after their union with the Picts in 843, the capital, together with the Coronation Stone, was removed hence to the more central Scone (p. 221). Later the castle passed to the Lords of Lorn and was taken by Bruce after his victory in the Pass of Awe. It was garrisoned in 1715 and 1745, and Flora Macdonald was a prisoner here for some days in 1746. Dunstaffnage plays a part in Scott's 'Lord of the Isles' and, under the name 'Ardenvohr,' in the 'Legend of Montrose.' Close by is a chapel claiming to contain the ashes of several early kings, though it is apparently a century later than the castle. It is now the burial-place of the Campbells of Dunstaffnage House, the hereditary captains of Dunstaffnage.

We return to the main road and proceed, passing Dunstaffnage House, to (7 m.; 5 m. direct) *Connel Ferry* and the *Falls of Lora* (p. 328), whence we may return by railway.

From Oban to Glen Nant and Taychreggan, 19 m. (motor coach, see p. 328). To (5 m.) *Connel Ferry*, see above. We continue to follow the road on the S. bank of Loch Etive to (12 m.) *Taynuilt* (p. 328), where we diverge to the right. Thence to (19 m.) *Taychreggan*, see p. 328.

From Oban to Ford and Loch Awe. A motor coach makes a tour round Loch Awe daily (c. 8 hrs.; 20/), going viâ *Connel Ferry*, *Taynuilt*, *Pass of Brander*, and *Dalmally*, and returning viâ the S.E. shore of *Loch Awe*, *Ford*, and the

Pass of Melfort. We here describe another fine circular tour, which may be made in either direction (7 hrs.; 16/6, 15/), by motor, steamer on Loch Awe, and railway. The MOTOR COACH, starting c. 10 a.m., quits Oban viâ Combie St., at the S. end of the town and has a long uphill climb. High up, on our right, appears Soroba Lodge, the "white house on the hill," where Robert Buchanan (1841–1901), the novelist and poet, lived in 1866–74. From (2½–3 m.) the top of our ascent, whence we have a wide view, including the top of Ben Cruachan, on the left, we drop to the head of *Loch Feochan.*

At 3¾ m. a road strikes abruptly left for (1¼ m.) *Loch Nell*, a pretty little sheet of water, at the S.W. angle of which is the *Serpent Mound*, a curious heap of boulders about 80 yds. long, so called from its serpentine shape. From Loch Nell this old road goes on N. to (6½ m.) *Connel Ferry* (p. 328), giving off (l. at 3 m.) a branch leading viâ Glen Lonan to (10 m.) *Taynuilt* (p. 328).

We follow the S. side of Loch Feochan to (8 m.) *Kilninver*, where we turn left to ascend the valley of the *Euchar*, leaving the road to *Seil* and *Easdale* (7 m.; see p. 335) on the right. Traversing Glen Callan, with its lofty wooded sides, we descend by a new road (1925) above (13½ m.) the *Pass of Melfort*, of which at one point we have a tolerably good view.

The old ***Pass of Melfort,** one of the most romantic and picturesque passes in Scotland, is closed to vehicles on account of the danger of rocks falling from the lofty cliffs, sometimes overhanging the road which closely hugs their base. Far below in the precipitous wooded ravine flows the Oude. It is possible, though perhaps not advisable, to alight at the point where the old road goes off and to follow it to where it rejoins the new road, 1¼ m. farther on.

15½ m. *Kilmelfort* (Cuilfail Hotel, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 105/–126/), near Loch Melfort, is an angler's resort, with both loch and sea-fishing.

Here a road diverges on the left for (5 m.) *Loch Avich* (3 m. long), the 'Loch Launa' of Ossian, which drains into Loch Awe by the *Avich*, a river with fine falls and deep pools.

Our road now keeps round the coast, with fine views seawards to the islands of Shuna, Luing, and Scarba, and then crosses another high isthmus to (23 m.) the head of *Loch Craignish*, with its wooded islands. A zigzag climb, overlooking the beautiful loch, with the Paps of Jura conspicuous to the W., is quickly followed by a steep descent. At 28¼ m., in sight of Carnassary Castle (p. 335), we quit the road we have been following (which goes to on Ardrishaig, 10½ m., see p. 335), and, turning sharp to the left, begin to ascend to the pretty *Pass of Craigenterive.* We skirt *Loch Ederline* just before reaching (31 m.) **Ford** (*Hotel*), a tiny hamlet lying c. ¾ m. from its pier on Loch Awe.

***Loch Awe,** 23 m. long with an average width of c. 1 m., is one of the largest and most beautiful of Scottish lochs. The head or S. end is comparatively tame, while the foot is magnificently grand, but this is no real exception to the rule obtaining in most lochs, for in geologic times it discharged to the S., towards Loch Crinan, and not as at present to the N., by the Awe into Loch Etive. The Campbells, the Macarthurs, and the MacGregors were the principal clans on its banks in the Middle Ages; and the slogan of the Campbells, 'It's a far cry to

Lochow,' was a defiant boast of the inaccessibility of their remote fastnesses. A fair but hilly road runs close to the S.E. bank of the loch from Ford to Dalmally (see p. 327). The steamer calls at *Port Sonachan*, *Taychreggan*, and *Loch Awe* piers.

A STEAMER (' Countess of Breadalbane ') leaves Ford Pier at 3.5 p.m. (at present) for the sail down the loch (20½ m.; in 2¼ hrs.). Soon after starting we pass (r.) *Fincharn Castle*, a ruined stronghold of the Macdonalds, and sail N., with the woods of Inverliver on the left. On the right bank is seen (8 m.) *Port-in-Sherrich*, in front of which lies *Innis Sherrich*, with an old chapel and cemetery. A little farther on is *Innis Connel*, with the picturesque ruins of *Ardconnel Castle*, a stronghold of the Campbells. On the left (9½ m.) the *Avich* (p. 346) enters the loch, and on the right are *Blairgour Falls*.—15 m. **Port Sonachan** (p. 327), on the right bank, lies opposite (ferry) **Taychreggan** (p. 328), on the left bank.

From Port Sonachan to *Dalmally* or to *Inveraray*, see p. 161; from Taychreggan viâ Glen Nant to *Taynuilt*, see p. 328.

The loch now widens, and the view ahead, with the islands in the foreground and the enormous mass of Ben Cruachan in the background, is one of the most striking in the Highlands. At 18½ m. we pass *Innishail*, the ' isle of rest,' on which are the ruins of a once famous Cistercian nunnery and a burial-ground of the Macarthurs, with the carved tombstones of warriors. Between Innishail and *Innis Fraoch*, with its ruined castle of the Macnaughtens, we have a view (l.) into the gloomy *Pass of Brander*, through which the Awe flows to the sea.—The steamer now enters the E. arm of the loch, passing *Innis Chonain*, the ' isle of dogs,' on the left. High on the right bank appears the monument to Duncan Ban MacIntyre (p. 338). *Kilchurn Castle* (p. 327), at the water's edge, and Ben Lui, far beyond, come into view as we approach (20½ m.) **Loch Awe Pier,** close below the station and hotel (p. 327).

RAILWAY from Loch Awe to Oban, in one direction, or to Crianlarich, in the other, see p. 327. The steamer is timed to arrive at Loch Awe 10 min. before the departure of the train for Oban, ½ hr. before the departure of the train for Crianlarich.

From Oban to *Ballachulish* and *Fort William*, see Rte. 51; to *Edinburgh* viâ Callander, see Rte. 45; to *Glasgow*, see Rte. 47; to the *Hebrides* (Skye, Lewis, etc.), see pp. 377, 385; to *Staffa* and *Iona* (Mull), see Rte. 50.

50. FROM OBAN TO STAFFA AND IONA (MULL)

STEAMER daily in summer (9th June–mid-Sept.) at 8 a.m.; going round the N. of Mull (Sound of Mull; Tobermory) on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., and returning by the S.; on Mon., Wed., and Fri. the route is reversed. The voyage, which takes c. 10 hrs. including c. 1½ hrs'. stay at Staffa and c. 1½ hrs. at Iona, should not be undertaken when the weather is at all bad, for with a rough sea it is impossible to land at Staffa, and one is sure to get a good tossing off the Mull coast. In fine weather nothing can be more delightful. Fare, including

landing expenses at Staffa and Iona, 20/, with meals 27/6. Iona may be reached also by the 'Dunara Castle,' sailing every 10 days from Glasgow (comp. p. 385). Fares 30/, 17/6.

The Staffa steamer conveys passengers at ordinary rates to various ports of call on the voyage; and there is also a direct steamer daily to *Tobermory* in 2½–3¼ hrs. (8/6, 4/3).

To see Staffa and Iona with the passengers of an excursion steamer is not to see them at their best. The yachtsman, who can choose his own time, fares better. To see Iona properly a night should be spent on the island.

Leaving Oban Bay by the N. channel we see on our right Dunolly Castle and, farther up the coast, Dunstaffnage Castle. On Kerrera (l.) is a monument to David Hutcheson (p. 335). As the steamer crosses the mouth of Loch Linnhe a grand view is obtained to the N. and E. of mountain ranges from Ben Nevis to Ben Cruachan, while in the centre of the loch lies Lismore (p. 355). On the left, visible at low water and marked by a beacon, is the *Lady Rock*, on which one of the Macleans of Duart marooned an uncongenial wife, who, however, was rescued by fishermen. The story is related in Joanna Baillie's 'Family Legend' and in Campbell's 'Glenara.' On the mainland of Mull (l.) is a lighthouse in memory of William Black (1841–98), many of whose novels are epics of the West Highlands and Islands, and conspicuous on a headland is the ancient *Duart Castle*, restored in 1912, and again, after over 200 years of alienation, the seat of the chief of the Macleans. Passing on the left the modern *Torosay Castle* we call at *Craignure* and enter the *Sound of Mull* (c. 2 m. wide), which separates the high hills and cliffs of *Morven* (r.) from the still more striking mountains of Mull (l.).

The island of **MULL**, a 'mass of hill,' round which the steamer coasts, is roughly triangular in shape and c. 30 m. long. Its coasts, especially on the W. side, are so indented with sea-lochs and creeks that, while the coast-line measures about 300 m., it is only 3 m. from sea to sea between the Sound of Mull at Salen and the Atlantic at *Loch-na-Keal*, the 'Loch Gyle' of 'Lord Ullin's Daughter,' a long and broad fiord that nearly cuts the island in two. To the S. of Loch-na-Keal is *Loch Scridain*, beyond which projects a long granitic promontory, with grand cliff scenery, known as the *Ross of Mull*. The S. half of Mull is occupied by a lofty mountain mass culminating in *Ben More* (3169 ft.). Good roads traverse the island, and the stern scenery has a charm of its own, though to Dr. Johnson, affected by its rainy climate, it was 'worse than Skye.' Tobermory and Salen are the chief centres for visitors. It was through this wild island that David Balfour (in 'Kidnapped') found his way from Erraid (p. 354) to the coast opposite Loch Aline in Morven.—See 'The Beautiful Isle of Mull,' by *Thomas Hannan* (1926).

We cross the sound to the Morven coast, on which appear the ruins of **Ardtornish Castle,** in a wild and picturesque situation on a chain of rocks overhanging the sea, backed by basaltic cliffs over which pour two graceful waterfalls.

Ardtornish, built c. 1340, was, during the latter part of the 14th and the whole of the 15th cent., the headquarters of the 'Lords of the Isles'; but at the date of Sir Walter Scott's poem (early 14th cent.) their residence was in Islay (p. 387). The ruins are not large: the square keep, with its thick walls, and the broken rampart of the courtyard, giving but a faint notion of the grandeur of the 'Ardtornish Halls' as described by Scott. The Lord of the

OBAN
Kerrera
Sound of Kerrera
Ganavan B.
Maiden I.
Dunollie Cas.
Ardantrive
Oban B. Sta.
Oban Hill
Soroba
Dunbeg
Dunstaffnage
Connel Ferry Sta.
Connel
Connel Hotel
Airds B.
Ardchonnel
Muckairn Cas.
Bonawe Quarries
Bonawe
Inverawe
Taynuilt
Taynuilt Hotel
Balinaore
Auchnacoshan
Black Lochs
Stronfine
Culnadalloch
Dailnamac
Ardchonnel
Glennyfuin
Glen Nant
Tanans
Br. of Awe
Taylor's Leap
Pass of Brander
River Awe
River Noe
Meall Riaghain
Ben Cruachan
3689
3272
Beinn a' Chochuill
3242
Beinn Eunaich
2345
Duiletter
Glen Strae
Castles
Drishaig
Loch Awe Hotel
Loch Awe Sta.
Falls of Cruachan
Stronmilchan
Dalmally
Beinn a' Bhuiridh
2936
Ardteatle
Tervin
Shellachan
Barachander
Tromlee
Ardandiseig
Inishail
Barran
Dychlie
Achlian
Hayfield
Kilchrenan
Annat
Taychreggan Hotel
Cladich Ho.
Cladich
Ardbrecknish
Portsonachan Hotel
Acurrach
Auchachenna
Coillaig
Ardbon
Taynafead
Shira
Beinn Ghlas
Rob Roy's Ho.
Drimlee
Ladyfield
South Tullich
Cruach Mhor
1932
Drimfern
Upper Kennachregan
Ellerig
Glen Shira
Kilblaan
Glen Aray
Ballimeanoch
Inverinan Pier
Blarghour
Ardchonnell
Inveraray 1½ m.
Loch Awe
Loch Nell
Loch Feochan
Loch Avich
Lerags
Ardentallan
Kilbride
Barnacarry
Leigh
Kilmore
Glenfeochan
Knipoch
Ininver
Barrachrail
Glen Euchar
Rarey
Shelachan
Scamadale
L. Scamadale
Braglenbeg
A'Chruach
1208
An Creachan
1167
Musdale
Beinn Dearg
1883
Midmuic
Siort
Laggan
L. an Leoid
Nant
Beinn Ghlas
1691
Cruach Airdeny
1300
Glenamacrie
River Lonan
Barguilean
Strontoiller
Blencruittein
Baligoun
Aplogan Rest.
Serpent Mound
Gallanach Cas.
Lerags
Corriclorne
L. Na Sreinge
L. Tralaig
Duninveran
Drissaig
Narrachan
Barnaline Lo.
Phearsain
Melfort Ho.
Ardanstur Pier
Kilmelfort
Melfort Pass
R. Oude
R. Avich
Easdale 6 m.
Copyright
Natural Scale 1:253,440
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometres
Height of Land in Feet
John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd., Edinburgh
924

Isles, in the time of Robert Bruce, was in reality Angus Og, but for poetical purposes Scott conferred on him the more euphonious name of Ronald.

Beyond Ardtornish is the narrow entrance to *Loch Aline*, with a village at the mouth containing a cross brought from Iona. At the head of the loch, 3½ m. N., is *Kinlochaline Castle*, a square turreted tower.—Recrossing the sound to Mull, with fine views of Ben More and Ben Talla, we touch at **Salen** (*Hotel*), a convenient central point for the exploration of Mull and a good starting-point for the ascent of Ben More. A mail-car plies hence to Bunessan (p. 353).

Ben More (3169 ft.) is approached by the road which runs inland a short distance W. of the Salen Hotel. Three miles takes us across the isthmus to *Loch-na-Keal*, whose S. shore we keep until we are nearly abreast of the island of *Eorsa*. From this point the ascent presents no difficulties. The *View from the summit extends from Islay to the Outer Hebrides.—The descent may be made to *Kinloch Inn* at the head of *Loch Scridain*, seen to the S. Thence it is 12 m. to *Bunessan* or 18½ m. to *Iona* (p. 351). A path leads from the Hotel over a pass to the E. of Ben More past beautiful *Loch Ba* and joins the high-road 4 m. from (13 m.) *Salen*.

To the N.W. of *Salen Bay*, on a high rocky peninsula at the mouth of the Aros, are the ruins of *Aros Castle*, which when it was a stronghold of the Lords of the Isles had walls 90 ft. long and 40 ft. high. Rugged Ben Hiant and the other Ardnamurchan hills now form a magnificent background.

Tobermory (*Mishnish Hotel*, R. & B. 6/6, D. 4/, pens. 73/6; *Mull*, temperance, pens. 60/), whose name means 'Well of Mary' or 'St. Mary's Well,' is the chief place (850 inhab.) in Mull and is much favoured as a summer resort. It stands picturesquely on the shore and slopes of a small bay, well sheltered by the islet of Calve in front, and in the neighbourhood are thick woods and several picturesque waterfalls. St. Mary's Well still exists to the W. of the town, and on the S. side of the bay are the beautiful grounds of Aros House.

In 1588 the 'Florencia' or 'Florida,' a galleon of the Spanish Armada, was blown up and sunk in Tobermory Bay by a Scottish hostage, unjustly detained, who found his way to the powder magazine. Attempts to retrieve treasure from the wreck have been made at intervals since the 17th cent. and, more systematically, since 1904; but beyond some cannon, a few coins, etc., nothing of value has been raised. Dr. Johnson visited Tobermory in 1773, and Miss Isabella Bird (Mrs. Bishop, 1831–1904), the traveller, first woman member of the Royal Geographical Society, occupied a house here ('The Cottage') for some years.

Steamer to Oban daily or oftener; the S. S. 'Hebrides' (p. 385) calls at Tobermory both out and home.

Leaving Tobermory we pass *Rudha-nan-Gall* lighthouse and, with a view of Loch Sunart on the right, round *Ardmore Point* into the rolling swell of the Atlantic. On the N. shore are the imposing ruins of **Mingary Castle,** which belonged to the M'Ians, a younger branch of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles. Here, in 1495, James IV held his court to receive the submission of the insular chieftains. In 1644 it was taken for Montrose by Alastair Macdonald, the 'Colkitto'

of Milton's sarcastic sonnet, and subsequently besieged by Argyll, but was relieved. To the W. is *Kilchoan* (Inn), on the S. side of Ardnamurchan, at the mouth of Loch Sunart (p. 342). In the extreme W. is *Ardnamurchan Lighthouse*, the most W. point on the mainland of Scotland, beyond which the precipitous Scuir of Eigg is seen, together with the lofty peaks of Rum, and, if the day be clear, the magnificent outline of the Coolins in Skye. In the distance, straight in front, are the islands of Coll (p. 389) and Tiree (p. 388).—On Mull is *Glengorm Castle* built in 1860 to supersede Quinish House, and ahead, as we round the N.W. end of Mull, is *Caliach Point*, near which the poet Campbell lived as a private tutor and composed 'The Exile of Erin' and much of 'The Pleasures of Hope.' Rounding this point we see before us the *Treshnish Islands*, a picturesque group of basaltic trap rocks rising in terraces.

The isle seen most to the W. is, from its curious shape, called *The Dutchman's Cap*. On the most N., *Cairn Burgh Beg*, pierced by a natural arch, are the remains of a stronghold of the Norse kings. The existing parts are ascribed to the Macleans, who defended the island against Cromwell.

Soon *Loch Tua* is seen on the left, bounded on the S. by the islands of *Gometra* (with basaltic columns) and *Ulva* (Norse, Ulf-ey, 'wolf's isle'), with lofty cliffs also of basalt. To the S. of them and running deep into Mull is *Loch-na-Keal*, the 'Loch Gyle' of Campbell's ballad. At its mouth lies the small green islet of *Inch Kenneth*, where Johnson and Boswell were hospitably entertained by Sir Alan Maclean. It contains the ruins of a modern mansion-house and of a very old church 60 ft. long, which belonged to the nuns of Iona. Nearer to us lies *Little Colonsay*, over which we have a good view of Ben More as we approach Staffa.

****Staffa,** a small uninhabited island, is famous for its wonderful caves and remarkable basaltic formations. It is little more than 1½ m. round, with a perpendicular face (140 ft.) towards the S. and W. and a more gradual slope to the sea on the N.E. The steamer lies to off the island, and visitors are landed in a large lifeboat, whose hardy crew row daily from Gometra, 4 m. off, to meet the steamer and to choose the landing-place according to the weather.

Staffa (Norse, Staphi-ey, 'the island of pillars') was unknown to the outer world before a visit paid to it in 1772 by Sir Joseph Banks, who, on his way to Iceland, had been driven into the Sound of Mull, and heard by chance of this extraordinary place. The earliest account of it is to be found in Pennant's 'Tour in Scotland' (1774).

The N.W. coast of Scotland was once the scene of violent volcanic action, and the subterranean disturbances found a vent along a line from Skye to Ireland, the effects of which may be traced through Staffa, Mull, Islay, Rathlin and the Giant's Causeway. A great quantity of liquid basalt was ejected to the surface, which, when beginning to cool, formed a number of nuclei, equidistant from each other, which gradually absorbed the intervening mass into as many equal spheres. The pressure of the spheres one upon the other caused them to assume a prismatic shape, and if the top could be taken off the island, it would be found that the pillars in the centre are regular hexagons, while those

of the outside are more inclined to form irregular-sided pentagons. The island, moreover, consists of three distinct strata of trap—the lowest of conglomerate, or trap-tuff, the middle of columnar basalt, in which most of the caves have been formed by the action of the sea and the weather working out portions of the pillars, and an uppermost bed of confused basalt and fragments of pillars.

A usual landing-place is at the mouth of the *Clam Shell Cave*, of no great dimensions, but interesting from the curious curvature of the basaltic columns, which gives it its name. This cave cannot be entered; the best view of it is from the top of the cliffs, to which a staircase ascends at the end of the Causeway.—From the Clam Shell Cave we walk W. across the *Great Causeway*, similar to the Giant's Causeway in Ireland. On our left is an islet, about 30 ft. high, called *Buchaille* ('Herdsman'), with the basement columns, visible only at low water, distorted so as in many cases to become horizontal or even inverted; on the right the superincumbent weight has given a convex curvature to the columns. ***Fingal's Cave,** the most famous of all the caverns, is 227 ft. long, and the height from the water at mean tide is 66 ft., the depth of the sea within being about the same. The sides of the aperture are vertical and nearly parallel. The whole of the sides, ground, and roof is composed of black pentagonal or hexagonal pillars divided transversely by joints at nearly uniform distances of 2 feet. A good path with a stout handrail has been made along the interior; in calm weather visitors are taken in by boat. It is difficult to exaggerate the impressiveness of this marvellous place.

Beyond Fingal's Cave, not visited but seen as the steamer sails S., is the *Boat Cave* (12 ft. by 16 ft., 150 ft. long), accessible only by boat, and cut out of the volcanic tuff below the columnar stratum. Farther W. is *Mackinnon's*, the *Cormorant's*, or *Scart's Cave* (48 ft. by 50 ft., 220 ft. long).

About 6 m. S. of Staffa is the island of ***Iona** (*St. Columba Hotel*, pens. 15/–16/ in the season, 13/–14/ at other times; *Argyll*, smaller), separated from Mull by a strait only 1 m. broad (ferry). It is a barren, treeless island, 3 m. long by 1½ m. broad, but it is rich in venerable associations. Its population is 234, and it has a golf course (5/ per week, 10/ per month). Small boats convey passengers from the steamer to a small jetty on the E. side of the island, where they are met by a guide.

Iona, originally known simply as 'I' or 'Hy' (island), was called *Ioua Insula* by Adamnan in his 'Life of Columba,' a form transcribed by a careless copyist into Iona. Later it was named *Icolmkill*, the 'island of Columba of the church.'

In 563 St. Columba, for some reason not fully known, left Ireland, where he was born in 521, and with twelve companions, perhaps after a preliminary halt in Kintyre (p. 156), landed at Iona, the first land from which he could no longer see his native shores. There he founded a monastery of which nothing now remains, and thence he set out on those journeys which resulted in the conversion of the Northern Picts and in the extension of Christianity far and wide over Scotland and even over Orkney, Shetland, and Iceland. Here too he died in 597, shortly after St. Augustine had landed in Kent to convert the English,

and here he was buried. A hundred years later his remains were taken to Ireland, but all subsequent trace of them has disappeared. Iona, thus hallowed, early became a pilgrim resort, and it was the burial-place of Scottish kings and chiefs until it was superseded by Dunfermline (p. 254), in the 11th century.

Danish and Norwegian pirates pillaged the island over and over again; in 807 they burnt and destroyed the monastery and all belonging to it. Queen Margaret rebuilt the monastery after 1072; and in 1203 a new monastery and a nunnery were founded by Benedictines. In 1561 the buildings were demolished by order of the Convention of Estates. Wordsworth wrote three sonnets upon Iona, but it is Dr. Johnson's words that recur most readily to the memory: "That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."

Beyond the irregular street or row of cottages that lines the shore we reach the ruins of the Romanesque *Church* of the Priory for Austin nuns, founded in 1203. It measures 58 ft. by 20 ft., and comprises a nave, with aisle and chancel, adjoining which is a little chapel still retaining some of its vaulting. The tomb in the wall is that of the last Prioress (d. 1543), whose effigy in hood and cloak occupies one half of the slab, the remainder being broken away. To the S. of the church are the remains of the cloister court and dormitory.

Following an ancient paved causeway, called the *Street of the Dead*, which led from Martyrs' Bay (below the United Free Church) to the cemetery, we pass *Maclean's Cross*, 11 ft. high and carved with great force and excellence of design. Probably of the 15th cent., it and the better known Iona Cross (see below) alone remain upright of the 360 crosses said to have been on the island before the Reformation. In *St. Oran's Cemetery*, or Reilig Oran or Oraidh, the oldest Christian burial-place in Scotland, 48 Scottish, 8 Norwegian, and 4 Irish kings are said to rest. They were originally buried in three chapels, which have entirely disappeared, and the curiously carved slabs are now ranged into rows of kings, chiefs, and others. The last king buried here was Duncan (1040), murdered, according to Shakespeare, by Macbeth and "carried to Colmekill, the sacred storehouse of his predecessors and guardian of their bones." Another enclosure contains tombs of the Macleans of Mull, the last four priors of Iona, and of Dr. John Beaton of Mull (d. 1657), physician to James VI. Within the cemetery is *St. Oran's Chapel*, a small chamber of Romanesque architecture now being restored, said to stand on the site of St. Columba's church and to have been built by Queen Margaret (1080), thus being the oldest building on the island. It is entered by a low doorway, deeply recessed, with chevron mouldings. Within is the tomb of Scott's 'Lord of the Isles' (p. 349), an effigy of an armed knight, Macquarrie of Ulva, and a trefoil arch, beneath which St. Oran's tomb is supposed to have stood. Leaving "this awful ground," to use Johnson's words, we proceed N. to the Cathedral, the principal building on the island. Opposite its W. façade

stands the curious *Iona Cross* or *St. Martin's Cross*, of granite, 14 ft. high and boldly carved with Runic ornaments and figures. It commemorates St. Martin of Tours (6th cent.) and may date from the 9th or 10th century.

The **Cathedral** (St. Mary's), founded in the 13th cent. but with many later additions and alterations, has been completely—perhaps too thoroughly—restored and is used for occasional services. Cruciform in plan, its interior length is c. 150 ft. and its breadth across the transepts 70 ft. Its chief external feature is the low square tower (70 ft. high) above the crossing, with four windows, filled with late tracery of elegant design, differing in each case. Within the church the arches supporting the tower and the carved capitals of the columns should be noticed. In the centre of the chancel is the tomb (with an effigy in armour) of Macleod of Macleod flanked by the tombs of Abbot Mackinnon (d. 1500) on the N., and Abbot Mackenzie on the S.; on the S. side are three sedilia in the Gothic style of the 14th cent., and in a cage below the E. window is preserved a stone regarded as Columba's pillow. The S. transept contains a monument (1912) to the 8th Duke of Argyll (d. 1900) and the tomb of his third duchess (d. 1925), with a marble effigy by Sir George Frampton. In the N. transept are collected carved stones and fragments of crosses, including Abbot Mackinnon's Cross, showing the galley of the Mackinnons.—Adjoining the cathedral on the N. are some remains of the monastery and the *Chapter House*, which has a double Norman door and retains its vault. The foundations of a cell or chapel at the N.W. angle of the nave are pointed out as the tomb of St. Columba (but comp. p. 352).

To the N.E. is a small quadrangular chapel, of which the dedication is unknown; also a single gable of the Bishops' House. To the S.E. lies *St. Mary's Chapel*.

There are several other interesting spots on Iona, the highest ground in which, *Dun-I* (332 ft.), at the N. end, commands a fine panorama. On the S. coast is *Port-a-Curaich* or *Churraich*, on whose beautiful beach St. Columba is supposed to have landed. Near the extreme S.E. point is a marble quarry; and on the W. coast, 1½ m. S.W. of the cathedral, is a 'spouting cave.'

From Iona by steamer ('Dunara Castle') to *Glasgow*, etc., see p. 388.

From Iona a ferry crosses the Sound of Iona to *Fionphort*, in the Ross of Mull (p. 348), whence a road runs W. to (6 m.) *Bunessan* (Hotel, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 4/), a little port (steamer, p. 388). Thence a mail-gig plies across Mull to Salen, by a road which did not exist at the date of David Balfour's adventures (see p. 354). There are extensive granite quarries in the Ross, and "the Rev. Thomas M'Lachlan has traced for a distance of 7 m. a series of granite monoliths . . . about 6 ft. in height . . . each within sight of the next, extending eastwards and along the shore of Loch Scridain from the first nearest the shore, which stands in a conspicuous place within sight of the Cathedral."

Quitting Iona the steamer steers S. to double the Ross of Mull. A position near the bow should be taken to watch the

steamer being conned through the *Torrins* or *Torrans*, an archipelago of granite islets and reefs off the Ross, amid which the ' Covenant ' (in ' Kidnapped ') was wrecked. On the left is the island of *Erraid* or *Earraid* on which David Balfour was cast up.

About 15 m. S.W. of Iona *Dubh-Heartach Lighthouse*, on St. John's Rock, is visible in exceptionally clear weather. This solitary trap rock rises out of deep water, in the midst of reefs extending over some stormy square miles, and the construction of the lighthouse (1867–72), which rises 143 ft. above sea-level, was attended with great difficulties.

We now steer E. along the S. coast of Mull, and the stern and fissured cliff scenery, where the granite has given place to freestone capped with basalt, is extraordinarily fine. There is no coast-road. Farther on the cliffs are c. 1000 ft. high, higher than all others in Scotland, except those of St. Kilda, Foula, and Hoy. Close to the margin of the sea are seen the remarkable *Carsaig Arches*, huge tunnels formed by the sea in the basaltic rock, and a little farther E. is the *Nun's Cave*, with curious carvings. *Carsaig Bay*, with its pink cottages and conspicuous church, is a boat station for the steamer. We cross the mouth of *Loch Buy*, at the head of which are the ruins of *Moy Castle*, for centuries a stronghold of the Maclaines of Lochbuie, and the old mansion where Dr. Johnson stayed and was so offended at being offered cold sheep's head for supper. There are grand basaltic cliffs along the sea-coast as well as inland between Loch Buy and *Loch Spelve*, a curiously shaped sea-loch with a narrow entrance: to the N. rise Ben Buie (2345 ft.) and Ben Creach (2289 ft.).

As we cross to the mainland we enjoy grand views to the right of the *Garvelloch Isles* (' rough isles '), or *Isles of the Sea*, with hermits' ' beehive ' retreats older than any on Iona, of Scarba, and, in the distance, of the Paps of Jura, Islay, and Colonsay. Presently we have a splendid view of Ben Cruachan (N.W.) before reaching the *Sound of Kerrera* (p. 335), through which we regain *Oban*.

51. FROM OBAN TO BALLACHULISH AND FORT WILLIAM. GLENCOE

STEAMERS leave Oban for (3 hrs.) *Fort William* (for the Caledonian Canal) on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 8 a.m. (also at 6 p.m. on Tues and Sat.), and on Mon., Wed., and Fri. at 11.20 a.m. The return journey from Fort William starts at 3.35 p.m. on Mon., Wed., and Fri. (also at 8 a.m. on Mon. and Wed.), and at 11.15 a.m. on Tues., Thurs., and Sat.—Fares: to *Fort William*, 12/6, 7/3; through fare to *Inverness* viâ the Caledonian Canal, 39/9, 19/9. All the steamers call at *Kentallen*, *Ballachulish* (for Glencoe), *Onich*, and *Corran* (for Ardgour).

RAILWAY from Oban to *Ballachulish*, 33¾ m., L.M.S.R. in 1½ hr. (6/11, 4/2). Carriages are changed at Connel Ferry. An admirable circular tour, c. 9 hrs. in all, may be arranged (July–Sept.) by taking the morning train to Ballachulish, and returning to Oban by the Glencoe motor coach (p. 357) to Lochetivehead, motor boat thence to Achnacloich (p. 358), and train thence to Oban. Fares 22/, 19/6.

The Road Route is a roundabout, though pleasant, method of reaching Fort William.—A 85. 5 m. *Connel Ferry* (p. 328), whence we cross the railway bridge.—A 828. 24 m. *Appin* (p. 356).—37 m. *Ballachulish Ferry* (p. 356) to *North Ballachulish*.—A 82. 49 m. **Fort William** (p. 340).—The ferry at Ballachulish (which is not available for cars after dark) may be avoided by following the road round Loch Leven, adding 19 m. to the journey.

A. From Oban to Fort William by Steamer

The sail up Loch Linnhe is very beautiful. Leaving *Oban* (p. 343) by the N. channel we pass (r.) Dunolly Castle (p. 344) and, in the distance, Dunstaffnage Castle (p. 345) at the entrance to Loch Etive, with Ben Cruachan conspicuous in the background. As we enter the *Linn of Lorn* we have on the right *Loch Nell*, with *Loch Nell Castle* on a promontory, and on the left, backed by the hills of Mull and Morven, is the verdant Lismore, a long, low, narrow island in the mouth of Loch Linnhe.

Lismore ('great garden') was once the seat of the diocese of Argyll, from which the bishops acquired the title 'Episcopi Lismorenses.' The humble cathedral, however, has been modernized and is now used as a parish church. On the W. coast, on a high rock, are the ruins of the ancient episcopal castle of *Auchindown*. At the S. end of the island is a lighthouse; at the N. end a short ferry to Port Appin (see below).—The 'Book of the Dean of Lismore' is a MS. collection of Gaelic and English poems made in the 16th cent., of especial interest for the light it throws upon the Ossianic problem.

On the right we see *Eriska*, at the mouth of *Loch Creran*, and just beyond *Airds Bay* is *Port Appin*, behind which the mountains of Appin tower to the E.

Appin, a corruption of Abthain, or 'abbey lands,' is the district between Loch Linnhe and Glen Creran. The 'Appin Murder' (1752), when Campbell of Glenure was shot by an unknown hand though James Stewart 'of the Glens' was hanged for the crime, plays a great part in 'Kidnapped' and 'Catriona.'

On an islet at the mouth of Loch Laich is *Castle Stalker*, built to receive James IV and long the residence of the Stewarts of Appin. Except at high tide we keep outside the island of *Shuna*, on which is a ruined castle. Ben Nevis comes into view ahead, and to the N.W. are the mountains of Ardgour with Glen Tarbert running through to Loch Sunart. On the E. coast, beyond a promontory, is *Ardsheal House*, near the scene of the Appin murder (p. 356). The steamer calls at *Kentallen*, and (2 m. farther on) at **Ballachulish Pier,** 3 m. W. of the railway station of Ballachulish (see p. 356). We cross the mouth of Loch Leven to the quaint village of *Onich* (Hotel, temperance, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/, pens. from 73/6) and, rounding a point, enter the *Corran Narrows* (less than ¼ m. broad), in which there is a strong tide-race. We call at *Corran* (Ardgour Hotel, R. & B. 8/, D. 6/, pens. 84/, in winter 50/), behind which is a waterfall known as the *Ardgour Towel*.

Ferry to *Corran Inn* for Onich 1/, bicycle 6*d*.; road to *Loch Sunart, Salen*, and *Shiel Bridge*, see p. 342.

We pass the entrance to Cona Glen and Glen Scaddle and gain a not particularly impressive view of Ben Nevis.—3 hrs. **Fort William** (p. 340).

B. From Oban to Ballachulish by Railway

To (6½ m.) *Connel Ferry*, where we change carriages, see pp. 329, 328. Crossing the bridge (p. 328) the line runs between the shore and the *Moss of Achnacree*, a raised beach, and enters a cutting at the foot of a great precipice of conglomerate. Near the station of (9 m.) *Benderloch* is a twin-peaked hill, supposed to be the site of *Beregonium*, the name assigned by Boece to the capital of the Fingalian kings.

There is only the slightest evidence to suggest that the vitrified fort on the top of this little hill (fine view) was the Fort of the Sons of Uisneach and a Pictish capital (the 'Selma' of Ossian). There are traces of a raised way between the two peaks which was more probably the work of Christian times.

Crossing another raised beach we see *Barcaldine Castle* (15th cent.) on the left as we approach *Loch Creran*, whose wooded S. shore is followed for 5 miles. At the Narrows the loch is crossed by a long bridge affording fine views.—From (16¼ m.) *Creagan* a track leads up *Glen Creran*, amidst fine river and mountain scenery, to (12 m.) *Ballachulish*.

We now traverse the *Strath of Appin* to (19½ m.) *Appin Station* (Portnacroish Hotel), beyond which the isles of Castle Stalker and Shuna (p. 355) are seen on the left, with the Morven mountains behind them. We follow the coast to (25 m.) *Duror* (Inn), beyond which, on the old Lettermore road crossing the promontory of Ardsheal (p. 355), the Appin murder (p. 355; inscription) took place.—28¾ m. *Kentallen* (Rfmts.; pier, see p. 355).—Hence to (31¾ m.) **Ballachulish Ferry** (*Ballachulish*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Craigrannoch*, very fair, R. & B. 7/, pens. from 63/; *Loch Leven*, across the ferry) we enjoy fine views across the loch to Ardgour. A monument near the Ballachulish Hotel marks the spot where James of the Glens (p. 355) was hanged. A motor ferry crosses the mouth of Loch Leven to North Ballachulish (motor-cycle 2/, with side-car 3/, motor-cars 5/–7/6).

The motors for *Glencoe* may be joined here or at the next station. From *North Ballachulish*, across the ferry, a picturesque road leads E. to (9 m.) *Kinlochleven* (p. 357), crossing (7½ m.) a burn which has formed a fine series of potholes (l.), whilst a good road (motor in June–Sept., thrice daily in 1¼ hr.) goes W. to (2 m.) *Onich* (p. 355) and thence viâ (4 m.) the *Corran Narrows* (Nether Lochaber, Marine, T., R., & B. 12/, pens. 80/, two small hotels), along the shore of Loch Linnhe, to (12 m.) *Fort William* (p. 340).

A short run along the shore of Loch Leven brings us to (33¾ m.) **Ballachulish** (*Rfmts.*) with its huge slate quarries. The smooth slopes of the hills behind Ballachulish, though steep, are easily climbed, and afford splendid views of the lochs and of Ben Nevis. In the isle of St. Munda, in Loch

Leven, are ancient burial-places, paved with gravestones. Here lies M'Ian, the chief who was shot in the massacre of Glencoe.

C. From Ballachulish to Glencoe, Glen Etive, and Oban

A motor leaves Ballachulish Ferry at 10.30, reaching Lochetivehead at 12.45 p.m., in connection with a motor launch down Loch Etive to *Achnacloich*, where we rejoin the railway, arriving at Oban at 5 p.m. Fares from Ballachulish Ferry 20/3, 18/3; circular fares from Oban see p. 344.

Ballachulish, see p. 356. Leaving the station we pass rows of whitewashed slate cottages and great heaps of quarry refuse. We turn inland at *Carnach* and cross the *Bridge of Coe*, near which was fired the first shot of the massacre. The tile-roofed *Glencoe House* (left) belonged to Lord Strathcona.

The road on the left, constructed by German prisoners, leads to (7½ m.) *Kinlochleven* (Tartan Hotel, simple, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6), a small town (1356 inhab.) with aluminium works.—Road thence to North Ballachulish and Onich, see p. 356.—The tramp of two navvies bound for these works from Glasgow, viâ the Devil's Staircase (p. 358), is realistically described in the 'Children of the Dead End' by *Patrick McGill*.

As we turn up Glencoe the strange *Pap of Glencoe* (2430 ft.), a bare peak with steep rifted gullies dangerous to ascend, is conspicuous on the left. On the right is a monument near the site of the destroyed clachan (see below). As far as (3½ m.) *Clachaig Inn* (R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 4/) the glen is cultivated, but as we round a bend and ascend to *Loch Triochatan*, beside whose kelpie-haunted waters Ossian is said to have been born, its character changes completely. On the left is a vast wall of rock and on the right, "where naked crests fight to achieve the skies," the 'Three Sisters of Glencoe'—*Aonach Dubh, Gearr Aonach*, and *Ben Fhada*—appear in succession. Behind Aonach Dubh, in which a great cleft has been named Ossian's Cave, rises *Bidean-nam-Bian* (3766 ft.).

Glencoe, signifying 'glen of weeping' in Gaelic, was the scene, on Feb. 13th, 1692, of a massacre, carried out, ostensibly under the orders of William III, by Campbell of Glen Lyon and 128 soldiers who had lived for some days upon friendly terms with the inhabitants. The reason alleged for the slaughter was the failure of Macdonald of Glencoe to take the oath of allegiance to the king. He had delayed until the last and, when at length he went to Fort William, he found no magistrate there competent to receive his oath and was forced to go to Inveraray. When the papers arrived at Edinburgh, a few days late, they were suppressed by the Secretary of State, Sir John Dalrymple, Master of Stair, and the extirpation of the clan was decreed at the instigation of the Earl of Breadalbane, whose lands the Glencoe men had plundered. The massacre began suddenly at dawn. Of the 200 occupants of the glen more than 40 were slain, several died from exposure, and more would have perished had not the severity of the weather prevented the royal troops from occupying the passes in time.

It is hard to say under what aspect Glencoe is finest—whether with the shifting lights of cloud or sunshine, or when the storm is breaking over its precipitous black jagged rocks. In the latter case the innumerable torrents that whiten the rifted walls are not the least remarkable feature of the scene.

"Up the glen did Alan Breck and David Balfour escape after the Appin murder. But you will look in vain for the big stone on the top of which they 'birstled' or toasted in the sun. As to their famous leap over the linn, it was

quite needless; they could easily have forded the burn at a hundred places. Otherwise the scene is very like the description in ' Kidnapped,' the big, steep, weather-worn stumps of hills frowning all around " (Andrew Lang).

Above a cairn in memory of Dugald Stuart of Dalness (c. 4 m. from Clachaig) is the so-called *Study*, a terrace which commands perhaps the finest view of the glen. The steep path on the right leads in 4 m. to Glen Etive (see below).

Crossing (8½ m.) the watershed (1011 ft.) we reach (9½ m.) *Altnafeadh*, whence the *Devil's Staircase*, one of General Wade's roads, now in disrepair, crosses the range of hills on the N. (1754 ft.) and descends to (6 m.) *Kinlochleven* (p. **357**).

At (11 m.) a road-fork the main road to Bridge of Orchy, Killin, etc., keeps straight on, passing (1 m. from the fork) *Kingshouse Inn* (R. & B. 7/, D. 4/6, pens. 11/), the scene of a dramatic episode in Munro's ' John Splendid.'—Our road diverges to the right, skirting the great mass of *Buchaille Etive Mor* (3345 ft.), ' the Shepherd of Etive,' and descending the desolate and impressive *Glen Etive*. On the left rises *Clachlet* (3602 ft.), the chief peak of the Black Mount (p. **338**). Near (17½ m.) *Dalness* the river forms fine rapids, and on the right is a path to Glencoe (p. **357**).—As we near (24 m.) *Lochetivehead* (no inn), *Ben Starav* (3541 ft.) rises grandly on the E. bank of the loch.

Boarding the motor-launch we descend **Loch Etive,** which has a very wild aspect in its upper reaches. Ahead, the steep and rocky sides of Ben Cruachan cast a gloom over the loch before we reach *Bonawe* (p. **328**), with its granite quarries, and round the wooded Airds Point (fine views to the mountains of Mull) to (38 m.) *Achnacloich* (p. 328).—Railway thence to (47¼ m.) **Oban,** see pp. 328, 329.

52. FROM BANAVIE (FORT WILLIAM) TO INVERNESS BY THE CALEDONIAN CANAL

Fort William and *Banavie*, 2½ m. apart, are both stations on the West Highland Railway from Glasgow to Mallaig (Rte. 48). Fort William is reached also by steamer from Oban (from June 14th to Sept. 11th), passengers going on thence by rail or road to Banavie.—*Fort Augustus* is connected by rail with Spean Bridge (p. 339), also a station on the West Highland Railway, and Fort William.

Steamers on the Canal. From *Banavie* on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. (end of June to mid-Sept.) at 11.20 a.m., reaching (27½ m.) Fort Augustus at 3.45 and (59 m.) Inverness at 7 p.m.; returning from Inverness on Mon., Wed., and Fri. at 7.30 a.m., reaching Banavie at 3.10 p.m.—From *Fort Augustus* there is another steamer daily (except Sun.) all the year round at 6 a.m., returning from Inverness at 3 p.m. (Sat. 1 p.m.).—Fares to Inverness : from *Banavie* 27/, 12/9; from *Fort Augustus* 11/, 5/6; from *Oban* (comp. p. 354) 39/9, 19/9.

Motor Coach from *Fort William* to Inverness daily in the season (enquire as to Sun. service) in c. 4¼ hrs. (10/), viâ Spean Bridge and Fort Augustus. The road (A 82; 66½ m.) runs N.E. to (9½ m.) *Spean Bridge Hotel* (p. 339), where it turns N.W., reaching the shore of Loch Lochy at (14 m.) *Invergloy* (p. 339). Thence it runs close to the chain of lochs, crossing the canal three times.—25 m. *Invergarry* (p. 360).—32½ m. **Fort Augustus** (p. 360).—39½ m. *Invermoriston* (p. 361).—52 m. *Drumnadrochit* (p. 361).—66½ m. **Inverness** (p. 242), entered viâ Tomnahurich St. (Pl. A 2).

The **Caledonian Canal** extends in an almost straight line for 60½ m. between Loch Linnhe and the Moray Firth, following the 'great glen' of GLENMORE, which cuts a deep rift from S.W. to N.E. through the main watershed of Scotland. About 22 m. of its course are artificial, but the rest takes advantage of the natural Lochs Lochy, Oich, and Ness, which lie strung out along the valley. The route of the canal (which is government property) was surveyed by James Watt in 1773 and its construction was begun by Telford in 1803, but it was not finally opened for traffic until 1847, having cost £1,256,000 in all. For many years it was much used, particularly by sailing boats, which thus avoided the long voyage round Cape Wrath. Now, however, owing to the small capacity of the 29 locks, and to the greater seaworthiness of the steam trawlers, the canal is little used. The scenery throughout is very fine.

Banavie (*Banavie Hotel*), where the steamer starts, lies at the head of *Neptune's Staircase*, a series of 11 locks on the canal which ascends from *Corpach* (Inn) on Loch Linnhe. This rise of 80 ft. was Telford's greatest difficulty.—As we quit Banavie we have a view over a great part of the mountains of LOCHABER (the district at the 'mouth of the lochs') with *Inverlochy Castle* (p. 340) between us and Ben Nevis.—2 m. *Tor Castle* is beautifully situated close to a ruined stronghold of the Mackintoshes.—We cross (4 m.) the mouth of *Glen Loy*, down which Prince Charles marched in 1745.—Beyond (6½ m.) *Gairlochy* (p. 339), which has a station on the line from Fort William to Fort Augustus and a motor service to Spean Bridge and Achnacarry (p. 339), we pass through two locks and enter **Loch Lochy,** 10 m. long and never more than 1 m. broad. Beyond the mouth of the *Arkaig* (l.) which flows into the loch from *Loch Arkaig* (p. 362), the sides of the loch become steep and are wooded in places. The sharp Ben Tee (2956 ft.) is conspicuous on the left as we quit the loch by (16½ m.) *Laggan Locks*, near which is an old burying-ground of the MacDonnells of Glengarry. A sanguinary clan affray, between the Frasers and the Macdonalds, fought at Laggan in July, 1544, is known as the 'Battle of Shirts,' because the combatants discarded their plaids in the hot summer weather.

Passengers for (3½ m.) *Invergarry* (p. 360) or *Glen Garry* (p. 363) disembark either at Laggan Locks or at *Cullochy Lock* (p. 360). *Invergarry Station* is 1½ m. N.E.

After two locks we sail through a beautiful avenue of larch and enter the narrow *Loch Oich* (4 m. long), at the summit level of the canal (105 ft.). On the W. shore of the loch, c. ½ m. from its foot, is a singular monument known as *Tober-nan-ceann* ('well of the heads').

Around it are seven men's heads carved in stone; beneath is a well. In the 17th cent. Keppoch, head of a branch of the MacDonnells, sent his two sons to be educated in France and died in their absence, leaving his affairs to the management of his seven brothers, who murdered the boys on their return. The family bard had the murderers put to death and presented their heads to the chief of the clan at Glengarry, after washing them in this well. An inscription in Gaelic, English, French, and Latin records this "ample and summary vengeance."—The monument was erected by Col. Macdonnell of Glengarry (d. 1828), who was a thorough Highlander, admiring everything Celtic with a dogged enthusiasm, and supposed to have been the original of Fergus MacIvor in 'Waverley.'

The central part of this loch, with the foot of Glen Garry (l.), the attractive islets, and the steep banks on the right, is perhaps the finest portion of the route. Half-way up the W. side, on a rock called *Craig-an-Fhithich* (the clan's slogan, meaning 'rock of the raven'), are the picturesque ruins of *Invergarry Castle*, the ancient seat of the MacDonnells of Glen Garry. Prince Charles lodged here before and after Culloden shortly before the castle was burnt by the Duke of Cumberland.

Behind the modern house is *Invergarry Hotel* (R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/, pens. from 110/), the starting-point for a delightful route through Glen Garry to the W. coast (comp. p. 363).

At the N. end of the loch is *Cullochy Bridge* (3 m. N.E. of Invergarry) adjoining *Aberchalder* (p. 339), at the foot of a grand ravine. Here Prince Charles's forces began their march S. on Aug. 27th, 1745.—We now enter a stretch of canal and at (23½ m.) *Cullochy Lock* we begin to descend.—From (25½ m.) *Coiltry* or *Kyltra Lock* passengers usually walk along the canal path to Fort Augustus, there rejoining the steamer, which descends through several locks, including five at Fort Augustus itself.

27½ m. **Fort Augustus** (*Lovat Arms*, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 18/; *Caledonian*, T., R., & B. 11/, L. 3/), at the head of Loch Ness, is a quiet place (665 inhab.) and a convenient centre for visiting many beautiful glens as well as an anglers' resort.

The fort, commanding Glen Tarff and the wild pass of Corrieyarrick (see below) and named after William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, was erected after the rebellion of 1715 and was enlarged by General Wade in 1730. Captured by the Highlanders in the '45, it was reoccupied by the Royal troops after Culloden, and here Cumberland was presented with the bleeding head of Roderick Mackenzie, a young Edinburgh lawyer, purporting to be that of Prince Charlie (comp. p. 363). —Dr. Johnson declared in 1778 (five years after his Highland tour) that "The best night I have had these 20 years was at Fort Augustus."

The remains of the fort were sold in 1867 by the Government to Lord Lovat, who in 1876 presented them to the Benedictine Order for the erection of a monastery, raised in 1882 to the dignity of an *Abbey* (adm. 10.15–12 and 2.30–5). The modern buildings by Pugin include an E.E. cloister and a Romanesque church, opened in 1917.

To the S.E. of Fort Augustus is the wild *Pass of Corrieyarrick*, crossed by Gen. Wade's derelict road to Speyside which gave passage to the Jacobites in 1745 (see p. 237).

From Fort Augustus to Inverness via Foyers, 32 m., by another of Wade's roads, steep though practicable for motors. We ascend Glen Doe to the E., then skirt (4 m.) *Loch Tarff*, and beyond the summit-level (1162 ft.) descend into the Foyers valley, crossing the stream at (9 m.) *Whitebridge Hotel*.—From a fork (10½ m.) the branch on the right leads to (3 m.) *Gorthlick* (Loch Mhor Hotel, R. & B. 7/, D. 3/6, pens. 10/), on the shore of *Loch Mhor*, a sheet of water 5 m. long, formed by the union of Loch Garth and Loch Farraline when the Foyers was dammed for the aluminium works (see below).—Our road descends the right bank of the Foyers, reaching (12½ m.) the *Upper Fall* (30 ft. high; seen from a bridge on the left), and (13 m.) the *Lower Fall* (90 ft.; approached by the path opposite the general stores). The once famous *Falls of Foyers* no longer boast of any great volume of water, except after heavy rain, as the greater part of the supply is

led off to feed the aluminium works. The narrow and tortuous gorge, however, is still charming, with its thick birch-woods screening the falls from the loch.—1¼ m. *Foyers Hotel* (R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), at Foyers (see below). Thence to (32 m.) *Inverness* (p. 242) the road follows the loch and the river Ness.

From Fort Augustus to *Spean Bridge* and *Fort William* by rail, see p. 339.

Loch Ness, which the canal now enters, is 24 m. long and, in places, 900 ft. deep, and has never been known to freeze. The banks are often extremely steep but nevertheless are partially cultivated.—33 m. *Invermoriston* (Glenmoriston, comfortable, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 5/) is situated on the W. shore at the foot of *Glen Moriston* (p. 363).—At (38½ m.) *Foyers* (p. 360), on the right bank, we see the penstocks and factories of the aluminium works. The Falls of Foyers (p. 360), invisible from the loch, are 1–1¼ m. upstream and the steamer does not allow time to visit them.

Opposite rises *Mealfourvonie* (2284 ft.), a mountain very conspicuous from the N. At its base stood the church of *Kilchrist*, burnt with all its Mackenzie congregation c. 1600 by the Macdonalds, whose piper marched round it until the flames died down.

The next pier is at (40 m.) *Inverfarigaig* (right bank), where road and river approach the loch by a romantic gorge.—Just before reaching (44 m.) *Temple Pier* we pass the imposing ruin of **Urquhart Castle*, picturesquely situated on a bluff above the loch. This strong castle, mainly built by Edward I on the site of an older stronghold, passed through several hands, but for five centuries it has been held by the Seafield Grants. The arrangement at the windows for pouring molten lead upon assailants are noteworthy. At Temple Pier we disembark for **Drumnadrochit** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 6/), a pleasant little hamlet with an excellent anglers' hotel, 1½ m. up Glen Urquhart.

About 1¼ m. S.W. of the hotel is Balmacaan House, and c. 1 m. farther S.W., on a tributary of the Coiltie, are the pretty *Falls of Divach*.

From Drumnadrochit a road amid beautiful woods runs by the side of the Enrick up Glen Urquhart to (12 m.) Invercannich (p. 372) in Strath Glass, passing (5 m.) the little *Loch Meiklie* and (7½ m.) *Corrymony*, to and from which a mail-gig runs daily in connection with the steamer.

From this road, c. 1 m. W. of the hotel, a road, quite practicable for cyclists, runs N. to (13 m.) *Beauly* (p. 366), joining the Inverness road c. 1 m. S. of Lovat Bridge.

Beyond (48 m.) the solitary pier of *Abriachan* the hills sink, the loch narrows, and, passing (r.) the 18th cent. *Aldourie Castle* and (l.) the Italianate *Dochfour*, we traverse a lock and enter the wood-fringed canal running alongside the *River Ness*. As we approach *Tom-na-hurich* (p. 244) we quit the river and curve W. to (57½ m.) *Muirtown*, where passengers for **Inverness** (p. 242; 1½ m.; omnibus) disembark. The canal descends six locks to reach the sea at *Clachnaharry* (p. 366).

53. BETWEEN THE CALEDONIAN CANAL AND THE WEST COAST

The approach from Fort William to the west coast at Arisaig and Mallaig is described on pp. 341–343. The present route deals with the parallel valleys farther north, traversing a wild and picturesque country in S.W. Inverness-shire, through which the fugitive Prince Charlie wandered after Culloden. There are few or no public conveyances. The summer cruises of the 'Tiger' (see p. 385) offer another approach to Loch Nevis, Loch Hourn, Loch Duich, and other western sea-lochs.

A. From Gairlochy to Inverie (Loch Nevis).

36 m. Road to (7 m.) *Achnasaul*, thence bridle-path. There is no inn on the route.

Gairlochy, see p. 359. The road skirts *Loch Lochy* for 2½ m. and crosses the Arkaig, having on the left the magnificently timbered grounds (adm. occasionally on application to the factor) of *Achnacarry House*, near the remains of the old castle burnt by the Duke of Cumberland in 1746. The estates belonged in 1664 to Sir Ewen Cameron (1627–1718), the 'Ulysses of the Highlands' and the Lochiel of Killiecrankie; they were forfeited by his grandson Donald, 'the gentle Lochiel,' in 1745, but were restored to the family in 1784. For some years after the '45 the tenants, besides paying their rents to the Crown, subscribed to support their exiled lord. The road soon turns inland and traverses the '*Dark Mile*,' a long beech avenue planted by Lochiel before joining Prince Charlie.

We follow the N. bank of *Loch Arkaig* for its whole length (13 m.) and pass the islet burying-place of the Lochiels. The road ends at (7 m.) *Achnasaul*, and becomes a mere bridle track.—At (17 m.) *Murlaggan* treasure is said to have been thrown into the loch at the time of the last Jacobite rally (1746).—19 m. We quit the loch and begin to ascend *Glen Desseray*, described with its Jacobite associations in Principal Shairp's poem 'Glen Desseray.' The three cairns at its head (24 m., 1000 ft.) mark the meeting-point of Lochiel, Lovat, and Knoidart (p. 235); and before us is the magnificent *Mamna-Cloich Airde Pass*, descending steeply to (27 m.) *Sourlies*, a farm at the head of Loch Nevis.

Loch Nevis ('Loch of Heaven'), surrounded by stern bare hills, separates the districts of Knoidart (N.) and Morar (S.). A rough track follows the S. shore of the upper loch to (32 m.) *Tarbet* (p. 343); but the main track runs inland and, with a fine view of *Sgurr-na-Ciche* (3410 ft.), ascends steeply to (30 m.; 1709 ft.) the head of *Glen Meadail*, whence it descends to (36 m.) *Inverie* (Inn), near the mouth of Loch Nevis.

From Inverie the delightful bridle-path up *Glen Dulochan* leads to (10 m.) *Barrisdale*, on Loch Hourn, and thence to (16 m.) *Kinlochhourn* (p. 363). Boats may be hired for *Mallaig* (p. 343).

B. From Invergarry to Loch Hourn or Loch Duich viâ Glen Garry

27½ m. (34 m. to Loch Duich). This route to the W. coast is much grander than the easier road from Invermoriston (Rte. C). At Kinlochhourn we intersect the track of Prince Charles Stewart's wanderings after Culloden.

From *Invergarry* (p. 360) the road ascends the Garry's birch-clad valley to (3 m.) the smiling waters of *Loch Garry*. It runs along the N. shore for 5 m. and then ascends the river to (11 m.) *Tomdown* (Inn).

The road ascending here to the right crosses the hills into *Glen Loyne*, where *Loch Loyne*, the boundary between Inverness-shire and Ross, narrows to a river. Thence a long ascent to the summit (1424 ft.; 7½ m. from Tomdown) and a steep descent bring us to (11 m.) *Clunie Bridge* (see below), where we join the direct route from Invermoriston to *Loch Duich* (Rte. C).

Beyond Tomdown the beautiful road up **Glen Garry** traverses *Glen Quoich Deer Forest* and, with lofty mountains on either side, skirts *Loch Quoich* (6½ m. long) for 4 miles. It then (13 m.) strikes N.W., with *Sgurr Mhoraire* (3365 ft.) on the right, where Prince Charlie had to run the gauntlet of the sentries (July 21st, 1746), and descends to (16½ m.) the head of **Loch Hourn** ('Loch of Hell') near *Kinlochhourn Shooting Lodge*. No hotel accommodation can be had nearer than Corran, Glenelg, Tomdown, or Inverie.

The road ends here, but a delightful hilly path leads along the S. side of the loch to (6 m.) *Barrisdale*, and thence to (16 m.) *Inverie* (p. 362). From *Skiary*, a clachan 2 m. along this path, a boat may be obtained to descend the loch to Corran (p. 372).

The path climbing N.W. from behind Kinlochhourn shooting lodge leads to (16 m.) *Glenelg* (p. 371). At 2 m. a very rough path, crossing the *Pass of Corry-varlinger* (2500 ft.), strikes N.W. for (13 m.) *Loch Duich* (p. 364); and at 4 m. a better path descends S., down *Glen Arnisdale*, for (9 m.) *Corran* (p. 372).

C. From Invermoriston to Loch Duich viâ Glen Moriston and Glen Shiel

36 m. This route, the old coach-road for Skye until the construction of the railway to Kyle of Lochalsh, is much easier than the preceding, but not so wild.

Invermoriston, see p. 361.—The first stretch of *Glen Moriston* is beautifully wooded with birch and fir, but beyond (8½ m.) *Torgyle*, where the river has fine rapids, the country grows bare and is given over to the deer. On the left is *Beinneun Forest*, on the right *Ceannacroc Forest*, through which flows the river Doe. About 2½ m. up this river, in a remarkable cave called *Corriedoe*, Prince Charles lay from Aug. 24th to 28th, 1746, "as comfortably lodged as if he had been in a royal palace." Near the mouth of the Doe is a monument to Roderick Mackenzie, who allowed his captors to imagine him to be Prince Charles (comp. p. 360).—We pass (15 m.) the mouth of Glen Loyne and reach (17 m.) *Loch Clunie*, whose N. bank we follow for 4½ m., entering *Ross-shire* (p. 366) half-way along it.—About 2½ m. beyond the loch is (24 m.) *Clunie*

Bridge Inn (small, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), where the road from Tomdown in Glen Garry (p. 363) comes in.

A track running N. from the Invermoriston road nearly 1 m. E. of Clunie Bridge leads to (4 m.) the foot of *Ben Attow* (3383 ft.; p. 373), which may be ascended by this route in c. 4 hrs. from Clunie Bridge.

After another 2½ m. of ascent we reach the summit-level (889 ft.) and begin the descent into lonely **Glen Shiel,** through the *Pass of Strachel,* a magnificent defile, overhung by peaked and serrated mountains cleft by mysterious corries. It was this glen that inspired Dr. Johnson with the idea of writing the " Journey to the Western Isles."

In 1719 the pass was the scene of a skirmish between a small force of regular troops under Gen. Wightman and a body of insurgent Highlanders, chiefly Macraes and Mackenzies, under the Earl of Seaforth, a supporter of the Earl of Mar (p. 199). A Spanish fleet of 30 vessels had been despatched from Cadiz in support of the Stewart cause, but only two ships reached Loch Duich, where they landed 300 Spaniards and 2000 stand of arms. The Highlanders fought fiercely but in vain; the Spaniards laid down their arms; and Lord Seaforth was badly wounded.

36 m. **Invershiel** stands on *Loch Duich* at the mouth of the glen. A motor service (daily at 7 a.m.) runs viâ the N. bank of Loch Duich to Dornie (p. 371) and Kyle of Lochalsh (p. 370); and Glenelg (p. 371) lies 9 m. W. by hill-road; but since the closing of the inn at Shiel Bridge the district has become difficult of access to the ordinary traveller. But comp. the summer cruises of the ' Tiger ' (p. 385).

If time can be found, it is worth while to climb *Scour Ouran* (3505 ft.; 2–3 hrs.; steep but easy). A boggy path ascends the right bank of the Shiel, from which, beyond (2 m.) the mouth of a ravine, we strike straight up the nose of the mountain. The splendid *View includes the Outer Hebrides from Harris to Barra, the Coolins, and the Scuir of Eigg; to the N. the mountains around Loch Maree; to the S. Ben Nevis, the Glencoe mountains, and Ben Alder, with Ben More in Mull farther off, and sometimes the Paps of Jura; to the E. and N.E. the view is more restricted, and the long ridges of Ben Attow and Mam Soul are prominent, with Loch Affric visible to the right.—The descent may be made by the N. ridge into *Glen Licht*, which falls into Loch Duich at (3½ m.) Croe Bridge (p. 371).

For the ascent of *Ben Attow*, see p. 373.

VI. NORTHERN SCOTLAND AND THE HEBRIDES

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54. FROM INVERNESS TO KYLE OF LOCHALSH

82 m. L.M.S.R. in 3¾–4¼ hrs. (17/3, 10/4); to *Beauly*, 9¾ m. in 20–30 min. (2/1, 1/3); to *Dingwall*, 18½ m. in 38–60 min. (3/11, 2/4); to *Strathpeffer*, 23½ m. in 48–70 min. (4/10, 2/11); to *Garve*, 30¼ m. in 1¾ hrs. (6/3, 3/9); to *Achnasheen*, 46½ m. in 2½ hrs. (9/7, 5/9); to *Strathcarron*, 64¼ m. in 3–3¾ hrs. (13/4, 8/). Passenger for stations beyond Dingwall change carriages there.

Road Route. 89 m. We quit Inverness viâ Telford St. (Pl. A 1). A 88.—13 m. *Beauly* (see below).—21 m. **Dingwall** (p. 367).—A 834. 25 m. **Strathpeffer** (p. 367).—34 m. *Garve* (p. 369).—A 832. 50 m. *Achnasheen* (p. 369).—B 855. 70 m. *Jeantown* (p. 369). The surface is poor after Dingwall and at (75 m.) **Strome Ferry** (p. 370) Loch Carron must be ferried for (89 m.) **Kyle of Lochalsh** (p. 370). An alternative route to Kyle, which will avoid ferries when the Dornie Bridge is completed, runs viâ the Loch Ness road and Glen Moriston (Rte. 53c).

Running W. from Inverness (p. 242) the line crosses the Ness and beyond (1¾ m.) *Clachnaharry* (' the watchman's stone ' whence the citizens looked out for predatory Highlanders), at the mouth of the Caledonian Canal (comp. p. 361), skirts the S. side of *Beauly Firth*. The estates around (3½ m.) *Bunchrew* belonged to Lord-President Forbes of Culloden (p. 250). On the N. shore opposite (5½ m.) *Lentran* is seen *Redcastle*, an old fort of the Mackenzies. Near (7¼ m.) *Clunes* we quit the Firth, which soon narrows to a river.—Just before reaching (9¾ m.) **Beauly** (pron. ' Bewley '; *Lovat Arms*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/) the line crosses the river and curves N. The village of Beauly derives its name from the *Priory* ' de bello loco,' the ruins of which still remain, surrounded by some venerable trees, at the end of the broad street (adm. free, 10–4, 6, or 7, Sun. 11–4).

Founded in 1230 by Sir John Bisset of Lovat for Cistercians from Val des Choux near Châtillon-sur-Seine, it was handed over at the Reformation to the 6th Lord Lovat, whose descendants forfeited the estates. The aisleless nave and choir of the church are plain E.E.; in the S. wall are three large trefoil windows. The monuments mostly commemorate members of Clan Mackenzie.

The scenery of the Beauly River is extremely beautiful, especially at the *Falls of Kilmorack* (p. 372) 2 m. S.W. of the station. On the N. bank, c. 2 m. N.E., where the river expands into the Firth, is *Tarradale House*, the birthplace of Sir Roderick Murchison (1792–1871), the geologist.

From Beauly to *Glen Affric* and *Loch Duich*, see Rte. 55; to *Drumnadrochit*, see p. 361.

The county of **Ross and Cromarty,** which the line now enters, extends across country from the North Sea to the Atlantic, and includes the island of Lewis (p. 390). Outside the comparatively fertile E. coast strip it is a land of brown moorland and bare rock, and except among the fjord-like lochs of the W. coast the scenery cannot compare with that of Inverness. The county of Cromarty, now entirely incorporated with Ross-shire, consisted of a small hereditary sheriffdom near the town of Cromarty and eight or ten detached portions in N. Ross-shire, annexed in the late 17th cent. at the request of Viscount Tarbat, later Earl of Cromartie, who desired to have all his lands in one county. The Mackenzies, Munroes, and Rosses were the chief clans, and the history is little more than a recital of their feuds. Lewis is the country of the MacLeods.

From (12¾ m.) *Muir of Ord* (Tarradale, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), the centre of a crofting district where large live-stock fairs were formerly held, a branch line runs E. through the Black Isle (p. 394) to (13½ m. in 35 min.) *Fortrose* (p. 394).

The stations on this branch are *Redcastle* (3¾ m.; p. 366); *Allangrange* (5½ m.); *Munlochy* (8 m.; p. 394), where we meet the road from Kessock; and *Avoch* (11½ m.; p. 394).

As we approach (16 m.) *Conon* (Conon Bridge Hotel), a pretty village frequented by anglers, we have on our left a good view of the picturesque Strath Conon surrounded by fine hills, conspicuous among which is Ben Wyvis (N.W.; 3429 ft.). On the other side of the Conon is the modernized *Brahan Castle*, built by the 1st Earl of Seaforth, where the Mackenzies submitted to Gen. Wade in 1725.

Ferintosh, 3 m. N.E. of Conon, was celebrated for its whisky. The privilege of distilling spirits free from duty granted in 1689 to Duncan Forbes, father of the President of the Court of Session, by way of recompense for the losses he incurred at the hands of the soldiery of Buchan and Carron at the Revolution, was redeemed in 1786 for £20,000.

We cross the Conon 1 m. above its outflow into Cromarty Firth, and soon reach (18½ m.) **Dingwall** (*Rfmts.*; *National*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/, D. 5/6; *Royal*, R. 5/, B. or L. 3/; *Railway*; *Caledonian*, T., R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/, plain), the county town (2323 inhab.) of Ross, which stands at the head of the Firth. The town, created a royal burgh by Alexander II in 1226, derives its name from the Norse 'Thingvollr,' i.e. 'field of the thing' or Parliament (comp. p. 397). In the main street is a quaint *Town House* bearing the date 1730 and the town arms (a starfish). The castellated *County Buildings* lie to the E. of the railway, and to the N., near the parish church, is an obelisk, "Erected by George, 1st Earl of Cromartie . . . who d. 1714, and is buried 3 ft. 6 in. to the S. thereof." Its pronounced tilt is due to an earthquake of 1816. The earl is said to have chosen this sepulchral arrangement in order to frustrate his wife's declared intention of dancing on his grave. A tower on the hill S. of the town commemorates the birth at Dingwall of Gen. Sir Hector Macdonald (1852–1903).

From Dingwall to *Wick* and *Thurso*, see Rte. 61.

From Dingwall to Strathpeffer, 5 m. in c. ¼ hr. This branch quits the Lochalsh line c. 2 m. from Dingwall and runs up the right bank of the Peffery, having on the left the ridge of *Druim Chat* ('cat's back'), on which is the large and very perfect vitrified fort of *Knockfarrel* (720 ft.; rfmts.; view).

Strathpeffer (875 inhab.) is a spa of old repute situated near the foot of Ben Wyvis in a sheltered valley, whose trees and other vegetation exhibit an unexpected 'Lowland' luxuriance in this region of Highland moors. The spa is within 1½ m. of the station of Achterneed (p. 368) on the Lochalsh line.

Hotels. Ben Wyvis, R. & B. 10/, L. 4/, D. 6/6; Spa, ½ m. W., R. & B. 14/, L. 4/, D. 7/; Highland, R. & B. 12/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, three first-class hotels (pens. from 10$5/$), open May–Oct.; Mackay's Strathpeffer; Whytes, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 63/–70/; Balmoral; MacGregor's, Tarbat, Kildonan, temperance hotels.—Numerous *Boarding Houses*.

Bath Establishment in the village (Nauheim bath 10/6, peat bath 9/6, sulphur bath 4/–6/, etc.).—PUMP ROOM in the Pavilion Gardens (water, 1/ per day, incl. adm. to gardens; 1/6 in the season).

Amusements. *Pavilion*, with restaurant, in the Gardens, for concerts, etc.—*Tennis*, *Croquet*, *Bowling*, and *Putting Greens* in the Gardens.—*Golf Course*, in Ulladale, c. ½ m. N.W. (2/ per day, 7/6 per week; 2/6 and 10/6 in Aug. and Sept.).—Good *Fishing* in Loch Luichart, Loch Garve, the Meig, etc.

Motor Omnibus to *Dingwall*; to *Inverness* (2/9, return 4/10), etc.—MOTOR EXCURSIONS to points of interest in the environs.

Strathpeffer, with little of a village, consists mainly of small villas and boarding houses scattered over pleasant slopes, and is a convenient centre for many agreeable excursions. Its waters, rich in sulphuretted hydrogen and sulphur, are useful for rheumatism, rheumatic gout, and some forms of skin disease, and in conjunction with a chalybeate spring, also for anæmia. The arrangements for visitors and patients are modern and well-equipped, and in the season (July–Sept.) even the ample lodging accommodation is sometimes overcrowded, so that rooms should be secured in advance.

A stone pillar with the rude figure of an eagle, near the old pump, marks the spot where the Mackenzies defeated the Munroes in 1478, after previously vanquishing the Macdonalds.

The huge bulk of **Ben Wyvis** (3429 ft.), whose summit is c. 10 m. N. of Strathpeffer, dominates all the country round. The ascent (8–10 hrs. there and back), easy all the way but somewhat tedious, requires an early start and a guide is convenient. We follow the road N.E., passing the station, and beyond (½ m.; l.) the entrance (no adm.) to *Castle Leod* (built c. 1600), the property of the Countess of Cromartie, turn N. (l.) for (1½ m.) *Achterneed Station* (see below). We pass under the railway and follow a cart-road, which ends c. 2½ m. farther on. Thence the ascent, somewhat boggy in places, is over grass and heather. The view from the top is varied and extensive on the S. and E.; on the N. and W. rise other mountain ranges. The most W. of the three summits (An Cabar, 3106 ft.) commands the finest view of the Strathpeffer district.

Short walks may be taken from Strathpeffer to (1 m.) the *Ord Hill*, (2 m.) the *View Rock*, or (2 m.) *Knockfarrel* (comp. p. 367).—Loch Achilty and the picturesque *Falls of Rogie* on the Blackwater, which here flows through a heathery valley dotted with birch trees, may be reached by the road (charabancs in summer) ascending steeply S.W. past the Spa Hotel. Beyond (3 m.) *Contin* we cross the Blackwater and reach (4 m.) *Achilty Inn*. The road to Loch Achilty (see below) here leads off to the left; but for the falls we keep to the right and presently (5½ m.) a path (r.) is seen leading down to them. By crossing the suspension footbridge below the falls we may return to Strathpeffer (2½ m.) viâ the little Loch Kinellan. Loch Garve is c. 2 m., and Garve Station (p. 369) 3¼ m. N.W. of the falls by road.—*Loch Achilty*, c. 1 m. W. of Achilty Inn (see above), is a pretty little lake c. 3 m. in circumference. The road that rounds its N. side, after passing (2 m. from Achilty Inn) a road leading W. (r.) to Loch Luichart (p. 369; 3 m. farther), crosses the Conon and strikes a cart-road ascending W. (r.) close beside the Meig in Strath Conon, to (17⅜ m.) Scardroy Lodge, at the head of *Loch Beannachan* (2 m. long). In the opposite direction (E.) this road leads to (12 m.) Muir of Ord (p. 366).

The 'Skye Railway,' diverging to the left from the Wick and Thurso line, runs W. from Dingwall up Strath Peffer, throwing off a branch on the left for Strathpeffer Spa. Beyond (23 m.) *Achterneed* Castle Leod (see above) appears on the left,

with Strathpeffer Spa (p. 367) in the background. The line then traverses the fine ravine between *Craig-an-Fhithich* (the Ravens' Rock; l.) and the shoulders of Ben Wyvis, and farther on descends to cross the Blackwater near its outflow from *Loch Garve* (1¾ m. long).—From (30¼ m.) **Garve** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 90/–105/) a road runs N.W. to Ullapool (Rte. 56) up Strath Garve (r.; fine view of Ben Wyvis). Our line skirts the N. end of the crescent-shaped *Loch Luichart* (5 m. long), near the head of which lies (35½ m.) *Lochluichart Station*, amid fine woods of birch and larch.—Crossing the Bran below its junction with the Fannich, which descends from the wild *Loch Fannich* (7 m. long; 5 m. N.W. by cart-road), the line keeps near the brawling stream, crossing it again between Loch Culen (r.) and Loch Achanalt.—40 m. *Achanalt* (Inn).—Still ascending Strath Bran, we have a fine view (l.) of the three grand peaks of *Scuir Vuillin* (2845 ft.) and, as we leave (46¾ m.) **Achnasheen** (*Rfmts.*; *Station Hotel*, fair), the starting-point of the coaches to Loch Maree and Gairloch (see Rte. 57), we have an excellent but brief glimpse (r.) of the grand peaks of Sgurr Dubh, Liathach, and Ben Eay, all above Glen Torridon.—The line attains its summit-level (634 ft.) in the wild and broken country between Lochs Gowan and Scaven; the scenery increases in grandeur, and beyond a fine gorge on the left are the magnificent corries of *Moruisg* (3026 ft.).—54¾ m. *Glencarron*.—58¾ m. *Achnashellach*, in the lower part of Glen Carron.

A hill-road runs N. over the *Coulin Pass* (900 ft.) to (9½ m.) *Loch Clair*, on the road from Glen Torridon to Kinlochewe (p. 375).

Passing *Loch Doule*, which is shadowed by cliffs and screes and has on its N. side the wild mountains of *Sgurr Ruadh* (3141 ft.), the railway and road separate, the road keeping to the N. side of the Carron and the grand sea-loch into which it flows, while the railway crosses to the S. side of the river.—64½ m. **Strathcarron** (*Hotel*, pens. 100/).

From Strathcarron viâ Kishorn to Loch Torridon and to Applecross. Motor daily from Strathcarron to Shieldaig. At (3½ m.) *Jeantown* (Lochcarron Hotel, simple, R. & B. 6/, D. 3/, pens. 70/ weekly), a fishing village on the N. shore of Loch Carron, with a Scandinavian 'dun' behind it, we leave the road to Strome Ferry (4¾ m.) and ascend steeply to the right, crossing the romantic *Pass of Kishorn* (400 ft.). The fine view thence extends W. over the mouth of Loch Carron to Skye and N. to Ben Bhan (2936 ft.), on which the Torridon sandstone formation is well seen.—9 m. *Kishorn* stands on the sea loch of the same name. The road from (10½ m.) the head of the loch (branch road to Applecross, p. 370) up the river Kishorn and down Glen Shieldaig is wild and beautiful.—19 m. **Shieldaig** (*Hotel*, pens. 8/6, temperance) is a fishing village in a secluded situation on the shore of Loch Shieldaig, the middle portion of **Loch Torridon**, backed by Ben Shieldaig.—An excellent track, skirting a succession of delightful little bays opening on Upper Loch Torridon, crosses the short stream (with falls) which issues from Loch Damph and skirts Ben Damph forest before joining the high-road at (9 m.) the head of Loch Torridon, whence a coach runs daily to (10½ m.) *Kinlochewe* (p. 375). To *Gairloch*, see p. 376.—From *Inverbain*, on the W. shore of Loch Shieldaig, a track leads S.W. across the hill (1213 ft.) to (c. 3¼ hrs.) *Applecross* (p. 370).

The Road to Applecross from Strathcarron leaves the Shieldaig route at (10½ m.) the head of *Loch Kishorn* (p. 369), whence, turning W., it zigzags up the alpine Pass of *Bealach-nam-Bo* (2054 ft.; comp. p. 210), one of the highest carriage-roads in Scotland. Splendid views are obtained to the S. over Loch Carron to the mountains between Loch Duich and Loch Hourn, to the S.W. of the Coolins in Skye, and to the N.W. of the Quiraing in Skye and of the Outer Hebrides. A steep descent brings us to (22 m.) the fishing village of **Applecross** (*McRae's*, a small temperance house; steamers to Kyle of Lochalsh and to Stornoway, see p. 385), in Gaelic '*A Chomraich*,' i.e. the Sanctuary. A slab carved with a cross still standing near the modern church is a relic of *St. Malrube's Church*, founded here in 673 by Maelrubha, a monk of Bangor in Ireland, as the centre for the evangelizing of the N.W. Highlands (comp. p. 376).

Beyond (66½ m.) *Attadale* the line winds along the romantic S. shore of Loch Carron, across which are seen Jeantown and Ben Bhan (p. 369); ahead are the mountains of Skye.

At (71½ m.) **Strome Ferry** the Kyle of Lochalsh road crosses Loch Carron. The remains of *Strome Castle* and the simple *Hotel* are reached by the ferry (1/; motor-cars 15/–20/; not on Sun.).

The Road from Strome Ferry to Kyle of Lochalsh (14 m.) ascends Strath Ascaig to the S., rising steeply to the crest of the ridge (683 ft.) between Loch Carron and Loch Alsh.—At (6½ m.) *Lochalsh* school we are joined by the road from Dornie on Loch Duich (see p. 371).—Beyond (7½ m.) *Balmacara Hotel* (pens. 50/ weekly), which is 1½ m. E. of the pier the road ascends inland (fine views) and finally approaches Kyle of Lochalsh from the N.

The last section of the line winds around the steep and rocky shore of outer Loch Carron. We pass the modern *Duncraig Castle* and, beyond (76½ m.) *Plockton*, cross a promontory to (78 m.) *Duirinish*. The coast beyond commands fine views of the mountains in Skye.

82 m. **Kyle of Lochalsh** (*Rfmts.*; *Station*, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/6, pens. 10 5/; *Kyle*, very fair, R. & B. 7/6; *Temperance*), the terminus of the railway and of the principal road-approach to Skye, is the centre of a district famed for the beauty of its sea-lochs and interesting for the survivals of primitive crofting methods. The ferry to *Kyleakin* (p. 378) in Skye (¼ m.; 6*d.*; motors 15/–20/) plies on week-days 3 hrs. before and 3 hrs. after high-water (special trips 6*d.* per pers., minimum 2/).

Steamers ply to *Mallaig*, *Portree*, *Stornoway*, and the *Outer Hebrides*, see pp. 385, 386; to *Loch Coruisk*, see p. 377.—Motor Boats may be hired for short excursions.

Motor Services to *Ardelve* (4/) and on from Dornie to *Inversheil* (Glen Shiel; 4/), see below.—From Kyleakin to *Broadford*, see p. 378.

A fine round of 42½ m. by road, involving three ferries, runs as follows: 10¾ m. *Dornie* (p. 371; ferry across Loch Long).—20½ m. *Glen Shiel* (p. 364).—30¾ m. *Bernera* (near Glenelg, p. 371; ferry to *Kylerhea* in Skye).—38 m. *Lusa* (p. 378).—42 m. *Kyleakin* (ferry to Kyle of Lochalsh). Walkers may shorten this round by 14½ m. by ferrying from Dornie to *Totag* (p. 371) and following the shore of Loch Alsh thence to Bernera.

From Kyle of Lochalsh to Dornie, Glen Shiel, and Glenelg, 29 m. by road (motor services, see above).—We follow the Strome Ferry road as far as (6½ m.) *Lochalsh* school, where we diverge to the right.—Beyond (9½ m.) *Ardelve* (for Loch Long, see below) we reach the mouth of Loch Long at (10½ m.) *Aird Ferry* (Hotel, inadequate, R. & B. 8/), whence

there is a road ferry (200 yds.; bridge projected) to Dornie (see below; continuous service, 3*d*., cyclists, 6*d*., motors 10/).

From Ardelve a poor road ascends Loch Long to (6 m.) *Killilan*, and is continued by a cart-road up Glen Elchaig to (12½ m.) *Carnach* (300 ft.) at the head of the little Loch-na-Leitreach. A path leaving the cart-road at (c. 11½ m.) the foot of Loch-na-Leitreach and crossing the end of the loch and the Glomach (no bridges) leads up the left bank of the stream to (c. 1½ m.) the *Falls of Glomach* (see below), whence Carnach may be reached by c. 1 hr.'s rough walk across the hill to the N.E.—Above Carnach the track, becoming less distinct, crosses desolate moors (c. 1250 ft.) and finally descends to (c. 10 m. N.E.) *Loch Monar* (p. 372). About 1½ m. from Carnach a track diverging on the right ascends to 1096 ft. and then drops down to *Loch Lungard* (761 ft.) and (c. 9½ m.) Loch Mullardoch (p. 373) in Glen Cannich.

From Aird Ferry (see above) another ferry (½ m.; 9*d*., motors taken in fair weather, 20/) crosses Loch Duich to *Totag*, whence a level road follows the S. side of the loch to (6¼ m.) *Shiel Bridge* (p. 364), while a coast path leads S.W. to (6 m.) *Bernera* (ferry to Kylerhea) and (8 m.) *Glenelg* (see below). A short cut to Glenelg strikes inland c. 3 m. along this path.

10¾ m. *Dornie* is a poor village standing at the foot of the savagely grand *Loch Duich, whose fine N.E. shore we now follow. On the little *Eilean Donan*, near the shore, is the ruin of a stronghold of the Mackenzies, Earls of Seaforth, battered by an English warship in 1719 after the fight in Glen Shiel (p. 364). The road mounts to 506 ft., commanding a fine view of the head of the loch, where Scour Ouran (p. 364) stands out conspicuously. After the descent to *Inverinate* and (16 m.) *Kintail* church, Ben Attow (3383 ft.) becomes prominent ahead as we make a wide circuit to cross (18 m.) *Croe Bridge* at the head of the loch.

About 7½ m. N.E., by a very rough walk over the pass (2000 ft.) to the W. of Glasven (3006 ft.), are the **Falls of Glomach.** [The pass to the S., between Glasven and Ben Attow, leads to *Glen Affric* (p. 373), and on its E. side are the lochs in which the Glomach rises.] Descending 900 ft. we strike the Glomach near the *Falls*, amid a scene of perfect solitude. They are amongst the finest in Great Britain; the volume of water is not large, except after rain, but the pure white foaming cascade falling over black precipices of inverted strata and the depth of the chasm are very impressive. The return may be made viâ Glen Elchaig (see above).—Ascent of *Ben Attow*, see p. 373.

From Croe Bridge the road skirts the head of Loch Duich to (20¼ m.) *Invershiel* (p. 364; Inn closed). Thence to Glen Moriston or Glen Garry, see pp. 364, 363; for the S.W. side of Loch Duich, see above.—The road westwards over (23½ m.) the *Pass of Mam Rattachan* (1116 ft.) is much improved since Johnson and Boswell found it "a terrible steep to climb, notwithstanding the road is formed slanting along it." The retrospective views of Loch Duich and its surrounding mountains is succeeded by a good view S., in which the singular peak of *Ben Screel* (3196 ft.) is conspicuous. As the road falls to the coast at (29 m.) **Glenelg** (*Hotel*; good fishing) we have a fine view over the Sound of Sleat to Skye and see ruins of barracks erected in 1722 at *Bernera* (2 m. N.), whence there is a ferry to *Kylerhea* (p. 378), in Skye.

About 1 m. S. of Glenelg, in the country of the Macraes, is *Glen Beg*, 2 m. up which are two ruined brochs, c. 25 ft. high and 30 ft. in diameter. Near the head

of the glen (1½ m. farther) is the semi-circular broch-like *Dun Grugaig*, overhanging a waterfall. The track goes on to (16 m.) *Kinlochhourn* (p. 363).

A rough road goes on beyond Glen Beg to the mouth of Loch Hourn (p. 363) and (11 m.) *Corran* (Inn). Thence to Kinlochhourn, see p. 363.

For the steamer from Gleneig to *Mallaig, Kyle of Lochalsh*, etc., see p. 377; footpath to *Totag*, see p. 371.

55. FROM BEAULY TO LOCH DUICH VIÂ STRATH GLASS AND GLEN AFFRIC

45½ m. This route leads through scenery unsurpassed in Great Britain. The first 6 m. up the Beauly are exceedingly fine; the next 14 m. of Strath Glass are not specially remarkable; but the following 10 m. up Glen Affric include really magnificent Highland scenery.

There is a road for 29 m., but the only hotel the whole way is a temperance house (with vehicles for hire) at (17 m.) *Invercannich*, a good centre for excursions.

A coach runs daily in 2½–3 hrs. between Be auly and *Tomich* (21 m.).

From *Beauly* (p. 366) the road (B 831) runs S.W., quitting the Inverness road at (1 m.) *Lovat Bridge*.—By crossing the field beyond the churchyard (l.) of (2½ m.) *Kilmorack* we may obtain a good view of the rapids or *Falls of Kilmorack*, to which the surrounding birches and pines lend great beauty.—About 1 m. farther on the road approaches the river and enters the grand defile of *The Dhruim* (pron. Dream). Extraordinary 'stacks' of Old Red Sandstone rise in mid-stream and the beauty of the scene is enhanced by fine birch woods. At the upper end of the gorge (5¼ m.) a path leads to the river, here divided by *Eilean Aigas*, a small house on which (approached from the other side) was a refuge of Lord Lovat in 1697 and was occupied as a summer retreat by Sir Robert Peel before his death. Walkers or cyclists may cross the river by (6½ m.) *Aigas Ferry* and return to Beauly by the other bank.—9 m. *Erchless Castle*, now modernized, was formerly the seat of The Chisholm, chief of the clan which has owned Strath Glass since the 14th century.—10 m. *Struy Bridge*, on the Farrar.

A road runs hence up Strath Farrar for some 13 m. to the E. end of *Loch Monar* (5 m. long), passing two smaller lochs and much fine woodland. From the W. end of Loch Monar we may find our way W. by moorland tracks to (15 m. W.) *Attadale* (p. 370) or (10 m. S.) *Carnach* (p. 371).

Near the pretty hamlet of *Struy* (10½ m.) a bridge crosses to the road on the S. side of the Glass, as the Beauly river is now called. We pass (14 m.; r.) the *Well of St. Ignatius*, with Roman Catholic inscriptions, and reach (17 m.) **Invercannich** (*Temperance Hotel*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/, pens. 14/) at the confluence of the Cannich and the Glass. Beside the large R.C. church are relics of the early Christian missionaries.

The scenery to the N.W. up GLEN CANNICH ('the glen of the cotton-grass'), beginning with a pretty waterfall (1½ m.), is very striking. Farther up, the glen is wilder and the S. side is densely wooded with Scots fir and birch. The road,

passing a succession of small lochs, ends at (13 m.) the W. end of *Loch Mullardoch* (5 m. long), but a track goes on past *Loch Lungard* to (c. 9 m.) *Carnach* (p. 371).

From Invercannich to *Drumnadrochit* viâ *Glen Urquhart*, see p. 361.

From (19 m.) a road-fork the branch crossing the river leads to (2 m.) the model village of *Tomich*, at the end of which is *Guisachan* (Lord Tweedmouth), a modern residence in a fine park.—The right branch ascends steeply up Glen Affric, keeping to the left bank of the river, now called the Affric. The thunder of the river is heard through a forest of birches in which lie the *Badger Falls*, reached by a path from (20 m.) Fasnakyle.—20½ m. ***Chisholm's Pass**, a defile 3 m. long, surpasses any other in Scotland in its combination of sylvan beauty and mountain grandeur. We pass (21½ m.) the *Dog Falls* and skirt (24½ m.) the N. shore of *Loch Beneveian* for 3½ miles.—29 m. *Loch Affric Lodge*, where the road ends, is picturesquely placed on a promontory on the N. bank of the beautiful *Loch Affric* (744 ft.; 3½ m. long), overlooked on the right by *Sgurr-na-Lapaich* (3401 ft.), with *Mam Soul* (see below) towering ahead.—A track goes on along the N. side of the loch to (33½ m.) *Coulavie*, a shepherd's hut, whence it is continued by a wild path leading up the *Pass of Ardnamul-loch*, defended by Col. Donald Murchison (an ancestor of the geologist) for his chief, the Earl of Seaforth, against the soldiers of George II. Shelter may sometimes be obtained at (36½ m.) *Alltbeath*, another shepherd's cottage, 5 m. N. of Clunie Bridge (p. 363) by a rough track.

Ben Attow (3383 ft.), in Gaelic *Beinn Fhada* ('long mountain'), is, since the closing of the inn at Shiel Bridge, best ascended from Alltbeath (c. 2 hrs.). *Mam Soul* (3862 ft.) and its twin peak *Cairn Eige* (3877 ft.) N.W. of Loch Affric, are climbed from Loch Affric Lodge by a path on the right about the middle of Loch Affric (c. 3½ hrs.). The ascents present no difficulty, but the views, though extensive, are confused.

Henceforth the track becomes very rough, but remains quite distinct, keeping to the right of Ben Attow and ascending *Glen Grivie* to (40 m.) *Loch Bhealaich*, the source of the Glomach (p. 371). Leaving the loch on the right we cross boggy ground to reach (41½ m.) the *Bealach* or *Pass of Kintail* (c. 1700 ft.), whence there is a rough, sudden, and very impressive descent to (45½ m.) **Croe Bridge** (p. 371), on the sea at Loch Duich, where we join the high-road between Dornie and Invershiel.

56. FROM GARVE TO ULLAPOOL

33 m. COACH daily in 4½ hrs. in connection with trains to and from the South.

Garve, see p. 369. Our road (A 835) soon leaves the main road and, turning N., ascends *Strath Garve*, by the side of the Blackwater with Ben Wyvis (3429 ft.; p. 368) on our right, through country growing ever bleaker.—10 m. *Altguish Inn*,

on the Glasgarnoch.—We cross (15¼ m.) the watershed (915 ft.) and skirt the N. bank of *Loch Droma* (1¼ m. long) before descending the dreary *Dirrie More* (' the big oak-forest '), now, as for centuries, treeless. After 20 m. the scenery suddenly and completely changes and for some miles we skirt the fine woods of *Braemore* (Hotel), a house soon seen perched high on the mountain to the right.

Just before the lodge gate a fine road (B 859), called ' Destitution Road ' because made during the famine of 1851, strikes off to the left for (13½ m.) *Dundonnell* (see below). From 615 ft. it climbs to 1110 ft. within 6 m., affording magnificent views of the *Teallach Hills* (3483 ft.), one of the most picturesque mountain ranges in Scotland, with a fine prospect of sea-lochs beyond. The latter part of the descent leads through a deep and narrow chasm.

We descend rapidly, passing (l.) the picturesque *Falls of Measach*, and keeping alongside the extraordinary deep gorge of **Corrie Halloch*, with falls, well seen from the suspension bridge which spans it. This is one of the finest cañons in Scotland, and, unlike the majority, is eroded in schist instead of in sandstone. From (22 m.) the garden and offices of Braemore beside the road, the mansion is approached by a carriage road 3½ m. long.—The bridge on the left (25¼ m.) leads to *Inverbroom House* and *Loch Broom Church*.—26 m. *Inverlael* stands at the S. end of **Loch Broom,** a deep inlet of the sea, to whose E. shore we keep. Up the glen to the E., in which is a ruined chapel and burial-ground, we have a good view of Ben Derg (3547 ft.); in the distance ahead appears Ben More Coigach (2438 ft.).—33 m. **Ullapool** (*Royal*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/; *Caledonian*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), a large and dreary though well-built fishing village, was established by the British Fisheries Association in 1788. It has a good harbour and affords good bathing, and from the promontory on which it stands there is a wonderful view of Loch Broom and its strange surroundings. The ' Claymore ' (see p. 385) calls at Ullapool c. once every 10 days and a cargo steamer, carrying a few passengers, about as often (see p. 377).

The country between Ullapool and the open sea is covered with a patchwork of crofts and the district to the N. is of great interest to geologists (comp. p. 375).

From Ullapool to Poolewe, 31 m., an interesting route. The ferry across Loch Broom to (½ m.) *Aultnaharrie* (Inn; no Sun. ferry; 2/ or 3/, motor cycles 6/) saves the long though picturesque round to Dundonnell viâ Braemore (comp. above). From the ferry the road ascends 700 ft. in 1 m.; we have a magnificent view of the wild Teallach Hills (3483 ft.) as we descend to (6 m.) *Dundonnell* (Hotel, small, well spoken of, R. & B. 7/, pens. 80/–90/) at the head of *Little Loch Broom*. The road goes on along the S. side of the loch passing (8 m.) the fine *Ardessie Falls*, crosses a promontory (530 ft.), and descends to (15½ m.) *Gruinard Bay*, in which lies Gruinard Island. We traverse (16 m.) a grand defile, cross the Gruinard River, skirt the head of the bay, and again ascend by a fine road cut in the face of the cliff. Beyond another descent through a clachan of wretched-looking hovels we leave on the right some curious ' stacks ' on the sea-shore, and cross another ridge (*Views).—24½ m. *Aultbea* and thence to (31 m.) *Poolewe*, see p. 377.

From Ullapool to Lochinver. A. Viâ Loch Lurgain, 31 m., a poor road with magnificent scenery. We go N. viâ Strath Kanaird to (10 m.) *Drumrunie Lodge*, beyond which we turn W. (l.), and, with Coulbeg (2525 ft.) on our right and

Ben More Coigach (2438 ft.) on our left, reach (12 m.) *Loch Lurgain*. On the N. rises Stack Polly (2009 ft.). From (18 m.) the W. end of *Loch Baddagyle* the road straight on leads to *Achiltibuie* (6½ m.; Hotel), near the mouth of Loch Broom, but our road turns N.E. and, winding between land and sea lochs, crosses the rivers Polly and Kirkaig.—31 m. *Lochinver*, see p. 404.—B. Viâ Ledmore, 37 m. Keeping straight on at (10 m.) *Drumrunie Lodge* (p. 374) we cross a pass (757 ft.) and descend through *Elphin* to (18 m.) *Ledmore*. Thence to (37 m.) *Lochinver*, see p. 404.

Just before the bridge ¼ m. N. of Ullapool a cart-road strikes E. up *Glen Achallt*, and, after rising to 820 ft., descends *Glen Einig* to (20 m.) *Oykell Bridge* (p. 403).

57. FROM ACHNASHEEN TO LOCH MAREE, GAIRLOCH, AND AULTBEA

42½ m. Coach daily in 5½ hrs. in connection with the morning trains to and from the South. This beautiful route traverses perhaps the finest and most characteristic part of Ross-shire.

Leaving *Achnasheen* (p. 369) the road (A 832) runs W. along (1 m.) the N. bank of *Loch Rosque*, or *Loch-a-Chroisg* (3½ m. long), at the E. end of which the river Bran has cut its way through some interesting lake-terraces (comp. p. 339). Beyond the W. end of the loch Sgurr Dubh (2566 ft.), Liathach (3456 ft.), and Ben Eay (see below) are well seen on the left. The short ascent to the watershed (815 ft.) is succeeded by the descent of the narrow *Glen Docharty*, during which Loch Maree suddenly comes into view, flanked on the E. by the grand mass of Slioch (see below). The scattered hamlet of (10 m.) **Kinlochewe** (*Hotel*, comfortable, R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/6, pens. from 100/) lies two miles short of the head of Loch Maree amidst grand scenery, notable for the view of the white quartzite peaks of Ben Eay or Ben Eighe (' the file mountain '; 3309 ft.) 4 or 5 m. W., " literally powdered with its own dust," says Lord Cockburn. Birches and alders on the banks of the numerous streams that converge here lend charm to the landscape.

Slioch (3217 ft.; 4½ m. N.N.W.) is perhaps most conveniently ascended from here. The track runs from the school down the right bank of the Kinlochewe river to Loch Maree. We cross (3 m.) the stream of Glen Bannisdale just below a fine dark rocky pool and turn up the glen. The ascent soon becomes steep and rough. After another 1½ m. we make our way up the course of a large tributary with many cataracts which descends practically from the summit. The view is extensive but not very varied; Stornoway is sometimes visible, but the mountain has a reputation for cloudiness.—The steep route straight up from the loch-side is not recommended to any except expert climbers, but a comparatively easy route from Furness or Inishglass (reached by boat) ascends half-way to *Loch Garvaig* and strikes up the W. face of the mountain.

The road from Kinlochewe to (10½ m.) *Torridon* (p. 369; coach daily, 3/) runs up the valley to the S. At (3½ m.) *Loch Clair* it is joined by the track from Achnashellach (p. 369) and it soon after reaches the head of Glen Torridon, from which *Liathach* (3456 ft.), a typical mountain of ' Torridonian ' sandstone, is finely seen. Its sandstone strata at a height of 3000 ft. are strangely capped with quartzite. " As these overlying patches are light gray or white in colour the contrasting hues of the two rocks give rise to some of the most unexpected features in the scenery " (Sir A. Geikie).

From Kinlochewe to *Achnashellach* see p. 369.

11¾ m. The road reaches the S.E. extremity of ***Loch Maree*** (St. Malrube's or St. Maree's Loch; 12 m. long by ¾–2½ m. broad), one of the largest and finest lochs in the Highlands, once perhaps an arm of the sea in continuation of Loch Ewe.

Loch Maree is notable for the variety and individuality of its scenery. Above its S. arm the mass of Slioch (p. 375) rises so abruptly that the rifts and gullies which scar it can be seen from base to summit at a glance. Farther N.W. the striking contour of *Ben Lair* (2817 ft.) is the dominant feature, while the rocks on the opposite shore are remarkable for the beautiful vegetation which festoons them. The broader N. half of the loch embraces a cluster of islets clad with fir and heather. Of these the little *Isle Maree*, the nearest to the N.E. shore, bears the ruins of a chapel, some ancient graves, and a well whose waters were held a cure for madness. This isle is said to have been the hermitage of St. Maree or Maelrubha (d. 721). The views from the water are even finer than those from the road (boats, see below).

12½ m. *Ru Noa Pier.* Just before we reach (15¾ m.) *Bridge of Grudie* we enjoy a magnificent view (l.) of the mountains up *Glen Grudie* and (r.) of Slioch and Ben Lair. At (20 m.) *Talladale* is the *Loch Maree Hotel* (well spoken of, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), where boats may be hired. The road now passes through thick hanging woods of birch and pine to (22 m.) *Slattadale*, at the widest part of the loch.

A path runs hence along the N.W. shore to (5½ m.) *Tollie* and (7 m.) *Poolewe* (see below).

The road now leaves the loch, ascending 200 ft. in 1 m. (magnificent retrospective view), and descends the narrow and romantic *Kerrysdale*. Above (23½ m.) *Loch Batnaskalloch* towers *Baeishven* (2869 ft.), and 2 m. farther on the river forms picturesque falls. The lower part of the glen is clad with firs and pines.—29 m. **Gairloch** (' short loch ') is a pretty little scattered hamlet at the head of a sea-loch and at the mouth of the picturesque *Flowerdale* (steamers, see p. 385). Before reaching (30 m.) *Gairloch Hotel* (good, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6) we enjoy a magnificent retrospective view to the S. of Ben Alligin (3232 ft.) and other mountains.

Walkers may reach Torridon (26½ m.) by a coast path affording magnificent views.—We skirt the S. end of the Gair Loch to (3½ m.) *Shieldaig Gairloch*. Thence a by-road runs past seaside crofts to (11 m.) *Red Point*, at the mouth of *Loch Torridon*, whose almost uninhabited N. shore is followed by a path to (18½ m.) *Lower Diabaig*, where the road recommences. Climbing steeply past two small lochs, it falls even more steeply to (22½ m.) *Inver Alligin* (boat to Shieldaig, p. 369), whence we follow the N. shore of *Upper Loch Torridon* to reach (26½ m.) *Torridon*, at the head of the loch. From Torridon to *Shieldaig*, see p. 369; to *Kinlochewe*, see p. 375.

The road N. from Gairloch to Poolewe commands fine views over a wide expanse of sea to the N. point of Skye and the mountains of Harris. It soon turns E., crossing a ridge (456 ft.), and descends past *Loch Tollie*. There is a magnificent view of mountains in front and (r.) of Loch Maree, with *Tollie Pier* (5¾ m. from Gairloch and 2 m. from Poolewe) at its W. end. The road then runs beside the short river Ewe, famous for its salmon.—36 m. **Poolewe** (*Hotel*) stands on the

sea-shore at the head of the *Loch Ewe*, with a curious 'pool' where the river enters the sea.

The road running up the right bank of the Ewe leaves the river after 1¾ m. and crosses desolate country to (6 m.) *Fionn Loch* ('white loch'; 7 m. long), which contains Salmo ferox and has heronries on the island at the N. end. The S. end is overshadowed by the precipices of *Ben Lair* (2817 ft.; S.E.).

The road to (42½ m.) **Aultbea** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/6) runs N. along the E. side of Loch Ewe, which, with its many seaside crofts, is finely seen from the road-summit (306 ft.). —For the continuation of the road to *Ullapool*, see p. 374.

58. SKYE

Approaches. A. From Kyle of Lochalsh (p. 370). (1) Ferry to *Kyleakin* (see p. 370) and omnibus thence to *Broadford* (see p. 378).—(2) Steamer (from Mallaig, see below) to *Broadford* (2/1, 1/1) and *Portree* (6/8, 3/4).—(3) Steamer on Mon. (9 a.m.) viâ *Glenelg* (p. 371) to (1 hr. 50 min.) *Armadale* (6/5, 3/3), going on to Mallaig.—(4) Steamer on Fri. (11.15 in July–Sept.; 6 a.m. the rest of the year) for (12½–13½ hrs.) *Dunvegan* (32/8, 16/4), viâ ports in Harris & N. Uist.—**B.** From Mallaig (p. 343). (1) Steamer in summer daily (12.15; on Mon., Wed., & Fri. passengers change at Kyle) for *Kyle of Lochalsh* (2 hrs.; 7/7, 3/10), *Broadford* (3½ hrs.; 9/8, 4/10), *Raasay* (4½ hrs.; 12/10, 6/5), and *Portree* (5½ hrs.; 14/4, 7/2), returning from Portree at 6 a.m.—(2) Steamer on Wed. and Fri. about noon for *Armadale* (40 min.; 1/2, 7*d.*), going on to Glenelg and Kyle of Lochalsh. —**C.** From Glenelg (p. 371). (1) Steamer services, see A 3 and B 2 above.—(2) Pedestrian ferry from Bernera, 2 m. N., to *Kylerhea*.—**D.** From Glasgow and Oban. (1) The steamers 'Hebrides' and 'Dunara Castle' (comp. p. 385) call at the following places on the S. and W. coasts of Skye: Soay, Elgol, Carbost, Struan (Bracadale), Colbost, Dunvegan, and Uig.—(2) The 'Claymore' (p. 385) touches at *Broadford* (5½/10, 2⅞/3; from Oban 28/4, 14/2) and *Portree* (5⅚/6, 3⅛/; from Oban 33/, 16/6) every 10 days.—(3) A MacBrayne cargo steamer with passenger accommodation sails c. every 10 days from Glasgow for Oban, Tobermory, Kyle of Lochalsh, *Broadford*, *Portree*, *Staffin*, Gairloch, Aultbea, and Ullapool.

Excursions. On Thurs. in July and Aug. a steamer leaves Kyle of Lochalsh at 9 a.m. and Mallaig at c. 12.30 p.m. for *Loch Scavaig*, allowing time for a visit to *Loch Coruisk*, and returning to Kyle c. 8 p.m. Return fares (including boats), from Kyle 18/, from Mallaig 10/6.

SKYE (possibly from 'sgiath,' a wing, suggested by the shape of the island) is, after Lewis, the largest (c. 600 sq. m.) of the Hebrides and is included in Inverness-shire (p. 235). This beautiful island, wild, lonely, and still primitive, amply repays a visit by its striking scenery. It boasts the ruggedest and sternest mountains in Britain; its coasts, broken by impressive sea-lochs, present fine and often strange cliff scenery; and its wet and misty climate is more than compensated by wonderful atmospheric effects of weird and romantic beauty. The population (11,600) is scattered and poor, and the croft system of farming (p. 390) is still general. Highland cattle are extensively reared but there is little arable land. The roads are poor and, from the very irregular shape of the island, not well adapted for circular tours.

The Norsemen, though masters of Skye until the 13th cent., appear to have made few settlements in the island, and its history until the 18th cent., apart from its participation in the struggles of the Lords of the Isles with the Crown, is mainly one of disputes between the Macdonalds (of Trotternish, Sleat, etc.),

the Mackinnons (of the E. coast), the Macleods of Lewis (Vaternish and Dunvegan), and the Macleods of Harris (Duirinish and Minginish). The name of Ossian is connected with various places in the island. Prince Charles spent some time in Skye in 1746, after Culloden, and in 1773 the island was visited by Dr. Johnson. In 1881–5, after a succession of bad harvests and unsuccessful fishing seasons, Skye was the scene of serious riots amongst the crofters (comp. p. 382), who since 1918 have had large sums expended upon them by the Board of Agriculture.

A. From Kyleakin to Broadford

8 m. OMNIBUS daily at 3.20 p.m. returning at 8.30 a.m.—The straits of KYLE AKIN, ½ m. wide, separating Skye from the mainland (ferry, see p. 370), are named after Haco or Hakon, King of Norway, who sailed through them in 1263 on his way to and from Largs (p. 151). On the Skye shore is the straggling village of **Kyleakin** (*King's Arms*, good, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/, pens. 90/–110/), E. of which, on a promontory, are the picturesque ruins of *Castle Moil*, a small keep said to have been built by the daughter of a Norwegian king. This lady, wife of a Macdonald and usually called 'Saucy Mary,' stretched a chain across the Kyle and endeavoured to levy a toll from passing ships.—The Broadford road runs S.W., keeping near the shore (fine sea views).—4 m. *Lusa*, whence a road runs S., viâ the head of Glen Arroch (911 ft.) and a steep descent, to *Kylerhea* (7 m.; ferry to Bernera, see p. 371).—Offshore is the curiously green island of *Pabay* (1½ m. N.), rich in fossils of the Upper Lias formation.—We are joined (6½ m.) by the road from Sleat (see below) and traverse a crofting district to (8 m.) **Broadford** (*Broadford*, good, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/, pens. 90/; *Campbell's*, pens. 84/; steamers, see pp. 377, 385), a scattered township and a tourist centre, "right behind which rise the great red granite shoulders of Ben-na-Cailleach."

From Broadford to *Sleat* (Armadale), see below; to *Elgol*, see p. 379; to *Loch Coruisk* and the *Coolins*, see pp. 379, 380; to *Sligachan* (Portree, North Skye), see p. 380.

B. From Broadford to Sleat (Armadale)

15 m. OMNIBUS daily, leaving Broadford at 4.15 p.m., returning from Ardvassar at 7.15 a.m.—After following the Kyleakin road for 1½ m. we diverge to the S.W. (r.) and (4½ m.) cross the neck of the peninsula of SLEAT (pron. 'slate'), the S.W. arm of Skye. We reach (6 m.) the sea (S.E. coast) and command a fine view across the *Sound of Sleat* to the grand Loch Hourn (p. 363) on the mainland.—8 m. *Isle Ornsay* (Hotel) is a crofting district taking its name from an island close inshore, on which are a lighthouse and ruins of a small nunnery chapel. Steamers occasionally call here.—We strike inland again to (10½ m.) *Loch-nan-Dubhrachan*.

The waters of this loch are said to be tenanted by a kelpie or water-horse with a penchant for pretty girls. In 1870 an attempt was made to capture the beast but, the drag-net catching fast, the would-be captors fled. From the loch a

road runs N.W. to (4 m.) *Ord*, a lonely spot where Alex. Smith, author of 'A Summer in Skye,' spent three summers.

We regain the coast near (11½ m.) *Knock*, with its ruined castle.—At (15 m.) **Armadale** or *Ardvassar* (*Hotel*, pens. 70/; steamer to Mallaig, see p. 377) is the Gothic *Armadale Castle* (Lord Macdonald), in fine grounds. The present castle was built c. 1815 and is not, therefore, "the small house on the shore" of which Boswell wrote: "instead of finding the Lord of the Macdonalds surrounded with his clan and a festive entertainment, we found a small company, and cannot boast of our cheer."—The *Point of Sleat*, the S. extremity of Skye, is 5 m. S.W. by road and footpath.

C. From Broadford to Loch Coruisk and the Coolins

Loch Coruisk and Loch Scavaig lie at the foot of the famous Coolins, in the wildest and most characteristic setting in the island. They are most usually visited by excursion steamer from Mallaig or Kyle of Lochalsh, but the land routes from Broadford, though fatiguing and missing the impressive entrance to Loch Scavaig from the sea, will reward the traveller by their striking scenery.

I. Viâ Torran

14½ m. Road to Strathaird House 9½ m., thence by rough footpath. The return to Sligachan (comp. p. 380) adds 8–8½ m., making a stiff day's tramp of c. 23 m. The hire of a motor from Broadford to *Elgol* and back is c. 30/. Ponies may be ordered from Sligachan (8/) to meet returning travellers at the top of the hill above the loch.

A good road runs S.W. past (3 m.) the loch and ruined church of *Kilchrist* to (5 m.) the poor hamlet of *Torran* on *Loch Slapin*. Above Torran are the *Red Hills* (2403 and 2323 ft.) and beyond the fine sea-loch rises the extraordinary *Blaven* (3042 ft.), a mass of serrated hypersthene rock which in dry weather has a curious resemblance to hot coke.

A boat may be hired at Torran (20/ to Spar Cave, 30/ to Loch Coruisk) to visit (c. 5 m.) *Spar Cave* with its fine stalagmitic interior (accessible at low tide in fair weather), whence we may round (6½ m.) the rugged *Strathaird Point* into Loch Scavaig for (11 m.) Loch Coruisk (2½–3 hrs.; rough and tedious in a S.W. wind).

The hilly road rounds the head of Loch Slapin and leaving the shore reaches (9¾ m.) *Strathaird House*, where the footpath to Loch Coruisk (2½ hrs.; for hardy walkers only and unpleasant after rain) diverges on the right.

The road goes on to (4 m. farther) *Elgol*, a poor village with a post office (telephone). From its harbour far below a boat may be hired (c. 20/) to cross Loch Scavaig to Loch Coruisk.

The path leads due W. and soon ascends to the main ridge of the peninsula. From the crest we obtain a fine view of the Coolins to the W., while S.W., over the isle of Soay, appear the distant Canna, flat and fertile, Rum, towering and mountainous, and Eigg, distinguished by its lofty Scuir.—At (12 m.) the shooting-lodge and farm of *Camasunary* we reach the shore of ***Loch Scavaig,** a sea-loch whose dark head, overshadowed by an amphitheatre of stern and jagged peaks, is magnificently impressive to those approaching by sea.

An easy path ascending the valley to the right leads viâ (1 m.) Loch-na-Creitheach to (8 m.) Sligachan (see below).

We follow the track leading W. along the shore, which is poor and awkward in places. At (13¾ m.) the '*Bad Step*' it follows a very narrow ledge (c. 15 ft. above high-water mark) on a rock face shelving down to the sea, which presents no real difficulty but requires a steady head. We emerge at the head of Loch Scavaig, beneath *Trodhu* or *Sgurr-na-Strigh* ('Peak of Strife'; *1623 ft.); opposite is *Garsbheinn* (2934 ft.) with its roaring cataract. A short ascent up the left bank of the Scavaig brings us to (14½ m.) a rocky dam whence we view the extraordinary wilderness surrounding ***Loch Coruisk** (*Coire Uisg*, i.e. 'cauldron of water'; 1½ m. long), a gloomy lake at the foot of the black and savage Coolins (see p. 381), "black waves, bare crags, and banks of stone." Bruce (in Scott's 'Lord of the Isles'), fleeing from Ardtornish, landed in Loch Scavaig and on the banks of Loch Coruisk encountered the murderous Cormac Doil and his 'down-look'd' men.

II. Viâ Sligachan

25 m. Road to *Sligachan*, 18 m. Rough walk thence to Loch Coruisk in 6 hrs. Pony from Sligachan to the top of the ridge above Loch Coruisk, 8/.

The road, running W. from Broadford across a promontory, reaches the coast in 2 m. and follows it all the way to Sligachan. The island of *Scalpay* (1298 ft.), ½ m. offshore, has a chapel on the site of a Culdee cell. At (3½ m.) *Strollamus* the old hill-road diverges on the left, saving pedestrians a mile.—We round the sheltered *Loch Ainort*, whose shores are the haunt of heron and red deer. The hill-road on the left beyond the head of the loch saves 2 m. but commands no view of any interest. The new road rounds another point and follows the S. shore of Loch Sligachan, with Raasay (see below) visible on the left.—15 m. *Sconser* faces Ben Lee (1456 ft.); above us to the right is the grand syenite pyramid of *Glamaig* (2537 ft.), and the Coolins are seen beyond the head of the loch.—18 m. **Sligachan** (*Hotel*, very comfortable, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/), at the junction of the roads to Portree and Dunvegan, is the favourite resort for mountaineers in Skye. Ascents in the Coolins, see p. 381; to Portree, see p. 382.

Off the mouth of Loch Sligachan, separated from Skye by the Sound of Raasay, is the island of **Raasay**, 15 m. long but of very uneven width. Facing the narrowest part of the sound is *Raasay House*, on the site of the house of Macleod of Raasay, where Johnson and Boswell were hospitably entertained.

The direct track for Loch Coruisk (ill-marked) ascends the right bank of the Sligachan burn. On the left are the mountains of Lord Macdonald's Forest, ahead is the conical Marsco (2414 ft.), with Sgurr-nan-Gillean (p. 381) on the other side of the glen. As we approach (3½ m.) the head of

the glen the impressive *Harta Corrie*, offering an alternative approach to the N.W. end of Loch Coruisk, diverges to the right. The ' Bloody Stone,' ¾ m. up this corrie, marks the site of the last clan battle between the Macdonalds and the Macleods (1601).—Keeping well up the right side of Strath-na-Creitheach (which descends to Camasunary, p. 379), we cross the ridge of *Drumhain* (1038 ft.; 5¾ m.), where ponies are usually left. The view hence of the Coolins is very striking. Across the head of Loch Coruisk is seen the ' inaccessible pinnacle ' of *Sgurr Dearg* (3254 ft.), resembling a slate stuck vertically into a wall. The steep descent to (7 m.) **Loch Coruisk** (p. 380) follows the left bank of a burn. For an alternative route from Sligachan viâ the head of Glen Brittle, see below.

III. The Coolins

The ***Coolins** or *Cuillins* (2934–3309 ft.), barest and most precipitous of British mountains, sometimes erroneously spelt *Cuchullins* from an imaginary connection with the Ossianic bard Cuchullin, are a tumbled irregular mass of rough granitic rock, affording some of the most strenuous climbing in Britain and interesting to geologists on account of the frequent glacial striations and perched boulders. The greatest danger to the inexperienced climber is the mist which shrouds them at almost every season. Even in fine weather a peculiar blue haze hovers in the corries. The summit most usually climbed is **Sgurr-nan-Gillean** (3167 ft.), the northern buttress of the group. The easiest route, ascending the S.E. side from the head of Glen Sligachan (6–9 hrs. from Sligachan), is difficult enough and a guide is desirable. The well-known ' Pinnacle Route ' (9 hrs.), which surmounts the four pinnacles at the N.E. corner, is for expert climbers only, who may continue the climb by a traverse W. along the narrow ridge to the summit of *Bruach-na-Frithe* (3143 ft.), going on thence by an easy descent to Bealach-a-Mhaim (see below).

An interesting route across the main ridge of the Coolins (c. 10 m.) leaves Sligachan by the Dunvegan road, quitting it after ½ m. and ascending the left bank of the stream beyond Cuillin Lodge. Beyond (3½ m.) the pass of *Bealach-a-Mhaim* (1030 ft.) we keep to the left, up the right bank of the rough Coire-a-Mhadaidh, and cross the main ridge by **Bealach-na-Glaice Moire* (2510 ft.), between Bidein (l.) and Sgurr-a-Mhadaidh. The steep descent leads down the desolate valley of Coire Uisg to (10 m.) *Loch Coruisk* (p. 380).—After crossing Bealach-a-Mhaim (see above) we may keep straight on and descend Glen Brittle, soon joining a road from Carbost (r.; p. 382).—9 m. *Glenbrittle*, overlooking Loch Brittle, is the usual starting-point for the ascent of *Sgurr Alasdair* (3309 ft.; c. 6 hrs.), the highest of the Coolins.

D. From Sligachan to Dunvegan

24 m., by a good road (B 883) affording fine views of the Coolins.—After a short ascent to a group of moorland lochs the road descends Glen Drynoch to (6 m.) *Loch Harport*, a deep narrow sea-loch, 6 m. long. At the hamlet of *Carbost*, 2¼ m. down the S. side, is the celebrated Talisker distillery.—We follow the hilly road N.W. to (10½ m.) *Dun Taimh* (l.), a well-preserved fortified mound, and (14 m.) *Bracadale* (Inn), connected by a rough road with Portree (see below). Thence, after skirting numerous arms of the island-studded Loch Bracadale, we cross (22 m.) the narrow neck of the peninsula of *Duirinish*, whose two chief hills are known as *Macleod's Tables*.

A road on the left (B 884) as we approach Dunvegan leads to (7 m.) *Glendale*, on Loch Pooltiel, the centre of the riots of 1884 (comp. p. 378). *Dunvegan Head*, the N. extremity of Duirinish, has sheer black cliffs 100 ft. high, and off *Idrigill Point*, at the S. end, are three basaltic stacks called *Macleod's Maidens*. The MacCrimmons of Duirinish were far-famed as pipers and established a piping college at *Boreraig*, on the road to Dunvegan Head.

Passing (r.) the ruins of Duirinish church we reach (24 m.) **Dunvegan** (*Temperance Hotel*, small but comfortable; steamers, p. 377), a village at the head of Loch Dunvegan, connected by road also with Portree (p. 384). About 1 m. N. is *Dunvegan Castle (adm. in summer in the absence of the family on Tues. and Fri., 2–5), formerly accessible only from the sea by a small gateway with a portcullis opening on the rocks. The present entrance is by a bridge thrown across a ravine which formerly served as moat. This castle, the seat from time immemorial of the Macleod of Macleod, is a massive pile of almost every style from the 9th cent. to the 19th.

In the *Keep* (probably 13th cent.), whose walls are 10 ft. thick, is the dungeon (shown to visitors), entered from the second floor near the drawing-room. The S. tower, containing the Fairy Room, was built in the early 16th cent., and the connecting wing, including the dining-room, about a century later. Among the interesting objects preserved in the castle are an ancient Irish cup of bog-oak, the drinking-horn of Rory More (Sir Roderick Macleod, the 12th chief, knighted by James VI), and the Fairy Banner of mysterious origin, on whose safe-keeping depends the family fortune (comp. p. 384). Here are also relics of Prince Charlie, and letters from Dr. Johnson (1773) and Scott (1815), referring to their visits.—The castle stands in an old-fashioned garden, in charming contrast to the wilderness around. The waterfall in the woods behind is known as *Rory More's Nurse*.

E. Portree and North Skye

Portree, 9½ m. N. of Sligachan by road viâ Glen Varragill or reached by steamer from Broadford, is the only town (1628 inhab.) in Skye, and in the tourist season is a place of some little bustle. Its name ('king's haven') dates from a visit paid by James V, before whose time it was called *Kiltavagleann* 'the church at the bottom of the glen').

THE COOLINS

Portree
Glamaig
Sgurr Mhadi
Beallach na Sgeithe
Lord Macdonald
Fort Wes
Beallach Mos
Druim na Ruaige
Beinn Mheadhon
Marsco
Sligachan Hotel
Glen Sligachan
Glen Drynoch
Coire Gersteach
Moinegh Mhaerdin
Beinn nan Caorach
Meall a'Mhaim
Beinn Bhreac
Beinn na Caillich
Beinn Dearg Mor
Beinn Dearg
Allt Dearg Beag
Allt Dearg Mor
Allt Danvich
Waterfalls
Bruach na Frithe
Sgurr Thuilm
Sgurr a Bhasteir
Sgurr nan Gillean
Sgurr na h-Uamha
Sgurr a Mhadaidh
Sgurr a Ghreadaidh
Sgurr na Banachdich
Sgurr Dearg
Sgurr Mhic Coinnich
Sgurr Alasdair
Sgurr Dubh
Sgurr nan Eag
Sgurr Thearlaich
Sgurr Dubh Mor
Sgurr Sgumain
Sgurr na Stri
Sgurr na Eulaire
Sgurr na Fheadain
Sgurr Beag

SCALPAY
Loch Alsh
Loch Aiort
Loch na Cairidh
Loch Eishort
Strath Suardal
Strath Braig
Strath Lodair
Strath Mor
RED HILLS
Beinn na Caillich
2403
Beinn Dearg
2327
Broadford
Torrin
Luib na Moil
Mullach na Carn
Camas nan Tisgeachan
Ard Dorch
Luib Dunchin
Archnamuich
Strollamus
Glas Bheinn Mhor
Lochain Sraithe Mor
Beinn na Cro
Loch na Squabaidh
Clach a Sgeir
Allt a' Mhuilinn
Allt Beinn Deargy
Beinn Deary Bheag
Cat Cheirsaid
Loch Cathrioshd
Allt Suardal
Ben Suardal
Loch Lonachan
Loch an Eilean
Beinn a Chairn
Beinn an Dubhaich
Camas Malag
Rudha Grunndhinn
Capaclv
Kilchrist Standard
Kilchrist Castle
Dun Ringill
Rubostuie
Driuyait
Cadha nd Tathunn
Stac Suisnish
Suisnish
Rudha Suisnish
Beinn Bhuidhe
Torr Mor
Allt Mhuilt
Borcraig
Sgeir a' Struith
Bagh an Dubh Ard
Ord
Inver Aulavaig
Height of Land in Feet
0 500 1000 1500 2000 3000
John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd. Edinburgh

Hotels. Portree, R. & B. 7/, D. 5/; Royal, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/, pens. £4 14/6; both very fair. Numerous modest *Lodgings*.

Motor Excursions in summer to the *Quiraing* (7/6), *Dunvegan* (10/), *Uig*, etc. (10/), *Broadford* and *Elgol*, for *Loch Coruish* (15/).

Steamers: to *Broadford* and *Kyle of Lochalsh* (p. 377); to *Oban* and *Glasgow* (p. 385); and to *Stornoway* (p. 385).

Golf Course (1 m. N.W.) on the road to Bracadale.

The quaint little town, headquarters of a fishing fleet, is built partly on a platform of rock which presents towards the harbour a cliff-face 60–80 ft. high. Though an excellent centre for exploring the island, Portree contains little of general interest beyond the room (at the Royal Hotel) where Prince Charlie bade farewell to Flora Macdonald on June 30th, 1746: "For all that has happened I hope, Madam, we shall meet in St. James's yet."

From Portree to the Storr and Staffin. Energetic walkers may follow the main ridge of *Trotternish*, the N. peninsula of Skye, and descend to Staffin or Uig (9–10 hrs.). The road (B 887) here described, though practicable for motors, is bad and hilly but affords magnificent views.—We ascend due N. up the valley of the Chacraig, and beyond a watershed (527 ft.) pass the small *Loch Fada* and (6 m.) *Loch Leathan*, noted for their trout. A cave on the shore E. of Loch Fada (4 m. from Portree; best approached by boat) is associated with Prince Charlie, but actually he spent the night of July 2nd, 1746, in a byre 2 m. farther S. To the N.W. of Loch Leathan rises the **Storr** (2360 ft.), described by Geikie as "a series of pinnacles and crags which have been split off from the main mass of the plateau basalts." The summit (3–4 hrs.) commands a fine view of the Hebrides and the Ross-shire mountains. The *Old Man of Storr*, at the E. foot of the mountain, is a black obelisk of trap, 160 ft. high.—The road rises again to 639 ft., with the basalt precipices of the Trotternish mountains on the left, and a fine range of cliffs facing the isles of Raasay (p. 380) and *South Rona* on the right.—15 m. *Loch Mealt* pours its waters into the sea in a fine cascade. This, like the imposing Kilt Rock, a cliff so called from the form and colour of the strata, is best seen from a boat, which may be hired at (17 m.) *Staffin*.—18½ m. The road forks, the right branch leading round the extreme N. of the island to Uig (15 m.), while the left branch goes on to Uig direct (7 m.) and the Quiraing (see p. 384).

From Portree to Uig and the Quiraing, 20½ m. by a fair road (A 850, A 857), then 1½ m. by footpath. Ascending N.E. across undulating moorland, with views of the Coolins (S.) and of Harris (N.), we leave (4 m.) the Dunvegan road on the left and descend to (6½ m.) *Snizort* (Inn) on an arm of Loch Snizort Beag.—9½ m. *Kingsburgh* (on the right, not seen from the road) is the successor of the house in which Prince Charlie

found refuge in 1746, and where Johnson and Boswell were entertained by the laird and his wife, Flora Macdonald. Johnson slept in the prince's bed but "had no ambitious thoughts about it." A long ascent beyond Glen Hinnisdal brings us into view of the cheerful Uig Bay with the imposing Ru Idrigil jutting out on the N.—15 m. **Uig** (*Hotel*, small but comfortable, 63/–84/ a week; steamers, see p. 377), whose name signifies 'nook' or 'corner,' is a neat village noted for its mild climate.

A rough road leads hence round the N. end of Trotternish to (15 m.) *Staffin*. At (3½ m.) *Kilbride* the Young Pretender landed on June 29th, 1746, when, disguised as 'Betty Burke,' a female servant, he accompanied Flora Macdonald from Benbecula (comp. p. 392).—The grave of Flora Macdonald (1722–90) is in the graveyard of (5½ m.) *Kilmuir*, to the right of the road.—8 m. *Duntulm Castle* (r.) now in ruins, was long the seat of the Macdonalds of the Isles. From the crofts of *Kilmaluag*, farther E., we enjoy a wide prospect of the Minch before turning S. beneath the cliffs of the Quiraing to rejoin the direct road 1½ m. short of Staffin (p. 383).

The road to the Quiraing climbs above Uig in sweeping zigzags (short cut for walkers up the right bank of the River Rha). At (20½ m.) the road-summit (852 ft.) the path to the Quiraing diverges to the left along the foot of a cliff. We follow this for c. 1½ m. and soon reach the **Quiraing** (Cuithfhir-Fhinn, the 'hollow of the men of Fingal'), an extraordinary mass of towers and pinnacles into which the trap cliff has been broken. The ascent into the inner recesses of this wilderness (c. ¾ hr. from the road) is a hand-and-foot business, but a rough track zigzags up the slope of the gully on the right of which stands the *Needle Rock*, an imposing obelisk 120 ft. high. Behind us as we climb is the so-called *Prison*, and beyond the Needle Rock is a large amphitheatre in whose centre stands the *Table*, a huge grass-covered rock-mass, precipitous on the right side, but easily accessible on the left. The view thence of the sea and the mountains of Ross through the splintered rocks in most impressive.

For the continuation of the road to *Staffin* and thence to *Portree*, see p. 383.

From Portree to Dunvegan, 22½ m., a long and somewhat wearisome road. We leave (4 m.) the Uig road (p. 383) and descend to (6½ m.) *Skeabost*, with its picturesque old churchyard (r.). Hence we skirt the S.W. shore of Loch Snizort Beag, across which Kingsburgh House (p. 383) is visible, and then trend S.W. alongside (13 m.) Loch Greshornish. After another ascent (542 ft. at 17½ m.) a rapid descent brings us to (18¾ m.) *Fairy Bridge* (297 ft.).—A road hence N. up the W. side of the peninsula of *Vaternish* ends at (8 m.) *Trumpan*, the burial-place of Lady Grange (p. 392). Trumpan old church with its congregation of Macleods was burnt by the Macdonalds in the savage old manner, but the rest of the Macleods, arriving with the fairy banner (p. 382), succeeded in turning the tables.—Turning S. we ascend once more

(383 ft.), and during the final descent have magnificent views over Loch Bracadale to Canna, Rum, and the Coolins.—At (20 m.) *Horneval* we diverge to the right from the Bracadale road.—22½ m. *Dunvegan*, see p. 382.

59. THE HEBRIDES

The **HEBRIDES**, known to Ptolemy and Pliny as *Hebudæ* or *Hebudes*, were called *Sudreyjar*, or Southern Islands, by the Norsemen, a form which has been preserved in the title of the bishop of Sodor and Man, though the bishop's jurisdiction over the Hebrides ended in the 14th century. They include over 100 inhabited islands and innumerable barren islets and reefs. The islands were under Norse domination from the 8th cent. until 1266, when Magnus Jarl of Orkney abandoned all claim to the Southern Isles. The lordship of the Hebrides then passed to the dynasty of Somerled, who had married a daughter of one of the Norse kings (c. 1110), but the title 'Lord of the Isles' was first adopted by John Macdonald of Islay (d. 1386). The power of the Lords of the Isles was gradually undermined by the Scottish kings, but did not finally vanish until 1748, with the abolition of heritable jurisdictions in Scotland.

Travellers to the Hebrides are advised to procure the time-tables of the shipowners (whose addresses are given below), as the hours of sailing and the order of ports of call are frequently varied. Particulars of extra sailings are usually to be found on the last page of the 'Glasgow Herald' newspaper.

From Glasgow. The steamers 'Hebrides' (John M'Callum & Co., 87 Union St., Glasgow) and 'Dunara Castle' (Martin Orme & Co., 20 Robertson St., Glasgow) sail c. every 10 days. The cabin fare (including meals) for the round trips occupying 7–8 days is £9. Both steamers make occasional visits to *St. Kilda* and to the W. coast of Lewis (*Loch Roag*; June–Aug.). For these trips the return fare (including meals) is £10.—The usual route of the 'Hebrides' is via *Greenock*, *Islay* (*Port Askaig*), *Colonsay*, *Oban*, *Tobermory*, *Coll*, *Tiree*, ports on the S. and W. coasts of *Skye* (*Soay*, *Elgol*, *Struan*, *Carbost*, *Colbost*, *Dunvegan*, and *Uig*), *Loch Maddy* (*N. Uist*), thence S. to *Lochboisdale* and *Barra*, returning via *Coll* and *Tiree*. The usual route of the 'Dunara Castle' is very similar, with the omission of Oban and Tobermory and the inclusion of *Iona* and *Bunessan* (S.W. of *Mull*).—The 'Claymore' (David MacBrayne, Ltd., 119 Hope St., Glasgow) sails likewise c. every 10 days. The cabin fare for the round trip is £9 if completed within 8 days; for each extra day a charge of 10/ per day is made for meals. The usual route is viâ *Greenock*, *Oban*, *Tobermory*, *Mallaig*, *Kyle of Lochalsh*, *Broadford* and *Portree* in Skye, and *Gairloch*, *Ullapool*, and *Lochinver* on the N.W coast. On certain trips *Loch Inchard* (p. 406) and *Stornoway* are visited.—MacBrayne also sends a cargo steamer (with passenger accommodation) c. every 10 days by a route similar to that of the 'Claymore' as far as *Portree*, after which *Staffin*, *Gairloch*, *Aultbea*, and *Ullapool* are visited.

From Liverpool. The 'Tiger' (Coast Lines Ltd., 19 Castle St., Liverpool) sails in Aug. (2 cruises of 12 days) and Sept. (12-day cruise and 7-day cruise) to *Oban*, *Mull*, *Skye*, *Loch Nevis*, *Loch Hourn*, *Loch Duich*, *Gairloch*, etc. Passengers have an opportunity of landing almost every day (fares from £9 9/ and £17 17/.

From Oban. See above. Also, MacBrayne steamer at 6 a.m. on Mon., Wed., and Fri. for *Tobermory* (arriving c. 8.45; 8/6, 4/3), *Kilchoan* (c. 9.30; 10/3, 5/2), *Coll* (c. 11.30; 14/4, 7/2), *Tiree* (c. 1 p.m.; 18/1, 9/1), and *Castlebay* (Barra; c. 6 p.m.; 29/9, 14/11), returning on Tues., Thurs., and Saturday. On Mon. and Wed. it goes on to *Lochboisdale* (c. 8.30 p.m.; 37/8, 18/10) and on Fri. to *Canna* (c. 11.30 p.m.; 37/1, 18/7).

From Kyle of Lochalsh and Mallaig. A boat of MacBrayne's leaves Kyle of Lochalsh on Mon. c. 9 a.m. for *Glenelg*, *Armadale*, *Mallaig* (c. 1 p.m.), *Eigg*, *Rum*, *Canna*, and *Lochboisdale* (c. 9 p.m.); *Lochmaddy* is left c. 5 a.m. on Tues., calls are made at *Rodel*, *Stockinish*, *Tarbert*, and *Scalpay* (all in Harris), and *Kyle of Lochalsh* is again reached c. 3.15 p.m. On Wed. and Fri. a boat leaves Kyle c. 6 a.m. (11.15 a.m. July–Sept.) and follows the above route reversed, *Lochboisdale* being reached c. 8 p.m. (12.30 a.m. July–Sept.) by the Wed. boat. The

return journey starts at 3 a.m. on Thurs., *Mallaig* being reached c. 11 a.m. and *Kyle* c. 3.30 p.m. (2.15 p.m. July–Sept.).—The Fri. boat follows the route and roughly the times of the Wed. boat, but calls at *Dunvegan* (c. 12.45 a.m. Sat.) and omits *Canna*, *Rum*, and *Eigg*.—STORNOWAY is reached from *Kyle of Lochalsh* by a daily steamer leaving c. 3 p.m., calling at *Applecross* c. 4 p.m., and arriving c. 9.30 p.m. On Mon., Wed., and Fri. this boat starts from *Mallaig* at 12.15 p.m., on other days passengers change at Kyle. From Oct. to May there is no regular boat from *Mallaig* to Kyle except on Tues., Thurs., and Sat.

From Kyle of Lochalsh to *Broadford* and *Portree*, see p. 377.

From Glasgow to Skye, Lochinver, and Stornoway by the 'Claymore'

For other routes to *Skye*, see p. 377.

From Glasgow (Rte. 11) to (43 m.) the *Little Cumbrae* see Rte. 14E. We then strike across the widest part of the Firth of Clyde. On the left are the chimneys of Ardrossan and Saltcoats, farther S., on a point, is Troon, and still farther S., backed by the mountains of Galloway, is Ayr. On the right are the rugged peaks of Arran (Goat Fell, 2866 ft.; p. 152), whose shores we approach, passing (56 m.) Holy Island before rounding (65 m.) Pladda (p. 155) with its lighthouse and crossing the entrance to Kilbrennan Sound (p. 155). Conspicuous on the left is Ailsa Craig (1114 ft.; p. 192), and at 95 m. the Mull of Kintyre (p. 156) is rounded and the effect of the open sea usually felt. The Irish coast is now only 11 m. distant.—This part of the route is usually accomplished at night, and in the early morning passengers by the 'CLAYMORE' pass (r.; 122 m.) Gigha and traverse the *Sound of Jura* between Jura (l.) and Knapdale. From (152 m.) the entrance to Loch Crinan the course is as on pp. 334, 335 to (177 m.) *Oban*; thence to (205 m.) *Tobermory*, see Rte. 50. After quitting Tobermory the 'CLAYMORE' rounds Ardnamurchan Point, 10 m. E. of *Coll*, and, trending N.E., passes (222 m.) Muck and (227 m.) Eigg, with Rum and the Coolins behind them. On the mainland are the mountainous districts of Moidart, Arisaig, and Morar (p. 343). From (243 m.) *Mallaig* we pass through the narrow *Sound of Sleat*. On the Skye shore (l.) are Armadale, Isle Ornsay, and Kylerhea. Opposite are Knoidart, the entrance to Loch Hourn, and Glenelg, after which the channel narrows to ½ m. but soon broadens out into Loch Alsh. From (268 m.) *Kyle of Lochalsh* (p. 370) the course is W.S.W. to *Broadford* (p. 378), passes between Scalpay and *Raasay* to (296 m.) *Portree* (p. 382), and strikes N.E. to (328 m.) *Gairloch* (p. 376). [Some boats go N. from Portree past the fine cliffs of *Trotternish* (p. 383) to *Staffin* (p. 383) and thence to Gairloch.] The wide expanse of sea between Lewis and the mainland is called the *Minch*. The mainland is very mountainous as we steer N.E., past the mouths of Loch Ewe and Little Loch Broom, to (373 m.) *Ullapool* (p. 374). Off

the entrance to Loch Broom are the *Summer Isles* (passed r.) and Rhu More, which we round before crossing Enard Bay to reach (405 m.) *Lochinver* (p. 404).—On some trips the 'CLAYMORE' goes on N., round the Point of Stoer and across Eddrachillis Bay and Loch Laxford to (440 m.) *Loch Inchard* (p. 406), and thence S.W. to (495 m.) *Stornoway* (p. 390).

FROM GLASGOW TO ISLAY, COLL AND TIREE, SKYE, AND THE OUTER HEBRIDES

For the routes to *Islay* and *Jura* viâ West Tarbert, see p. 158; and for other routes to *Skye*, see p. 377.

From Glasgow to the *Mull of Kintyre*, see p. 386.—Thence the 'HEBRIDES' and the 'DUNARA CASTLE' steer N.N.W., drawing close to Islay at (122 m.) *Ardmore Point*. We enter the *Sound of Islay* between Islay (S.W.) and Jura (N.E.). The sound narrows to ½ m. at (136 m.) *Port Askaig* in Islay.

ISLAY, the most southerly of the Hebridean isles, is one of the largest, being c. 25 m. long by 20 m. broad. The W. side is, however, deeply indented by Loch Gruinart and Indaal, which almost sever the *Rhinns* district (fine coast scenery) from the remainder. To the S.W. is the *Oa*, another peninsula noted for its bold cliffs. The inhabitants (6496) are mainly employed in farming and fishing, or in the numerous whisky distilleries. Port Ellen is a noted golfing resort.

From **Port Askaig** (*Hotel*), a village connected by steamer with West Tarbert (see p. 158) and by ferry (¼ m.) with Feolin in Jura, the road (A 846) runs S.W. After 2 m. we leave on the right the road to (¾ m.) *Loch Finlaggan*, with an island on which are remains of a castle of the Macdonalds, Lords of the Isles.—8 m. *Bridgend* (Hotel), near the head of Loch Indaal.—10½ m. **Bowmore** (*Black Bull*; *Seaview*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/6, T. 3/, pens. 7o/), a large fishing village on *Loch Indaal*, the scene of the rifling exploits of an American privateer in 1813. The road (A 847) running round Loch Indaal from Bowmore and Bridgend leads viâ (5 m. from Bowmore) *Uiskentui* and the fishing and distilling hamlet of (8 m.) *Bruichladdich* (Temperance Hotel) to (10 m.) *Port Charlotte*, near which are the graves of many American soldiers drowned when the S.S. 'Tuscania' was torpedoed offshore on Feb. 5th, 1918. Farther on, at the extreme S. end of the Rhinns (see above), is (17 m.) *Portnahaven* (Inn), sheltered from the S.W. by *Orsay*, a small island with a lighthouse. The currents off this coast are noted for their violence and rapidity.

From *Uiskentui* (see above) a road runs N.W. to (3 m.) the head of *Loch Gruinart*, where the Macdonalds, after a fierce battle, drove back the invading McLeans of Mull (1598). On hearing of the McLean's death James VI granted the island to Sir John Campbell of Calder. The road soon trends S.W. and, just before we reach (6 m.) *Loch Gorm*, in which are the ruins of an island stronghold of the Macdonalds, a by-road strikes N. for (3 m.) *Sanaigmore*, near one of the finest caves in the rocky W. coast of the Rhinns. In 1847 the emigrant ship 'Exmouth' foundered here with all hands. Beyond Loch Gorm is (9 m.) *Kilchoman Church*, with a very fine sculptured Celtic cross. Between the church and (½ m. W.) *Machir Bay* are the graves of those drowned when the S.S. 'Otranto,' carrying American troops to Europe, was lost after a collision (Oct. 6th, 1918). A cart-road runs hence to (8 m. S.) *Portnahaven* (see above).

From Bowmore (see above) a road (A 846) runs S. (with views of Laggan Bay) to (10 m.) **Port Ellen** (*White Hart*, pens. 10/6–12/6; *Quinton's Temperance*, R. & B. 6/, pens. 9/; *Machrie Hotel*, on the golf course), the principal village in Islay, with first-class golf links at Machrie, 3 m. N.W.—Port Ellen is most conveniently

reached by steamer from West Tarbert, see p. 158.—From Port Ellen another road goes on S.W. past (1½ m.) *Kilnaughton Bay*, with a graveyard of the 'Tuscania' victims (comp. p. 387), and across the hilly *Oa* peninsula to (6½ m.) the W. coast, where there is another large cemetery. In the rocky N.W. coast of the Oa are many caves, notably *Slochd-mhaol-doraidh* (c. 3½ m. N.W. of Kilnaughton Bay), accessible only by boat. The *Mull of Oa* lies c. 1 m. S.W. of the road-end; on another point 1¾ m. S.E. are the remains of the entrenched camp of *Dun Aidh*.—The road leading E. from Port Ellen winds under the hill of *Cnoc*, where two upright stones mark the supposed resting-place of the Danish princess Yula, to whom some trace the name of Islay. *Dun Naomhaig*, a strongly-built round tower overlooking (2½ m.) *Lagavulin*, is supposed to have been a fortress of the Macdonalds (p. 387). At (7½ m.; r.) *Kildalton* burying-place are two fine sculptured Celtic crosses. From (9½ m.) the road-end a path leads N. to (4 m. more) *McArthur's Head* (lighthouse) at the entrance to the Sound of Islay. *Ben Bheigeir* (1609 ft.; c. 2 m. inland) is Islay's highest hill.

Separated from Islay only by the narrow Sound of Islay is the island of **JURA** (Norse, *Deoroe* or deer isle; 28 m. long, 8 m. broad), which boasts magnificent scenery but is seldom visited on account of the lack of accommodation. Nearly all the island is occupied by sterile mountains.

The few scattered crofts along the S. and E. coasts are linked by a road from *Feolin Ferry* (p. 387), by way of (3 m.) *Jura House* and (8 m.) *Craighouse* (with a distillery), to (17 m.) *Lagg*. Jura is nearly cut in two by *Loch Tarbert*, a deep inlet on the W., which practically divides it into two deer forests, Ardlussa forest to the N. and Jura forest to the S. In the latter are the **Paps of Jura** (*Beinn-an-Oir*, 'mountain of gold,' 2571 ft.; *Beinn Shantaidh*, 'hallowed mountain,' 2477 ft.; *Beinn-a-Chaolais*, 'mountain of the firth,' 2407 ft.), three breast-like eminences, conspicuous from afar and commanding magnificent views. Off the N. end of Jura are the whirlpool of *Corryvreckan* (p. 334) and the island of *Scarba* (p. 334).

Some 10 m. N. of the Sound of Islay (p. 387) are **Colonsay** (8 m. long by c. 2½ m. broad), noted for its rich pasture (Inn, well spoken of, pens. 60/–80/, at *Scalasaig* pier), and the smaller **Oronsay**, separated by a narrow sound which is dry for three hours at low tide. The islands (284 inhab.) are named after St. Columba and St. Oran, his companion. Colonsay was the centre of the Jarls' government (p. 385).

In the W. arm of Oronsay are the interesting ruins of a priory founded in the 14th cent. by the Lords of the Isles. The roofless *Church*, c. 60 ft. long, is almost entirely undecorated. Adjoining it is a cloister, whose arches, resting on square wall piers, are straight-sided, like those of Saxon buildings in England. In the churchyard is a fine sculptured **Cross*, its head adorned with a relief of the Crucifixion. The inscription at the base commemorates Prior Colin (d. 1510).

The 'HEBRIDES' now sails up the Firth of Lorn (p. 335) to *Oban*, going on thence to *Tobermory* (see Rte. 50) and *Coll* (p. 389). After leaving Coll we call at Tiree (p. 389) and then, passing between the islands, steer N.E. to (c. 36 m.) the *Sound of Canna*, between Canna and Rum, to Skye and the Outer Hebrides.

From Colonsay the 'DUNARA CASTLE' steers N.W. past the Torran Rocks to (c. 24 m.) the Sound of Iona, between Iona and the Ross of Mull, usually touching both at *Iona* (p. 351) and at *Bunessan* (p. 353), on the N. coast of the Ross. The course then lies N.W. again to (c. 25 m.; c. 207 m. from

Glasgow) **Tiree** (11 m. by c. 3 m.; 1716 inhab.; *Temperance Hotel* at the port of *Scarnish*), a low wind-swept island (460 ft.) of crofts, known in Gaelic legend as 'the kingdom whose summits are lower than the waves.' It is noted for its horses and for a beautiful pink marble spotted with green. In 1916 a crofter at *Kilkenneth* on the W. coast discovered an interesting underground dwelling, dating probably from before the arrival of the Celts in the W. isles. *Skerryvore* lifts its lonely lighthouse 10 m. S.W.—To the N.E., separated from Tiree by a sound containing several islands, lies **Coll** (12 m. by c. 3 m.; 383 inhab.; *Hotel* at *Arinagour*), another crofting island (339 ft.) with remains of early forts, visited by Johnson in 1773.

The course now lies N. for 33 m. towards Canna, with fine views on the right of Muck, Eigg, and Rum. The 'HEBRIDES' and the 'DUNARA CASTLE' call at ports on the S.W. coast of Skye. About 11 m. N.E. of the Sound of Canna is the small island *Soay*, sheltering Loch Scavaig, on whose E. shore is *Elgol* (p. 379). Enjoying fine views of the Coolins, we pass Loch Brittle, Loch Eynort, and Talisker Bay, openings in the bold S. coast of Skye, and round Rudha nan Clach, a headland with several waterfalls, into Loch Harport, far up which is *Carbost* (p. 382). A call is often made at *Portnalong*, near the mouth of Loch Harport. Passengers have time to walk (c. 3½ m.; *Views from the road) to Carbost. To the W. of Loch Harport, lies the wide-spreading Loch Bracadale, sheltered by several islets. After calling at *Struan* (p. 377) we skirt the fine cliffs of Duirinish to Loch Pooltiel; then, passing lofty cliffs (1025 ft.) and rounding *Dunvegan Head*, we enter Loch Dunvegan, on whose W. shore is *Colbost* (p. 377). From *Dunvegan* (p. 382; c. 340 m. from Glasgow), near its head, the 'HEBRIDES' crosses the Minch (here c. 15 m. wide) to *Loch Maddy* (p. 392) in North Uist. The 'DUNARA CASTLE' rounds Vaternish, crosses Loch Snizort to *Uig* (p. 384), and then steers N.W. for 24 m. across the Minch, in which (r.) are the *Shiant Islands*, the property of Mr. Compton Mackenzie, the novelist. Skirting *Scalpay*, the largest (c. 1½ m. long) of a group of islands lying in East Loch Tarbert (steamer, see p. 385), we reach the mainland of Harris at *Tarbert* (c. 390 m. from Glasgow; see p. 391).

The **OUTER HEBRIDES** (comp. p. 385), known collectively as the Long Island, extend from the Butt of Lewis to Barra Head (130 m.), and are separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, a channel 15–40 m. wide. The scenery of the islands is peculiar. For the most part the long sandy shores, which on the W. receive the full force of the Atlantic, are broken by innumerable sea-lochs and girdled by small outlying islands. The melancholy moors inland are likewise broken up by an infinite number of lochs, the proportion

of water to land being unusually high. Trees are few, and the scanty soil is extremely poor and often almost impossible to drain. Pasture is very limited, the kelp industry (burning of seaweed for iodine) has decayed, and a succession of very wet summers has recently wrought great distress among the islanders.

Large numbers of the crofters, who make up the great majority of the inhabitants, have emigrated to Canada, several emigrant steamers having made special calls since 1920. Gaelic is the language usually spoken, and many of the people in the southern isles are Roman Catholics.

In the remoter districts the houses, built low and streamlined to avoid the effect of the wind, are of the simplest construction. Often they are mainly of turf, without window or chimney, and with the fire in the centre of the hard clay floor. The soot deposited under the thatch and on the rafters (valued possessions) is used as a fertilizer.

Many of William Black's novels deal with the Outer Hebrides, which were the farthest point reached by Johnson and Boswell on their celebrated journey (1773).

LEWIS (called '*The Lews*') is the largest of all the Hebrides (24,282 inhab.), and is the only one of any importance in Ross-shire. With its S. extension Harris (p. 391), which is in Inverness-shire, it forms a single island, 69 m. long and 18–28 m. broad. In the reign of James VI some Fife lairds made an unsuccessful attempt to colonise Lewis, and an attempt by Lord Leverhulme (1851–1925), who purchased Lewis and Harris in 1918, to modernize the methods of farming and fishing was equally fruitless owing to the conservative indifference of the islanders. The greater part of the island has again changed hands, for the most part at very low prices.

Lewis is noted for its standing stones (comp. p. 391), single or in pairs, probably marking the graves of ancient warriors. Some of the numerous cairns have been found to contain bones.

Stornoway, on the E. coast of Lewis, is the only town (4079 inhab.) in the group, and has the distinction of being the largest town in Ross-shire. It was founded by James VI and stands at the head of a good harbour which in May and June is thronged with herring boats from all parts. Alexander MacKenzie (1755–1820), the Canadian explorer, was born in Stornoway.

Hotels. Royal; Caledonian, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/; Waverley.

Steamers to *Kyle of Lochalsh* and *Mallaig*, see p. 386. There are boats at irregular intervals to Belfast, Dundee, and Leith, and the '*Claymore*' (p. 385) sometimes calls.

Mail-Car to *Callernish* (p. 391) on Mon., Wed., and Fri., returning the same day.

On the W. side of the harbour is *Stornoway Castle*, a building in the Tudor style, presented by Lord Leverhulme (see above) to the town council for use as municipal buildings, etc. The park is public. The ruins of an older castle were demolished in 1882. To the E. of the town, between Broad Bay and the Harbour, the land runs out into a headland with numerous crofts, connected by a very narrow causeway (3 m. from Stornoway) with the *Eye Peninsula*, on which is a ruined chapel with some interesting monuments.

A road (A 857) runs N.W.f rom Stornoway to (12 m.) *Barvas* (Inn, temperance), whence it goes on along the Atlantic coast to (27½ m.) *Port of Ness*, a hamlet engaged in the ling fishery. About 2 m. N.W. is the **Butt of Lewis** (142 ft.), a wild cape with precipitous cliffs surmounted by a lighthouse and surrounded by detached rocks and pinnacles. A natural arch here is said to have been made by the devil to attach a chain by which he intended to drag Lewis out to sea.—From Barvas a road leads S.W. viâ (5 m.) *Bragair* to (12 m.) *Carloway*, both crofting hamlets with well-preserved brochs. It then turns S. and runs alongside Loch Roag to (19 m.) *Callernish*.

The right branch of the road (A 858) running W. from Stornoway leads to (13½ m.) *Garynahine Inn* (temp.) and (15 m.) **Callernish**, noted for a remarkable group of **Standing Stones*. This great setting includes a cairn, 40 ft. in diameter, within which is a miniature cairn in three small divisions, one with a monolith, 18 ft. high, at one end. From this circle radiate single rows of stones, E. and W. and a double but incomplete row to the S., while a long double row runs N. The total number of stones is 39 and the full length N. and S. is 400 ft. About ½ m. E., within ¼ m. of each other, are remains of two more circles.—Road to the Butt of Lewis, see above.—Callernish lies near the head of *Loch Roag*, a jagged sea-loch containing several large islands, to which the cattle swim from the main island. A mail motor-boat runs daily from Callernish to *Miavaig* on the W. side, reached also by a road round the loch (19 m.). Nearly 20 m. W. of *Gallon Head*, N.W. of Miavaig, are the **Flannan Islands**, or '*Seven Hunters*.' The largest of this lonely group bears remains of what are alleged to have been hermits' cells.

The left-hand branch (B 897) of the road running W. from Stornoway leads S.W. amidst a multitude of small lochs and past *Loch Erisort* (11 m.) and *Loch Seaforth* (18 m.), two sea-lochs which penetrate far into the land.—We cross (23 m.) the county boundary (comp. p. 390) and enter **Harris** (5275 inhab.), the S. part of Lewis. Harris consists almost entirely of high and sterile hills with but a slight sprinkling of stunted heather. It has given its name to a variety of homespun tweed, which, however, is largely manufactured elsewhere and is often artificially impregnated with the odour of peat smoke. At (26 m.) the summit-level (685 ft.) we skirt *Clisham* (2622 ft.), the principal peak in the *Forest of Harris* and the highest mountain of the Outer Hebrides. After another rise (616 ft.) we reach (32 m.) *West Loch Tarbert*, which we skirt as far as (35 m.) **Tarbert** (*Harris*, R. & B. 5/, D. 3/6; steamers, see pp. 385. 389), a village situated, as its name implies (see p. 158), on an isthmus, ⅓ m. wide, connecting North and South Harris. The pier is on East Loch Tarbert.

An interesting road runs S. from Tarbert, at first along the E. coast, then crossing to the W. coast by (7 m.) *Glen Laxdale*, in which are the best examples in Scotland of 'funeral cairns,' built where coffin-bearers rested their burden. To the W. of (15 m.) *Uig* church lies *Toe Head*, a curiously shaped peninsula. We ascend thence S.W. and enter the wild *Glen Coishletter*, at the foot of which is (20 m.) **Obe** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 7/, pens. 15/ or 105/; steamer, see p. 392), or *Leverburgh*, on the beautiful **Sound of Harris*, where Lord Leverhulme (comp. p. 390) attempted to established a fishing station. The road ends at (23 m.) **Rodel** (steamer, see p. 392), above which is an ancient cruciform church. On its rude tower is sculpture "of a kind the last which one would have expected to find on a building dedicated to religious purposes." Within, in a remarkably fine recessed tomb, is an effigy in armour of Alastair 'Crotach' (1528), one of the Macleods of Dunvegan, and in the churchyard is the tomb of Donald Macleod of Berneray (1693–1783), who fought for Prince Charles at Falkirk and had nine children after his third marriage at the age of 75.

After Tarbert (pp. 389, 391) the next call of the 'DUNARA CASTLE' is *Finsbay*, on the broken E. coast of S. Harris; the 'Outer Islands' boat calls at *Stockinish* and *Rodel* instead. The last port of call in Harris is *Obe* (p. 391), whence we cross the island-studded *Sound of Harris* to *Lochmaddy* (Hotel; omnibuses to the S.W. coast in connection with the steamer), the chief village in **North Uist,** an island 17 m. long and 13 m. wide (3223 inhab.), nearly half covered by water. *Eaval*, in the S.E. corner, is the highest hill (1138 ft.).

Loch Maddy, though only 5 m. long with an entrance 1 m. wide, has a coast line so tortuous that its length has been computed at 360 miles. The name ('madadh,' a hound) comes from three basaltic islets at the entrance of the loch. On the S. side is *Ben Lee* (920 ft.; ½ m. by boat from the hotel), commanding a unique view of the waterlogged island. In clear weather St. Kilda (53 m. N.W.) and the Coolins in Skye (40 m. S.W.) may be seen.—A road runs around the island (33 m.; Inns at *Tighary* and *Claddach* on the S.W. coast), and from a point 8½ m. S.W. of Lochmaddy a road runs S. for 2½ m. to *Carinish* (Inn), on the S. shore. Hence, when the tide is out, we may cross the *North Ford* (4¾ m.) to **Benbecula,** an island 7–8 m. square (1182 inhab.) with a road from *Gramisdale* (Inn) at the N. end to (5½ m.) *Creagorry* (Temperance Hotel). On the 28th June, 1746, Prince Charlie sailed hence to Skye (Kilbride) with Flora Macdonald (comp. p. 384). From Creagorry the *South Ford* (¾ m.) may be crossed to *Carnan* in S. Uist (see below).

Lochmaddy (see above) is, as a rule, the last port of call of vessels bound for **St. Kilda,** a lonely island c. 3 m. long, 40 m. W. of N. Uist. It rises to a height of 1372 ft. and is girdled on all sides save the S.E. by magnificent cliffs; around it are a number of uninhabited islets. Except for the steamers mentioned on p. 385 and an occasional warship, the islanders (73 in number) have no communication with Scotland. Trees, horses, and roads are unknown to them, and the only wild beast is the mouse. They keep sheep (the islet of Soay having a peculiar dun-coloured breed whose wool is plucked, not shorn) and a few cattle, but a large part of their food supply is furnished by the sea-fowl which breed on the crags in amazing numbers. The bird specially identified with St. Kilda, and which alone winters there, is the fulmar petrel, valued for its flesh (the islanders' favourite food), its feathers, and its oil. It is snared with a running noose of horsehair and gannet-quills at the end of a long rod, because if taken by hand it vomits a quantity of its oil. The gannet or solan goose breeds on the neighbouring islets, and puffins (captured by the women), guillemots, shags, kittiwakes, oyster-catchers, and a variety of gulls are likewise seen. The islanders' houses are better built than in many of the Hebrides; the stone-built turf-roofed 'cleits' used for drying sea-fowl before the use of salt was introduced now serve as hay stores. The men weave their own and the women's clothing. From time immemorial St. Kilda has belonged to the Macleod of Macleod; and it was to this lonely islet that Lord Grange, a judge of the Court of Session, sent his wife when she became privy to certain incriminating Jacobite secrets (1732). He then celebrated her funeral, though the unfortunate lady lived on for some 15 years (comp. p. 384).

From Lochmaddy (see above) the 'HEBRIDES' and the 'DUNARA CASTLE' steam S. past *Loch Eport*, a deep inlet in the E. coast of N. Uist, to *Kallin* on the tidal island of *Grimsay*, then, passing *Benbecula*, they call at *Carnan*, *Skiport*, and *Lochboisdale* in **South Uist,** an island (20 m. by 7 m.; 1562 inhab.) where the crofters' lot is perhaps hardest. Between its mountains, *Hekla* (1988 ft.) and *Ben More* (2034 ft.), Prince Charlie lodged in a forester's hut from May 14th to June 5th, 1746.

At **Lochboisdale,** near the S. end of the island, is a *Hotel* (pens. 8*l*) and an important wireless station, and there are *Inns* at *Pollacher* (at the extreme S.) and *Carnan* (at the extreme N.). These two places are connected by a road (2½ m.) with a branch to Lochboisdale (3 m.). About 8 m. N. of Pollacher, just after a cross-roads, are (l.) the ruins of *Milton*, Flora Macdonald's home. The lochs S.W. of (14 m.) *Howmore* are noted for sea-trout.—*Eriskay*, S. of South Uist, is a small island where Prince Charlie first landed on Scottish soil (July 23rd, 1745). Its charming folk-songs have been gathered by the Kennedy-Frasers (comp. 'Songs of the Hebrides').

Barra, a singularly barren island c. 5 m. by 4 m. (2069 inhab.), has the southernmost port of the Outer Hebrides. The harbour, **Castlebay** (*Hotel*), a great centre of the herring fleet in early summer, has in its midst the ruined *Kisamul Castle*, one of whose owners is said to have refused the hospitality of Noah as "the Macneil had a boat of his own." The island, noted for blue cockles, is encircled by a road (12½ m.) which at *North Bay* (5 m. N. of Castlebay; Inn) affords charming views. Behind Castlebay is *Heaval* (1260 ft.).

South of Barra is a group of smaller islands, one of which, **Mingulay** (10 m. S.), has cliffs 700–900 ft. high. The inhabitants climb with great skill after birds and eggs. The rocks are fissured by whin dykes, which the sea has in part washed out, so that boats may pass between their vertica walls. On the W. side is a natural bridge 550 ft. above the water.—Beyond Mingulay is *Berneray*, with a lighthouse (visible for 33 m.) on **Barra Head** (580 ft.), the S. extremity of the Outer Hebrides.

From Castlebay the 'HEBRIDES' and 'DUNARA CASTLE' steer S.E. for (c. 47 m.) Tiree (p. 389) and the South.

FROM KYLE OF LOCHALSH TO THE OUTER HEBRIDES, RETURNING VIÂ RUM AND MALLAIG

For details of the services, see pp. 385, 386.—Leaving Kyle (p. 370) the boats steer N. past Raasay and round the N. of Skye to *Scalpay* and *Tarbert* (p. 391) in Harris. Calls are occasionally made at *Stockinish* and *Rodel* (p. 392), on the E. shore of Harris, before we reach *Lochmaddy* (p. 392). Between Lochmaddy and *Lochboisdale* (see above) a call is made at *Dunvegan* (p. 382).—After leaving Lochboisdale the boats serve a group of isles (no inns) lying S. of Skye, not served by any other steamers.

Canna (4½ m. by ¾ m.), the most westerly, is celebrated for its *Compass Hill* (690 ft.), ½ m. N. of the harbour at the E. end of the island. The rich iron deposits in the basaltic islets off the W. coast frequently affect the compasses of passing vessels. On the summit of a lofty and slender rock in the harbour are ruins of a small tower where a jealous Lord of the Isles is said to have confined his beautiful foreign wife.

The central island, **Rum** (8 m. square), is the largest of the group and rises steeply from the coast to a magnificent group of peaks: *Askival* (2659 ft.), *Allival* (2368 ft.), and *Ashval* (2552 ft.). The island is mainly devoted to deer and landing is discouraged. In 1826 the whole population save one family was forced to emigrate.—About 4 m. S.E. of Rum is **Eigg** (pron. 'egg'; 5 m. by 2½ m.), an isle distinguished by a peculiarly shaped hill at the S. end terminating in the remarkable *Scuir of Eigg* (1289 ft.), a mass of black glassy 'pitchstone' towering to a height of 400 ft. above its high-lying base. The rock of which it is made was poured forth in a molten state and has for the most part assumed columnar forms. A cave near the S.E. shore was the scene of a terrible tragedy (late 16th cent.), referred to in 'The Lord of the Isles,' when the Macleods of Skye having landed to avenge a supposed wrong lit a fire at the entrance to the cave and suffocated 200 Macdonalds who were hiding within. Scott says that in 1814 he "brought off a skull from among the numerous specimens of mortality which the cavern afforded."—**Muck** (not called at) the most southerly of this group, lies 3 m. S.W. of Eigg and 7 m. N. of Ardnamurchan.—Leaving Eigg the steamers steer N.E. to *Mallaig* (p. 343) and call at *Armadale* (p. 379) and *Glenelg* (p. 371) before returning to *Kyle of Lochalsh*.

60. FROM INVERNESS TO CROMARTY ACROSS THE BLACK ISLE

22 m. in c. 2¼ hrs. ROAD from Inverness to *South Kessock*, 1¼ m.; thence FERRY to *North Kessock*, ¼ m. (3*d.*, motor 4/); thence MOTOR OMNIBUS at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. to *Cromarty*, 20 m. in 2 hrs.

Cromarty may be reached also by taking the train to *Invergordon* (p. 396) and thence crossing the firth by the small steamer plying thrice daily in 30–40 min. (1/2) to Cromarty. As the connection between train and ferry is not close in this direction this route takes 2½–3½ hrs.—Another route (c. 2¾ hrs.) is viâ Muir of Ord and the branch-line thence (see p. 366) to *Fortrose* (see below), where the motor from North Kessock may be caught.—A light railway from Conon (p. 367) to Cromarty has been contemplated for many years.

The **Black Isle**, so called probably because snow does not lie there in winter, leaving it dark amidst the surrounding whiteness, is the broad promontory between the Moray Firth and Beauly Firth (S.) and the Cromarty Firth (N.). The lordship of the central ridge, known as *Millbuie* or *Ardmeanach* ('the monk's height'), was granted by Mary, Queen of Scots, to Darnley on their marriage. The direct approach from Inverness is viâ Kessock Ferry (see above).

From *South Kessock*, 1¼ m. N. of Inverness by road, we cross the Beauly Firth by ferry (see above) to (½ m.) *North Kessock* (Inn), behind which is the wooded Ord Hill (c. 550 ft.), crowned by remains of a vitrified fort. The road hence to Cromarty (motor omnibus, see above) runs N.W. and then N. to (4½ m.) *Munlochy* (Inn), where we join the road from Dingwall and the branch-line from Muir of Ord (p. 366). *Rosehaugh House*, ½ m. to the left farther on, was the property of Sir George Mackenzie (p. 273).—8 m. *Avoch* (pron. 'Auch'; Central Hotel) is occupied, it is said, by descendants of a Danish colony, whose local speech has preserved many Norse words and expressions.—10 m. **Fortrose** (*Royal Station*) is a somewhat lifeless seaport (963 inhab.) at the terminus of the railway (p. 366) from Muir of Ord.

The lane running S. from the broken shaft of the old *Cross* leads to the green close in which stands the ruined *Cathedral*, a mere fragment of the original church, which "though probably not 120 ft. long, must have been an architectural gem." Cromwell is said to have used its stones to build the fort at Inverness (p. 243). The existing remains are partly in a 14th cent. Dec. style (S. nave aisle) and partly in the Perp. style of Melrose, the church having been completed in 1485 by Abbot Fraser, a monk of that abbey. On the N. wall is the canopied tomb, much mutilated, of a Countess of Ross, perhaps the foundress of the church (c. 1330), and there is a later and poorer monument of a bishop. An arched compartment at the W. end is walled off as the burial-place of the Mackenzies of Seaforth. An old bell in the clock-tower is rung daily for curfew. To the N.E. is the detached *Chapter House*. Its upper chamber is used as a *Court House*, and contains two old banners; in the lower some sedilia are still extant.

From *Chanonry Ness*, a headland 2 m. S.E., a ferry crosses the Moray Firth to *Fort George* (p. 249).

10¾ m. *Rosemarkie* (Marine; Kincurdy), frequented for sea bathing, has an interesting sculptured stone in the parish churchyard. The walk N.E. along the edge of the cliffs has been rendered classic to geologists by the writings of Hugh Miller (p. 395); *Eathie Burn* and the caves noted by Miller are best seen from the sea.—At 12½ m. the road forks, the left

branch leading to (5¾ m.) *Invergordon Ferry* (p. 396). The main road goes on N.E. to (20 m.) **Cromarty** (*Royal, Cromarty Arms*), in Gaelic *Crombaigh* (bend of the bay), a small town (1126 inhab.) whose importance departed with the failure of its herring-fishery. *Cromarty House*, S.E. of the town, stands on the site of the old castle of the Earls of Ross (destroyed in 1772), the birthplace of Sir Thomas Urquhart (1611–60), translator of Rabelais. The statue of Hugh Miller (1802–56), the geologist, on a hill above the town, is close to the churchyard which contains several tombstones cut by him while a mason. He was born in a thatched cottage in the main street (tablet).

The entrance to **Cromarty Firth**, which extends like a sickle for c. 18 m. S.W. of the town, is "cut through a long lofty range of red sandstone precipices" and is "an abnormal opening, and not the original mouth of the firth." On either side rise the *Sutors* (i.e. shoemakers). The South Sutor (463 ft.), 1½ m. E. of Cromarty, affords a splendid view southward. There is a ferry from Cromarty to (¾ m.) *Dunskeath*, near the North Sutor (486 ft.), connected by road with (9 m.) *Tain* (motor cycles 1/, special sailing 5/), and a steam launch plies thrice daily to *Invergordon* (p. 396).

61. FROM INVERNESS TO WICK AND THURSO

161½ m. L.M.S.R. in 6–6½ hrs. (30/, 18/); to *Tain*, 44 m. in 1½–2½ hrs. (9/2, 5/6); to *Lairg*, 66½ m. in 2½–3½ hrs. (13/11, 8/4); to *Dornoch*, 88½ m. viâ The Mound, in 3¾–4½ hrs. (18/6, 11/1); to *Helmsdale*, 101¼ m. in 4–4½ hrs. (21/1, 12/8); to *Thurso*, 153¾ m. in 6 hrs. (30/, 18/; through carriages).—The best views are on the right, except between Invershin and Lairg.

Road Routes. To (21 m.) *Dingwall*, see Rte. 54.—A 88. 27½ m. *Evanton* (alternative route to Bonar Bridge, see p. 396).—31 m. *Alness* (p. 396; to the right for Invergordon, 34 m.).—46½ m. *Tain* (p. 397), whence motor cyclists may take the short cut to Dornoch (56 m.) viâ Meikle Ferry.—61½ m. *Bonar Bridge* (p. 397).—73 m. *Milltown of Evelix* (p. 398; to the right for *Dornoch*, 75 m.).—80 m. *The Mound* (p. 398).—85 m. *Golspie* (p. 399).—90 m. *Brora* (p. 399).—101 m. *Helmsdale* (p. 400).—The railway may be followed (B 872) to (125 m.) *Forsinard* (p. 401), whence we continue N. to (141 m.) *Melvich* (p. 410) and then run E. (B 870) to (155 m.) **Thurso** (p. 409) and (B 879; 176 m.) **Wick**.—From Helmsdale to Wick direct, however, we follow the highly picturesque road (A 88), with violent hills, which runs N.E. along the sea-coast viâ (111 m.) *Berriedale* (p. 400), 121 m. *Latheron* (p. 400) and (124 m.) *Lybster* (p. 400) to (137 m.) **Wick** (p. 401). The road diverging from this route at Latheron for Thurso (144½ m.) is not to be preferred to the longer high-road viâ Forsinard and Melvich.

From Inverness to (18¼ m.) *Dingwall*, see Rte. 54. Thence railway and road run close beside the Cromarty Firth (see above), which extends N.E. for c. 18 m.; on the left are the hill and woods of *Tulloch Castle*. To the left of (22¾ m.) *Foulis* is *Foulis Castle*, long held by the Munros on the tenure of furnishing a snowball, if required, at midsummer.—24¾ m. *Novar* is the station for (½ m. W.) *Evanton* (Novar Arms, well spoken of, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/). To the right is *Balconie House*, on the site of a fortress of the Earls of Ross; *Castlecraig*, once a residence of the bishops of Ross, is seen across the firth. *Novar House*, to the N., was the home of Sir Hector Munro (1726–1805), the distinguished Indian General.

By following the road up the left bank of the stream passing the station we reach (¾ m.) a wicket gate whence a path near the stream leads to the **Black Rock of Novar**, an extraordinary ravine (c. 2 m. long) cut by the *Allt Graat* ('ugly burn'), which flows out of *Loch Glass* (4 m. long) on the northern flanks of Ben Wyvis. At one place the gorge is only 17 ft. wide, between verdant cliffs 110 ft. high. The finest view is from (c. 1¾ m.) the second bridge over the main stream.

A road on the left (B 864), 2 m. beyond Evanton, leads due N. to (20 m.) Bonar Bridge (p. 397), passing a silver-fox farm.

Behind the woods of Novar House is *Knock Fyrish* (1483 ft.), crowned by a fantastic erection representing an Indian temple, put up at the expense of General Munro about the time of the great potato famine (1846). Just before reaching (28¼ m.) *Alness* (Station, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 4/6; Commercial) the line crosses the Alness River, which descends from Loch Morie, 8 m. N.W. Warships are often seen in the good harbour of (31¼ m.) **Invergordon** (1384 inhab.; *Rfmts.*; *Royal*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Victoria*), a sleepy little place which was used as a naval base in 1914–18.

Ferry to the *Black Isle*, 6*d*., return, 9*d*., motor cycles, 1/6; ferry steamer to *Cromarty*, see p. 395. *Invergordon Castle* (1 m. N.W.), in an Elizabethan style, replaces a mansion burnt in 1804.

34¾ m. *Delny*.—Between (36½ m.) *Kildary* and Nigg Bay is *Tarbat House* (Countess of Cromartie), on the site of one of the old castles of the Mackenzies, Earls of Cromartie, a title forfeited after the rebellion of 1745 but restored in 1861. About ½ m. N.W. of the station is *Balnagown House*, a 16th cent. tower with a pointed roof and numerous turrets (no adm.).—39 m. *Nigg* was famous during the War for its large training camp.

Attached to the S.E. corner of the parish church, in the village 3 m. S., is a very curious sculptured stone, representing two suppliant figures with dog-like animals beneath their outstretched hands. Above a chalice is the Dove bearing the wafer, and beneath is a cross with rectangular indentations at the junction of the arms.—The ferry to *Cromarty* (p. 395) is 2 m. S. of the village.

40½ m. *Fearn* is the centre of the district of Easter Ross, celebrated for its high farming.

The old *Abbey Church* of **Fearn** (Inn) is 2 m. E. The abbey, founded in 1221 at Edderton, 10 m. N.W., by Farquhar, 1st Earl of Ross, was removed hither in 1338, either on account of the fertility of the soil or to avoid the neighbourhood of the fierce clansmen. The young Patrick Hamilton, the earliest martyr of the Scottish Reformation (burnt at St. Andrews in 1528), was titular abbot, and at his death the abbey was annexed to the bishopric of Ross. The chapel was used till 1742, when the roof fell in one Sunday, killing 44 persons. Subsequent repairs have been made without the slightest regard to architectural propriety. The entrance on the N. side was by a Dec. door. On the N. and S. sides are small transeptal chapels. In the S. chapel, now the Shandwick burial-place, under a handsomely carved canopy is a recumbent figure representing a lady of Clan Mackenzie with a veil over her face. Half of the chancel is the burial-place of the Ross family.

On the coast 2 m. farther E. is *Shandwick* (Inn), with a cross even more handsome and curious than the stone of Nigg (see above). The stone (c. 9 ft. high) is adorned with a number of bosses; beneath the horizontal shaft of the cross are two four-winged angels, and, below these, figures of mythical animals.

A path runs N. along the coast to (c. 9½ m.) *Tarbat Ness Lighthouse*, passing (6½ m.) a fragment of *Balone Castle*, an outpost of the Earls of Ross, allowed to

fall into decay when the Danes were no longer feared. The road from Tarbat Ness to (13 m.) *Tain* passes (3 m.) the fishing village of *Portmahomack*.

The line now curves N.W. and descends to *Dornoch Firth*, an arm of the sea running inland for c. 15 miles. Its entrance is impeded by a sandbank called the *Gizzen* or *Geysen Briggs*—a name of Norse origin—and in stormy weather the breaking of the waves may be heard at a considerable distance.

44 m. **Tain** (*Royal*; *Mackay's Temperance*; *Fraser's*, R. & B. 5/6, D. 3/6, pens. 10/6) is a picturesque old place (1551 inhab.) whose importance has dwindled since it was made a royal burgh by James VI (1587). Its name is a corruption of the Norse 'Thing' (assembly place), the town having been the capital of the district lying between Dornoch and Cromarty Firths.—In the centre of the town is a quaint *Tower* (formerly a gaol), closely resembling the Eschenheim Gate at Frankfort, with a conical spire and small pointed angle-turrets. It contains a fine peal of bells. Near it is the *Church of St. Duthus*, founded in 1471 in the reign of James III, a fine Dec. building with beautiful E. window and a modern W. porch. The old oak pulpit was presented by the Regent Moray.—Beyond this church stands *Tain Academy*, a school of some reputation. There is an excellent golf course on the Fendom or Morrich More, the expanse of sandy links to the E. of the town.

Between the town and Dornoch Firth, in a small churchyard, stands a ruined *Chapel*, dedicated in the early part of the 13th cent. to St. Duthus or Duthac (1000–65), Bishop of Ross, who is said to have been born on the site. The rude masonry of the church may date from the 11th cent., but the E. end was possibly rebuilt at the time of the dedication. The queen and daughter of Robert Bruce, who had fled from Kildrummy Castle, were taken here by the Earl of Ross and handed over to Edward I (1306). In 1429 the chapel was burnt by M'Neill of Creich during a feud with Mowat of Freswick, who with some followers had taken refuge here, and it was never rebuilt. James IV is said to have made a yearly pilgrimage hither from 1493 to 1513 as a penance for his treatment of his father (comp. p. 197), and in 1527 James V followed in his footsteps, at the instigation of Cardinal Beaton who wished him out of the way during the condemnation of Patrick Hamilton (p. 396), a connection of the royal family.

The *Meikle Ferry* (¾ m.; 1/; motor cycles 1/) across Dornoch Firth is 4¼ m. N.W. of Tain and 5 m. S.W. of Dornoch.

Dornoch Cathedral now comes into view across the firth, only c. 5 m. from Tain as the crow flies; but before the railway reaches The Mound (p. 398), where we change for Dornoch, it describes a loop of 36 m., while the road makes a detour of 26½ m. viâ Bonar Bridge (comp. the Map). Skibo Castle (p. 398) is likewise seen on the opposite shore.—On quitting Tain the railway runs N.W., up the S. shore of the Dornoch Firth. Beyond (49¼ m.) *Edderton*, near whose church (1793) are two sculptured monumental cross-slabs, we skirt Struie Hill (1082 ft.).—57⅛ m. **Bonar Bridge** (*Rfmts.*) lies at the head of the firth. The station, at *Ardgay* (Balnagown Arms, simple, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), is in Ross, the village is in Sutherland.

FROM BONAR BRIDGE TO DORNOCH BY ROAD, 12½ m. Bonar Bridge, 1 m. N.E. of the station, built by Telford in 1812 and rebuilt after a flood in 1892, spans the channel between Dornoch Firth and the Kyle of Sutherland. The Dornoch and Golspie road runs E. through the fine woods on the N. shore of the firth. At (3½ m.) *Creich* is a sculptured obelisk, and on the promontory (r.) *Creich House* and *Dun Creich*, a vitrified fort. At (7 m.; l.) *Ospidale House* a large slab 9 ft. high is said to commemorate the death in battle of a Danish chief named Ospis. 8½ m. *Skibo Castle*, on the right, belonged successively to the bishops of Caithness, the Mackays, the Dempsters, and to Andrew Carnegie (p. 253), who spent large sums on the property. A road runs S. from (9 m.) *Clashmore Inn* to *Meikle Ferry* (2¾ m.; p. 397); and at (10½ m.) *Milltown of Evelix* the Dornoch road bears to the right (to the left for Golspie).—12½ m. *Dornoch*, see below.

From Bonar Bridge a mountain road (fine views) runs N.E. past (6 m.) *Loch Buidhe* (528 ft.) to (14 m.) *The Mound* (see below); and a road runs W. from the station to the head of *Strath Carron* (c. 11 m.), whence tracks ascend a number of fine glens.

The railway crosses the Carron, skirts the *Kyle of Sutherland*, an expansion of the Oykell (on the opposite side of which is the road from Bonar Bridge to Lairg), and reaches (60½ m.) *Culrain* (Station Hotel, simple), near which Montrose made his final stand for Charles II in 1650 (comp. p. 404). The modern Carbisdale Castle stands high above the right bank of the Oykell, which we cross to enter *Sutherland* (p. 403).—61 m. *Inversh'in* (Station Hotel) is picturesquely situated at the junction of the Shin and the Oykell. To *Lochinver* viâ Strath Oykell, see p. 403. The line (fine views) ascends the left bank of the Shin, a good and early salmon river with falls (not seen from the train) 2½ m. N. of Invershin.

66½ m. **Lairg** (*Rfmts.*; *Sutherland Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 6/), situated at the foot of *Loch Shin* (p. 405), 2 m. N. of its station (omnibus), is a favourite and frequented centre for anglers, and it is important as the starting-point of the motor services to N.W. Sutherland (see Rte. 62).

Beyond Lairg the railway rises steeply to the E. and crosses the watershed into Strath Fleet. After some miles of wild moorland we reach cultivated country, and beyond (76½ m.) *Rogart* (whence a moorland road runs N. and E. to Brora, p. 399) we enjoy a view of Loch Fleet, a landlocked arm of the sea. At its head is (80½ m.) *The Mound*, named after an embankment 1000 yds. long by which a part of Loch Fleet was reclaimed. It was raised by Telford in 1815 at a cost of £9600 and carries the road and the railway to Dornoch. For the road to *Bonar Bridge*, see above.

FROM THE MOUND TO DORNOCH, 7¾ m., light railway in ¼ hour.—We skirt the S. shore of Loch Fleet, passing (1¼ m.) *Cambusavie* and (3¾ m.) *Skelbo*, to the right of which are the ruin of an old mansion of the ducal family of Sutherland, and a fine castellated farmhouse inhabited by the Duke's grieve.—On reaching the sea-coast we turn S. viâ (6½ m.) *Embo* (see p. 399).—7¾ m. **DORNOCH** (*Dornoch*, May–Oct., good, R. & B. 12/, L. 4/6, D. 7/, pens. from 21/; *Sutherland Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/), notwithstanding its small population (768) and its inaccessibility, is the county town of Sutherland. Once the seat of the bishop of Caithness, it still has the prim look of a small cathedral town. The magnificent golf course, reputed in the 17th cent. to surpass even that of St. Andrews, and the wide bathing-sands attract many visitors. Dornoch is distinguished as the scene

of the last judicial execution for witchcraft in Scotland (1722), when an old woman was burnt for transforming her daughter into a pony and having her shod by the devil.—Old Golf Course, 5/ per day, 20/ per week; New Course, 1/6, 7/6.

The once formidable CASTLE of the bishops, of which the high tower alone remains, was destroyed in 1570 by the Master of Caithness and Mackay of Strathnaver, who, taking advantage of the minority of Alexander, Earl of Sutherland, plundered the city at the same time.

The **Cathedral,** conspicuous by its high roof, low tower, and stunted spire, was built c. 1230 by Gilbert de Moravia, and though much damaged in 1570 and neglected afterwards, was restored in 1835–37 by the 2nd Duke of Sutherland. The work, however, was poorly executed and all traces of antiquity in the interior have been obliterated. The church consists of chancel, nave, and transepts, with single lancet windows, except at the W. end, where there is an interesting five-light window of a type common in this part of Scotland. In the chancel is a statue of the 1st Duke of Sutherland (d. 1833) by Chantrey. Sixteen Earls of Sutherland are said to lie in the cathedral. Beneath the chancel floor was found the effigy of Sir Richard de Moravia, brother of the founder, killed in battle against the Danes at *Embo* (p. 398), where a large stone is supposed to commemorate the event.

The direct road to (7 m.) *Golspie* (see below) runs N. for 4 m. to the *Little Ferry* (6*d*.; bicycle 6*d*.) whence it goes on over the links between Loch Fleet and the sea. The high-road (10¼ m.) runs viâ The Mound (p. 398).—From Dornoch to *Bonar Bridge*, see p. 398; to *Tain* by the Meikle Ferry, see p. 397.

Beyond The Mound railway and road approach the sea beneath the slopes of Ben Lundie (1462 ft.) and Ben Vraggie (1256 ft.). On the latter stands a colossal statue, by Chantrey, of the 1st Duke of Sutherland.—84 m. **Golspie** (*Sutherland Arms*; *Murray's*, *Watson's*, R. & B. 5/, D. 3/, pens. 9/, both temperance) is a fishing village of one long street.

To the N.E. (c. 1 m.), by a pleasant walk crossing the Burn of Golspie, whose bridge bears an inscription concerning 'Morphear Chatt,' i.e. the head of the Sutherlands, is **Dunrobin Castle,** the magnificent seat of the Duke of Sutherland (adm. Tues. and Fri. before 11 a.m. and from 1.30–3 p.m. by permit from the estate office). The castle, on a natural terrace close to the sea, consisted originally of a square keep with bartizan turrets at the angles, built by Robert, 2nd Earl of Sutherland, c. 1275, and called Dun Robin after him. A new wing and front, added in 1856 by Wm. Leslie, with towers, turrets, and extinguisher roofs, produces a picturesque and somewhat foreign appearance. On the side next the sea are Queen Victoria's Apartments, prepared for her from the first, but not occupied by her until 1872. The rooms contain some curious portraits of the Sutherland family.—In the well-wooded grounds is the *Sutherland Museum*, with collections of the local fauna, objects found in brochs, querns or hand corn-mills, stone implements, etc.

The railway between Golspie and Helmsdale was constructed chiefly by the 3rd Duke of Sutherland and never strays far from the sea, over which we have magnificent views to the Moray coast. At (86 m.) the private station for *Dunrobin*, the castle is seen on the right, and on the left is a statue of the 2nd Duke of Sutherland. About a mile farther on we pass a ruined broch, on the right. Just before (90¼ m.) **Brora** (*Station*; *Sutherland Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 15/; *Grand*; *Victoria*) we cross the salmon river of the same name. The scattered village seems to have once been a place of importance and was made a burgh of barony by David II in 1345. It attracts sea-bathers in summer and offers also good angling and good golf.

A narrow border of oolite (the stone of which Dunrobin Castle is built) runs along the shore from Golspie to Helmsdale and contains many fossils.

In the wild upper part of *Strath Brora* is *Loch Brora*, 4 m. long, skirted by the road to Rogart (p. 398). On the opposite (W.) side of the loch rises the picturesque *Carrol Rock*, a cliff 684 ft. high (5 m. from Brora), to the S. of which, 200 yds. above the road, is a broch. To the right of the road, 1 m. beyond the head of the loch, is *Cole Castle*, a broch 11 ft. high and 54 ft. round, standing on a rock overhanging the river.

At *Kintradwell*, 3 m. N. of Brora on the right of the railway, is a large *Broch, 31 ft. in diameter inside, with domed chambers in the wall and outworks covering an entrance-passage.

Before reaching (95½ m.) *Loth* we cross the burn issuing from Glen Loth, where the last Scottish wolf was killed c. 1700 (memorial).—Passing (100 m.) the village of *Portgower* (Temperance Hotel) we reach (101¼ m.) **Helmsdale** (*Rfmts.; Commercial*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 84/-105/; *Ross's Temperance*, R. & B. 5/6, D. 3/6, pens. 10/), a fishing village at the foot of the long strath down which flows the Ullie or Helmsdale. The ruined castle, built by the 7th Countess of Sutherland in 1488, was the scene of the murder of the 11th earl and his countess in 1567 at the instigation of George Sinclair, Earl of Caithness.

From Helmsdale to Lybster and Wick, 37 m., motor service daily in c. 3¾ hrs. (7/, to Lybster 6/6). Beyond (24 m.) Lybster the journey may be made by light railway (see below). This, the old mail-coach road, affords magnificent views, but is very severe for the first 20 miles.

Leaving Helmsdale we enter *Navidale* and ascend a long hill, winding round ravine after ravine. On the right an older and more precipitous road may be traced. We reach (4 m.) a plateau (750 ft.) which ends towards the sea in the bold and rocky **Ord of Caithness**, the S. boundary of the Caithness coast (p. 401), commanding a magnificent view. It has been considered unlucky for a Sinclair to cross the Ord on a Monday ever since a large party of the clan passed it on that day on their way to Flodden, whence none of them returned. The posts by the roadside show the route when the ground is snow-covered.—A very abrupt descent brings us to (10 m.) *Berriedale*, where two wooded valleys, a rare sight in Caithness, unite before their waters fall into the sea beside the ruins of *Berriedale Castle*, an old fortress of the Earls of Caithness. On a height between the streams—the Langwell (S.) and the Berriedale (N.)—stands *Langwell House*, the lodge of the great Langwell Deer Forest (Duke of Portland). In the forest (permit necessary, obtained from the factor next door to the Post Office) rise the steep conical mountains of *Scaraben* (2054 ft.; 4 m. N.W.) and *Morven* (2313 ft.; 8 m. N.W.). The view from Morven ranges from the Orkneys (N.) to Ben More Assynt (W.) and the Cairngorms (S.).—Beyond Berriedale we ascend a long hill and command fine views of the flat, bare, treeless tableland, which, with the peaks mentioned above, characterizes S.W. Caithness. About 1 m. short of (16 m.) *Dunbeath* (Temperance, R. & B. 4/6, pens. 7/6 or 42/) we pass *Dunbeath Castle*, whose 15th cent. keep (enlarged c. 1870) was captured for Montrose in 1650. At the village of (20 m.) *Latheron* (Latheronwheel Hotel) is an upright slab, and near it is an old tower, in which the church bells formerly hung.—A road (B 873) runs hence N., viâ *Georgemas* (p. 401; 18 m.) to Thurso (p. 409; 23¾ m.). About 5 m. from Latheron it passes a stone circle (on the right).

Beyond (22½ m.) *Swiney* (i.e. Sweyn's) village we reach (23 m.) **Lybster** (*Portland Arms*), a fishing village of some importance, connected with Wick by a light railway (13 m. in 42 min.), with stations at *Occumster* (2½ m.), *Mid Clyth* (4 m.), *Ulbster* (6½ m.), and *Thrumster* (9½ m.).—Both the road and the light railway keep a little distance from the rocky coast, traversing a crofting district with one or two highly cultivated farms. At (29 m.) *Whaligoe* is a fine example of the inlets in the Old Red Sandstone so numerous on this coast.—From (33½ m.) *Hempriggs Loch* we may discern Duncansby Head to the N. and the distant

Orkneys, with the lofty cliffs of Hoy. The approach to (36 m.) *Wick* (see below) passes within ¾ m. of the Castle of Old Wick and its fine cliffs (comp. p. 402).

The railway strikes inland from Helmsdale to avoid the Ord of Caithness (p. 400) and follows the wild and bare Strath Ullie.—110¾ m. *Kildonan.* About 2 m. N. the river is joined (r.) by the Suisgill Burn, on whose banks particles of gold were found in 1868, five years before the railway was opened. This caused a rush to the 'Sutherland gold-diggings,' but after c. 600 oz. had been washed from the drift the Duke closed the works on account of complaints from his pastoral tenants. Gold-washing was resumed in 1894, but without much success.—Beyond (118 m.) *Kinbrace* we pass on the left *Loch-an-Ruar* (1½ m. long) and cross the watershed (575 ft.).—125½ m. *Forsinard* (Hotel) stands at the head of *Strath Halladale,* the former boundary between the Mackays' territory and that of the Earl of Sutherland. The strath is followed by the Thurso road which reaches the N. coast near *Melvich* (p. 410; 14 m.). To the S.W. rise the twin peaks of Ben Griam (1936 and 1903 ft.), with Ben Loyal (2504 ft.) behind. As the railway trends N.E. and enters *Caithness* Morven (p. 400) is well seen to the S.E.

Caithness, though the most northerly county of the Scottish mainland, with the famous John o' Groat's House (comp. p. 186), is not a Highland county, but is 'lowland' both in natural features and customs, and Gaelic is scarcely spoken at all within it. One-third of the surface is bog, but there is a wide strip of fertile ground bordering the bold and rocky coast. The Norse invasion of the 10th cent. is recalled by many place-names ending in -ster, -dale, or -goe, and by numerous Danish barrows and other antiquities. Wick, with its fishing industry, and Thurso are the chief towns. Most of Caithness has since the 15th cent. been in the hands of the family of Sinclair, and the Gunns, Keiths, and Sutherlands have likewise played a part in the restless annals of the county.

133¾ m. *Altnabreac* lies in a great waste of boggy moorland, but cultivation is again seen as we approach (142¾ m.) *Scotscalder.* Just before reaching (145½ m.) *Halkirk* (Ulbster Arms, T., R., & B., 10/6), we cross the Thurso River, one of the best fishing rivers in North Scotland. *Brawl Castle,* beyond the village, ½ m. N. of the railway, is a three-storied feudal tower. —At (147 m.) **Georgemas Junction** (*Rfmts.*) the Wick and Thurso routes separate. The branch to (153¾ m.) **Thurso** (p. 409) runs N., commanding a fine *View as it approaches its terminus.—The main or Wick line turns S.E., passing (l.) Loch Scarmclett. Beyond (149¾ m.) *Bower* it runs through well-tilled country, flanking the N. shore of Loch Watten (3 m. long by ½ m. broad).—153¾ m. *Watten.*—Beyond (156 m.) *Bilbster* we cross the Wick Water and follow its right bank.

161¼ m. **WICK,** from the Norse *Vik,* a bay, an important fishing town (8115 inhab.) at the head of Wick Bay, is the county town of Caithness and is mentioned in the Sagas as early as 1140.

Hotels. STATION, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, 3/6, D. 5/; CALEDONIAN, R. & B. 8/, pens. 12/ or 75/; COMMERCIAL, R. & B. 8/, pens. 12/ or 85/, two temperance houses; LORNE, pens. 15/.

Omnibuses run to *John o' Groat's* twice daily in 1½–1¾ hr.; to *Castletown* daily in 1¼ hr.; to *Lybster* (1/9) and *Helmsdale* (7/) daily in 3¾ hrs.; and to *Lybster* and *Dunbeath* (3/) daily in 2 hrs.—**Light Railway** to *Lybster*, see p. 400.

Steamers sail thrice weekly for *Aberdeen* (9 hrs.; 27/6, 16/) and *Leith* (16 hrs.; 32/6, 20/); weekly for *Thurso* (5 hrs.; 5/, 2/6) and fortnightly for *St. Margaret's Hope* in Orkney (3 hrs.; 12/, 7/).

At the season of the HERRING FISHERY (mid July–mid Sept.) Wick is crowded by a large influx of fishermen, fish-curers, and gutters. The harbour is then surrounded by wooden erections containing troughs where the herring are gutted before being thrown into the salting boxes. The rapidity with which the rows of women, clad in strangely-shaped canvas garments, perform this task is almost incredible. At the close of the Northern curing season large numbers of the women migrate temporarily to the English E. coast fishing ports.

The *Harbour*, on which enormous sums have been spent without conspicuous success, can be entered by large steamers at high water only. R. L. Stevenson was employed on its improvement in 1868, but found the life of an engineer too strenuous for his health. When there is a strong S.E. wind, landing must be effected at *Ackergill*, 2½ m. N., in Sinclair's Bay. Wick proper, with the narrow and crooked High St., is adjoined on the N. by the suburb of *Louisburgh*, but the suburb of *Pulteneytown*, to the S.E., built in 1808 by the British Fisheries Association and named after its president, is the chief centre of business.

There is fine CLIFF SCENERY both N. and S. of Wick. To the S. " the waves have quarried out masses of flagstone and piled them up in huge heaps on the top of the cliffs, 60 or 100 ft. above high water "; these ridges once extended far into the fields above the cliffs.—About 1½ m. S. (approached by a path behind the distillery in Pulteneytown) is a primitive square tower (12th cent.) without window or other opening, named *The Castle of Old Wick*, *The Old Man of Wick*, or *Castle Oliphant*. Its strong situation overlooks some of the finest cliff scenery. Beyond is a stack connected with the mainland by a natural arch called the *Brig o' Trams*, and farther S. is a large flat-topped stack called *The Brough*, with a tunnel through it.

On the cliffs of *Noss Head* (3 m. N.) is a lighthouse, and ½ m. W., on the shore of *Sinclair's Bay*, are the ruins of *Castle Girnigoe*, with those of *Castle Sinclair* beside it. In 1672 the Earl of Caithness sold his estates to Campbell of Glenorchy, but Sinclair of Keiss disputed the sale. Glenorchy then invaded the territory and laid siege to Girnigoe, an expedition to which the song 'The Campbells are coming' is said to refer.—Still farther W. (2½ m. from Wick) is *Ackergill Tower*, 65 ft. high, with square turrets at the angles, formerly a seat of the Earls Marischal.—The *Hill of Harland* (3 m. N.W. of Wick), though only 200 ft. high, commands an extensive view.

From Wick to *John o' Groat's* see Rte. 63.

62. SUTHERLAND

Sutherland, the 'south land,' a county occupying the N.W. angle of Scotland and extending from Dornoch to Cape Wrath, is named from the point of view of the Norsemen of Caithness, who overran it in the 11th cent. and held it for about a hundred years. Apart from a certain number of more or less fertile straths and glens, it is mainly a stern and mountainous land of heath and bog, of treeless deer-forests and barren grouse-moors, and it has a larger proportion of its surface covered by water than any other Scottish county. It is also the most sparsely peopled county. At the 'Sutherland Clearances' of 1810–20, denounced by Hugh Miller but not entirely indefensible, about 15,000 peasants were removed from the interior to crofts and allotments on the coast, with the alternative of emigration. Since then much has been done for the crofters by the dukes of Sutherland, the principal landowners (earls since 1228, dukes since 1833); and the county is traversed by good roads. It was in the wild W. district of Assynt that the Marquis of Montrose vainly sought refuge after his defeat near Culrain (see p. 398). The county gave name to the Sutherland Highlanders or 93rd Foot (a regiment now united with the Argylls), who won fame as the 'Thin Red Line' at Balaclava.

A. From Lairg or Invershin to Lochinver viâ Loch Assynt

From Lairg, 46 m. MOTOR SERVICE each way daily in 3½ hrs., leaving Lairg at 2.15 p.m. and Lochinver at 7.10 a.m.—From Invershin, 46 m., MOTOR SERVICE each way daily in 3–3¼ hrs., leaving Invershin (p. 398) at 1 p.m. and Lochinver at 8.45 a.m.

These routes unite near Achness Castle, equidistant (c. 9 m.) from Lairg and Invershin.

From Lairg (p. 398) the road runs S.W. over a high dreary moor to (9 m.) *Glen Cassley,* crossing the Cassley 1 m. above its junction with the Oykell, the boundary between Ross and Sutherland. A short distance up the left bank of the Cassley are the ruins of *Achness Castle,* where we are joined by the road (A 837) coming from Invershin up the N. bank of the Oykell.—11½ m. *Tutim* or *Tuiteam-Tarbhach* ('fertile fall of slaughter') was the scene (c. 1397) of a battle between the Macleods of Assynt and Lewis and the Mackays of Sutherland. Only one of the Macleods returned to Lewis, and he died of his wounds. We traverse the most charming part of *Strath Oykell,* whose slopes are wooded with birch, oak, and wych elm. The river is crossed at (15 m.) *Oykell Bridge* (Hotel), where a cart-road diverges (l.) for *Ullapool* (20 m.; see p. 374).

As we ascend the glen, gradually rising higher above the Oykell, Canisp (see below) comes into view in front; and to the right of it is Breabag (2670 ft.), one of the outliers of Ben More Assynt (see p. 405), itself seen still farther to the right. Beyond (21 m.) *Loch Craggie,* as the watershed (536 ft.) is approached, a group of singular isolated peaks of Torridon sandstone rising above a platform of pre-Cambrian gneiss stands out in most impressive grandeur.—*Coulbeg* (2523 ft.; l.), *Stack Polly* (2009 ft.), *Coulmore* (2786 ft.), *Suilven* (2399 ft.; p. 404), known to sailors as the 'Sugar-loaf,' and *Canisp* (2779 ft.; r.).—25 m. *Aultnacallagach Inn* (R. & B. 7/, D. 5/, pens. 110/) is on the N.E. side of *Loch Borrolan.*

The Gaelic name, Allt-na-cealgach, signifying 'the cheat's burn,' is said to have arisen from a dispute which took place here as to the boundary of the two counties (Sutherland, W.; Ross. E.), some witnesses having sworn that they were standing on Ross-shire ground because they had filled their shoes with earth from Balnagown in that county.

The country around (27 m.) *Ledmore*, whence a road runs S.W. to Ullapool (p. 374), is a network of lochs and rivers.—The little *Loch Awe* (29½ m.; l.) has a number of small wooded islets, one with ruins of a fort. The road descends by the side of the Loanan, with the picturesque limestone cliffs of Stronchrubie prominent on the right, to (33 m.) *Inchnadamph* (Hotel, plain), which lies in a sheltered corner at the E. end of **Loch Assynt,** in a district noted for rare plants and ferns. The fine loch, c. 7 m. long, owes much of the diversity of its scenery to the variety of the rocks which surround it.

34¼ m. *Ardvreck Castle* is a ruin of three stories built c. 1490 by the Macleods, who in the mid-13th cent. obtained Assynt by marriage. The Marquis of Montrose, who after his defeat at Culrain (p. 398) in 1650, had fled to the wilds of Assynt but was soon captured, was confined at Ardvreck for a short time, before being sent to Skibo (p. 398) and thence to Edinburgh (comp. p. 41). Near Ardvreck are the ruins of *Calda House*, a capacious mansion built by the Mackenzies in the 17th cent. but destroyed by fire.—From (35 m.) the bridge over the Skiag burn a road runs N. to (6¾ m.) Kylesku Ferry and (19 m.) *Scourie* (see p. 405).—We now come into full view of the saw-like edge of Quinaig, before curving round the W. end of Loch Assynt. After passing (39½ m.) the beautiful little *Loch Letteressie*, on the right, we follow the turbulent River Inver in its rapid descent to the sea.—46 m. **Lochinver** (*Culag*, at the pier, well spoken of, pens. £6 6/-£7 7/; *Sea Bank*, R. & B. 7/, D. 3/6, pens. 12/), a village lying around the head of the sea-loch of the same name, commands fine views over the Minch (here c. 35 m. wide) to Lewis. The neighbouring coast abounds in crofts. Steamers from Lochinver, see p. 385.

Ascent of Suilven. The road running S. from Lochinver towards *Ullapool* (see p. 374) passes (½ m.) the charming little *Loch Culag*. From (2½ m.) *Inverkirkaig* a path leads for c. 2 m. up the right bank of the Kirkaig to a point where the river plunges down 60 ft. into a dark abyss. Another ½ m. brings us to *Loch Fewin*, skirting whose W. and N. sides we arrive at the S. slopes of **Suilven** (2399 ft.), which by reason of its sugarloaf form affords a most remarkable *View. In the distance out at sea are Lewis and Harris, and at the foot of the mountain are innumerable lochs, large and small.—For an alternative ascent, equally steep, we follow the road running E. from Lochinver to (1½ m.) *Glencanisp Lodge*, whence a path goes on up the N. bank of a stream, crossing it at (3 m.) a foot-bridge. The ascent thence of the N.E. slopes of Suilven leads through a labyrinth of small lochs.

From Lochinver to Scourie. A. Viâ Loch Assynt and the Skiag Burn. 30 m., see pp. 405, 406.—B. The coast route (34 m.; motor daily as far as Drumbeg) strikes N.W. from the Loch Assynt road ½ m. after crossing the Inver. —4½ m. *Loch-an-Ordain* ('the hammer loch'), on the right, has a curious echo. Shortly afterwards we cross a stream which has on its right bank, not far from the sea, a very primitive corn-mill.—Beyond (7 m.) *Stoer* church *Cnoc Poll* (352 ft.),

a hill commanding a very fine panoramic view, rises between us and the sea. We cut across the base of the promontory ending in the Point of Stoer, and regain the coast at (9 m.) *Clashnessie Bay*, whence the road runs E. along the S. side of *Eddrachillis Bay* to (14 m.) *Drumbeg* (Inn). By hiring a boat here for *Badcall*, 6 m. N.N.E. and only 2½ m. from Scourie, we may cut off a long loop of the road.—The road, after skirting the heads of Loch Nedd and Loch Ardvar and the S. shore of *Loch Cairnbawn*, joins the Loch Assynt road 1½ m. short of (23 m.) *Kylesku Inn* at the ferry. Thence to (34 m.) *Scourie*, see below.

B. From Lairg to Scourie and Durness

56 m. Motor to (44 m.) *Scourie* daily in 3–3½ hrs., leaving Lairg at 2.15 and returning from Scourie at 7 a.m. A motor in connection plies between (37 m.) *Laxford Bridge* (see below) and (56 m.) *Durness*.

From *Lairg* (p. 398) the road (A 838) runs N.W. by the side of **Loch Shin** (16½ m. long by c. ⅔ m. broad). This, the largest loch in Sutherland, offers good angling, but the surrounding moors, which the late Duke of Sutherland made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to reclaim, are not very interesting. Towards the upper end, however, the country becomes wilder and the landscape is commanded by Ben More (W.; 3273 ft.), Ben Leod (ahead; 2864 ft.), and Ben Hee (N.; 2804 ft.).—16 m. *Overscaig* (Hotel, pens. £6 6/, with fishing). Beyond (17 m.) the head of the loch the road, fringed with pleasant woods of dwarf birch, is carried along the banks of *Loch Griam*, *Loch Merkland*, and *Loch More*.—On the W. side of (32 m.) *Loch Stack*, in which sea-trout abound, the road passes close below *Ben Stack* (2364 ft.), which rears an abrupt peak of pre-Cambrian gneiss capped with Cambrian quartzite. To the N. rise Arkle (2580 ft.) and beyond it Foinaven (2980 ft.), in the great Reay Deer Forest. The road runs beside the Laxford, a noted salmon river whose name signifies 'salmon river' in the Norse tongue. At (37 m.) *Laxford Bridge* passengers for *Durness* (p. 406) change cars. Our road strikes S.W. for (44 m.) **Scourie** (*Hotel*, very fair, R. & B. 9/, D. 6/), a small village between Loch Baddidarroch and Scourie Bay (*View from the rising ground, 1 m. S.).

About 2 m. N.W. and ½ m. from the shore is the island of **Handa**, whose N.W. side rises in a range of indented and irregular cliffs 400 ft. high. The emerald water in the caves contrasts beautifully with the warm red Torridonian sandstone. When the sea is smooth a small boat (sail round the island c. 30/; motor-boat excursions often arranged at lower rates) may be taken close in (landing on the S. side). On the narrow ledges of the cliffs and upon every peak and point, during the breeding season (May to July), myriads of guillemots, puffins, and razorbills sit on their eggs; they are remarkably tame and even if disturbed by the report of a gun will soon resume their places.—Handa is sufficiently far from the coast to command magnificent views of the mountains. "To the S. a detached pillar of rock, from 200 to 300 ft. high, at the point of Rhu Stoer, looks in the distance exactly like a large ship under studding-sails."

From Scourie to Lochinver *viâ* Loch Assynt, 30 m. S.E. As the road approaches (2½ m.) *Badcall* (comp. above) we see Ben Stack to the E. and soon have a charming view (r.) over *Eddrachillis Bay* and its 24 islets, bounded on the S.W. by the distant line of coast ending in the Point of Stoer. We cross several steep hills and pass numerous small lochs, whose dark still waters give an appearance of great depth.—11 m. *Kyle Strome* is at the N. end of *Kylesku Ferry*

(¼ m.; no Sun. service; motors 15/) across the upper part of *Loch Cairnbawn*, which above the ferry divides into two branches—*Loch Glendhu* (E.) and *Loch Glencoul* (S.E.). The scenery around both lochs is very wild and gloomy and near the head of Loch Glencoul (S. side) is a waterfall c. 300 ft. high. Near the ferry, on a little promontory which at high water is an island, are the remains of a broch of uncemented masonry, c. 8 ft. high.

At the S. end of the ferry is *Kylesku Inn* (simple), ¼ m. from the crofts of *Unapool*. The road climbs steeply and after 1 m. leaves the coast road to Lochinver (p. 405) on the left. We cross (16¾ m.) the pass (813 ft.; *View) between the white-capped Quinaig (2653 ft.) and Glasven and descend steeply to (19 m.) *Skiag Bridge* on Loch Assynt, 2 m. N.W. of Inchnadamph (p. 404). Thence to (30 m.) *Lochinver*, see p. 404.

The Road to Durness from Laxford Bridge (p. 405) crosses the bridge, touches the head of the salt-water *Loch Laxford*, and turns N. through rough country, too much encumbered by ponderous masses of gneiss to afford many distant views, though at every turn the winding road discloses some fresh feature. Perched boulders left by ancient glaciers are very numerous. At the head of the croft-surrounded *Loch Inchard* is (41½ m.) *Rhiconich Inn* (well spoken of, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/, pens. 6 gs.; steamer, see p. 385), and at the head of the glen to the right we see the finely curved outline of the isolated *Arkle* (2580 ft.).—We ascend the Achriesgill Water, crossing it after 2½ m. by a bridge from which, looking back, we gain a good view of the W. end of Foinaven, Arkle, and Ben Stack.—46 m. *Gualan House*, near the road-summit (596 ft.), once a travellers' refuge, is now a shooting-lodge. The 'Gualan' ('shoulder'), over which the road is carried, sinks into the wide and desolate Strath Dionard, bounded on the E. by the twin peaks of Grann Stacach (2630 ft.) and Ben Spionnaidh (2537 ft.). The road crosses (50½ m.) the Dionard and descends beside it to the E. shore of the shallow Kyle of Durness, a sea-loch.—From (54 m.) *Keoldale* (ferry, see p. 412) we trend N.W.—56 m. **Durness**, see p. 411.

C. From Lairg to Tongue

37 m. Motor daily in 2¼ hrs., leaving Lairg at 2.15 p.m.; return journey in 2¾ hrs., leaving Tongue at 8 a.m.

Lairg, see p. 398. The road (A 836) runs N. for 2 m. near *Loch Shin* (p. 405) and then diverges to the right from the Scourie road, up the desolate *Strath Tirry*. At (12 m.) *Drochaid Crask* (small Inn) we cross the Tirry. The flat-topped hill on the left is named Lord Reay's Green Table. At (13 m.) *The Crask* (828 ft.) we cross the watershed, and thence descend *Strath Bagastie*. Ben Clibreck (3154 ft.) stands up boldly on our right.—21 m. *Altnaharra* (Inn, very fair, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 18/ or 126/), at the head of Loch Naver (6 m. long), is a desolate spot much frequented by anglers.

The road running hence to (24½ m.) Bettyhill skirts the attractive N. shore of Loch Naver, but becomes rough as it descends the beautiful *Strath Naver* (many fords). A little short of (16 m.) *Rhifail* is a large stone circle, and 1½ m. farther, near the mouth of a burn, is a well-preserved broch.—19 m. We pass near the small *Loch-ma-Naire* (r.), whose waters are believed to have wonderful healing powers. The strath becomes narrower towards its mouth. We join the road from Tongue and (23 m.) cross the Naver by a bridge.—24½ m. *Bettyhill*, see p. 410.

The road running E. from Altnaharra leads to (31 m.) *Heilim Ferry* (p. 411).

Beyond Altnaharra the road traverses a dreary moorland (732 ft.) and then descends to (27 m.) the W. shore of *Loch Loyal*, a beautiful sheet of water, which, with its continuation Loch Creagach, is 7 m. long. To the W. is the huge granite mass of *Ben Loyal* (2504 ft.), terminating in four colossal splintered peaks.—After another rise we descend (*View) to (37 m.) **Tongue** (p. 410), on the E. slopes of the shallow Kyle of Tongue, which runs in from the sea.

63. FROM WICK TO THURSO VIÂ JOHN O' GROAT'S HOUSE

36 m. Motor from Wick to *John o' Groat's*, twice daily in 1½-1¾ hr.; to *Castletown* daily in 1½ hr.; from Thurso to *Castletown*, thrice daily in 1 hr., going on once daily to *Dunnet*, *Mey*, and *Huna*.

For the railway from Wick to Thurso viâ Georgemas, see p. 401.

The road (A 88) runs N. from Wick keeping some distance from the shore of *Sinclair's Bay* and traversing a district that in former days was the scene of much strife among the Sinclairs, the Sutherlands, the Keiths, and the Gunns. The Gunns were finally subjugated and broken up into smaller families, dependent on their more powerful neighbours. We pass (2 m.) the road leading to Ackergill Tower (p. 402), and at (3 m.) *Reiss* we diverge (r.) from the direct road (B 875) to Thurso.—5½ m. We cross the Wester Water as it issues from the *Loch of Wester*, and traverse the wide links of Keiss.—Beyond (8 m.) *Keiss* (Hotel, R. & B. 5/, pens. 7/6) is (r.) the modern *Keiss Castle*, near the ruins of its predecessor, which stood on a rock jutting out into the sea. To the left of the road farther on is a Baptist chapel erected in memory of Sir Wm. Sinclair, founder and pastor of the first Baptist Church in Scotland (1750).—We pass on the right (11 m.) the ruins of *Bucholy Castle* (c. 1155), which belonged to the Mowats.—Beyond (13 m.) *Freswick* and (13½ m.) a road diverging on the left for Mey (6 m.), our road crosses *Warth Hill* (412 ft.; *View of the Orkneys).

17 m. **John o' Groat's House** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12*6*/), a lonely spot on a sandy shore, though not the northernmost point of the mainland (Dunnet Head, p. 408, is that), is the usual terminus of 'end to end' races, etc., either within Scotland (Maiden Kirk to John o' Groat's, 280 m.)

or including the whole length of Great Britain (Land's End to John o' Groat's, 876 m.).

A mound marked by a flagstaff close to the hotel occupies the site of the original house, which is said to have been built for an annual family meeting in memory of John de Groot, a Dutchman who settled in Scotland in the reign of James IV. Legend relates that to avoid disputes as to precedence among John's eight descendants, who were joint owners of the land, the house was octagonal, with eight doors, and contained an octagonal table; so that each man entered by his own door and sat at the head of the table. An ingenious explanation of the story suggests that John worked a ferry to Orkney and built a shelter for his customers, with eight recesses to protect them from the wind at any angle.

The *View hence of *Stroma*, a small island which was swept by the sea in a storm in 1862, and across the Pentland Firth to S. Ronaldsay and the cliffs of Hoy is magnificent.

A pleasant walk over turf leads to (2 m. E.) **Duncansby Head** (210 ft.), the *Vervedrum* of Ptolemy, the N.E. promontory of Scotland, which commands a fine view of the Orkneys the Pentland Skerries, and the headlands of the E. coast. To the N., at the entrance to the Pentland Firth, are the *Boars of Duncansby*, a reef whose name suggests the force and fierceness of the sea (comp. below). A little to the S. of the cape the three *Stacks of Duncansby* stand like obelisks in the sea, and the sandstone cliffs are severed by tremendous gashes running up into the land and exhibiting on each side a clean fracture of the horizontal strata. One of these 'goes' (comp. p. 401) is particularly striking, and is bridged by a natural arch.

The road (B 876) from John o' Groat's running W. to Thurso passes (19 m.) *Huna* (Hotel) and (20 m.) *Canisbay Church*, the most northerly on the Scottish mainland. On its S. end is a tombstone with a large cross recording the death of Donald Grot, son of John Grot, in 1568. Motor to Thurso, see p. 407.—The road ascends Mey Hill (212 ft.). To the N. a line of breakers marks the deadly reef called the *Merry Men of Mey*; when the ebb tide meets a W. wind the surface is covered with foam, though all around is still and clear. To the N. of (24 m.) *Mey* (Berriedale Arms, R. & B. 6/, pens. 9/6) is *Barrogill Castle* (probably 17th cent.).—We pass *St. John's Loch* (r.) as we approach (28 m.) *Dunnet* (Hotel), where Timothy Pont, the topographer, was minister in 1601–8.

Dunnet Head (4 m. N.E. by a rough road), a bold promontory of sandstone, is the northernmost point of the Scottish mainland, and affords a magnificent *View across the Pentland Firth of the Orkneys and of a great part of the N. coast, and, inland, of Ben Loyal, Ben Hope, etc. The windows of the lighthouse (346 ft. high) are said to be sometimes broken by stones hurled up by the sea.

The **Pentland Firth** (properly *Petland* or *Pictland*), the channel 6½–8 m. wide separating Scotland from the Orkneys, is celebrated for its fast-flowing tides (6–10 knots) and its treacherous currents. When the tide is flowing the main current sets from W. to E., changing direction at the ebb, but the coast currents run in opposition to this, forming the well-known 'roosts' or races. The isle of *Swona*, a S. outlier of the Orkneys, set in the full stream of one of these currents, gives rise to a dangerous whirlpool (the Well of Swona), and there is another, called the Swelkie, at the N. end of Stroma (see above).

The road now runs through the sandhills at the head of Dunnet Bay, and at (32 m.) *Castletown* (Commercial), busied in the preparation of Caithness flags (p. 409), we are joined by the direct road (A 88) from Wick. Going on W. we pass (35 m.; r.) *Harold's Tower* (now the burial-place of the

Sinclairs), erected by Sir John Sinclair (see below) over the grave of Harald, Jarl of Caithness, slain here in 1196, and, near a sharp turn of the road, *Thurso Castle* (rebuilt 1874–6), once the residence of Sir John Sinclair and of his daughter Catherine Sinclair (1800–64; p. 57), the story-writer.

36 m. **Thurso** (Norse, *Thors-a*, Thor's river) is pleasantly situated on the Thurso river where it enters Thurso Bay. The railway station is at the head of the modern town (3039 inhab.) on the left bank of the river. The harbour (for the Orkney steamers) is at Scrabster, 2 m. N.W.

Hotels. PENTLAND, temperance, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/, pens. 15/; STATION, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/; ROYAL, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/, pens. 15/.

Motor Services. To *Castletown*, etc., see p. 407; *Melvich* and *Tongue*, p. 410; and to *Scrabster*, for the Orkney steamers.

Steamers (from Scrabster, see below); daily (except Sun.) to *Scapa* (for *Kirkwall*) in 3 hrs. (12/6; 7/6), and to *Stromness* in 4½ hrs. (12/6; 7/6); weekly to *Wick* in c. 3 hrs. (5/, 2/6), *Aberdeen* in c. 12 hrs. (27/6; 16/), and *Leith* in c. 22 hrs. (32/6; 20/).

Thurso was formerly the chief port for the trade between Scotland and Scandinavia, and in the 14th cent. was of such importance that its weights and measures were adopted for the whole country. The chief industry is the preparation of 'Caithness flags,' the paving-stones which have furnished sidewalks for Paris and for many other cities. They are quarried in the unusually fissile variety of red sandstone which abounds locally.—During the War the town awoke to great activity in connection with the northern naval base. Here Hawker and Grieve, the first airmen to attempt the Atlantic flight (May 1919), landed from the Danish steamer which picked them up in mid-occan.

The modern Gothic *Town Hall* contains a *Museum* (adm. 9–9) with a fine collection of plants and coral fossils bequeathed by Robert Dick (1811–66; monument in the new cemetery), a local baker who acquired a remarkable knowledge of botany and geology. Opposite the church is a statue by Chantrey of Sir John Sinclair (1754–1835), famed for his agricultural improvements. In the lower part of the town, or *Fisherbiggins*, close to the harbour, are the ruins of the Gothic church of *St. Peter* (?14th cent.); near by is a small Runic cross.

About 1 m. N.W. on the shore of Thurso Bay are the scanty ruins of the old *Bishop's Palace*, where, in 1202, Adam, Bp. of Caithness, had his tongue cut out by Harald, Jarl of Orkney, on account of his attempt to levy 'Peter's Pence.'—A mile farther along the fine sandy beach is **Scrabster Pier** (omnibus to Thurso station), whence the mail-steamers sail to Orkney. The estate of Scrabster used to belong to the Crown and the Sovereign was locally known as the 'Laird of Scrabster.'

Holburn Head, c. 20 min. N. of Scrabster by coast path, appears in many places to be split from top to bottom. The largest of the chasms is open to the sea on one side and is spanned by two natural arches. A short distance N.W. is the *Clett*, a tower-like mass of sea-girt rock (c. 150 ft.), covered with sea-birds during the breeding season. Between it and the land "a terrific sea rages at times, violently plunging into the gloomy caves with thunder-like roar, and sending clouds of spray high into the air."

From Thurso to *Wick* and the South by railway, see Rte. 61; to *Tongue* and *Cape Wrath*, see Rte. 64.

64. FROM THURSO TO TONGUE, DURNESS, AND CAPE WRATH

77 m. Motor daily from Thurso at 2.15 p.m. for *Melvich, Bettyhill,* and (40 m.) *Skerray,* returning the following morning at 7 a.m. On Sat. only the motor plies to (44 m.) *Tongue,* returning on Mon. There is no public service from Tongue to Durness or to Cape Wrath.

Leaving Thurso (p. 409) the road (B 870) climbs (3½ m.) *Scrabster Hill* (321 ft.); to the right is Holburn Head and across the Pentland Firth the cliffs of Hoy are seen.—5½ m. *Bridge of Forss.* On the coast, W. of the mouth of the Forss Water, is the curious little pre-Reformation Chapel of St. Mary. We pass ½ m. S. of (9½ m.) the ruins of *Dounreay,* an ancient seat of the Mackays of Reay.—11 m. *Reay* (Hotel), from which Lord Reay, chief of the Clan Mackay, takes his title, lies near the head of Sandside Bay. One of several caves in the cliffs is locally known as 'Gling-gling' from the reverberation of the waves. We surmount (13½ m.) the N. end of the ridge (328 ft.) forming the boundary between Caithness (p. 401) and Sutherland (p. 403), whence we make a detour S. to cross the Halladale. A road on the left ascends Strath Halladale to Forsinard (16 m.; p. 401).—Beyond (17 m.) *Melvich* (Hotel, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/) we traverse a dull moor, bare even of heather.—21 m. *Strathy* (Inn) lies in a sheltered valley at the mouth of the Strathy Water, 3 m. S. of Strathy Point. Between two more bare ridges lies (24½ m.) *Armadale,* noted for its sheep.—At *Kirtomy Point,* 2 m. N. of (28 m.) *Kirtomy Bridge,* is a long tunnel by which boats may pass under the rocks, and which Pennant describes as the most curious cavern in the world. There is a fine sculptured stone in the churchyard at the W. end of (30 m.) *Farr Church.*—31 m. *Bettyhill* (Hotel, R. 7/6, B. 3/6, L. 3/, 4/, D. 6/) stands at the foot of *Strath Naver,* a beautiful glen, almost all of whose population was evicted c. 1820 to make way for large sheep farms (comp. p. 403). Road to Altnaharra, see p. 407.—After crossing the Naver and ascending its left bank for 1½ m. the Tongue road strikes W. to (37½ m.) *Borgie Bridge,* where the public motors (except on Sat.) turn N. for their terminus at the crofts of *Skerray.* From the top of the next ascent we may see the distant Ben Clibreck, with Ben Loyal and Ben Hope nearer at hand.—To the N., at the mouth of the shallow *Kyle of Tongue,* are *Roan Island,* whose S. face rises perpendicularly from the water, and the *Rabbit Islands* farther W.—We trend S. (view) and, passing the point whence the ferry (p. 411) plies to the W. shore, reach (44 m.) **Tongue** (*Hotel,* good, R. & B. 12/, L. 4/, D. 6/6), a charming place, dominated by the massive remains of *Castle*

Varrich, of unknown history. *Tongue House*, a nondescript building near the ferry, was the ancient seat of the Lords Reay, the country around as far as Cape Wrath and Scourie being known as 'Lord Reay's Country' or 'Mackay's Country' before it was sold to the Duke of Sutherland.—For the road leading S. to Altnaharra and *Lairg*, see p. 407.

The shortest route from Tongue to *Durness* (20 m.; for pedestrians only) involves the crossing of two ferries. Cycles and motor-cycles may cross Tongue Ferry and reach Durness in 30 m.; but four-wheeled vehicles must make the detour round the Kyle of Tongue (39 m. in all).

From the W. end of (45 m.) *Tongue Ferry* (⅝ m.; 6*d.*; motor cycles 3/–3/6) the road (*Views) rises steadily, passing (48½ m.) *Moin House*, which, as an inscription records, was erected for the refuge of the traveller and "serves to commemorate the construction (1830) of the road across the deep and dangerous morass of the Moin." The Hope river, which we next cross by a bridge, has a short but pretty course between Loch Hope and Loch Eriboll, of which a fine view is soon obtained. About 6 m. N.E. is *Kennageall* or *Whiten Head*, a splendid perpendicular cliff, on the N.E. side of which is a fine series of caves.—55½ m. *Heilim Ferry* (1¼ m.; c. 2/6) saves pedestrians 10 miles. Loch Eriboll, which it crosses, is a beautiful fjord c. 10 m. long, whose calm clear waters afford an excellent harbour of refuge on this stormy coast. At its head is *Craig-na-Faoilinn* (934 ft.) with a rolling echo, beyond which rise the twin peaks of Ben Spionnaidh and Grann Stacach and the long ridge of Foinaven.

From *Eriboll*, 3 m. S. of the ferry, on the road encircling the loch, the road to Altnaharra (p. 407) climbs 550 ft. in 1 m., affording a magnificent *View of Loch Eriboll, Loch Hope, and *Ben Hope* (3040 ft.), a mountain noted for alpine plants and ptarmigan. It then descends to *Strathmore*, a steep-sided valley, with a lawn of smooth velvety turf at the bottom, running S. towards the conical Ben Hee (2964 ft.). Halfway up the strath (1¼ m.) we cross *Allt-na-Caillsach* (the 'old women's burn'), with a magnificent waterfall, just before reaching the well-preserved broch of *Dun Dornadilla* (c. 150 ft. round). We cross the watershed (523 ft.) alongside *Loch-na-Meadie* and descend Mudale to (23 m.) *Altnaharra* (p. 406).

On the W. side of Heilim Ferry we join the road which has encircled Loch Eriboll, and soon regain the N. coast.—At 63 m. we pass above the famous ***Cave of Smoo,** entered from the shore below.

The cave, much admired by Scott, opens at the extremity of a deep cove in the limestone cliffs. Of the three chambers the outermost is 33 ft. high, 203 ft. long, and 120 ft. broad. The inaccessible second cavern (70 ft. by 30 ft.), into which a burn descends from the roadside through a natural opening, may be seen with difficulty from the separating barrier. Beyond it is yet a third chamber or passage. These caverns were once supposed to be tenanted by spirits and to be the entrance to another world.

64 m. **Durness** (*Mackay's Temperance*, R. & B. 7/, L. 2/6, D. 3/, pens. 70/) is a straggling little village 2½ m. S. of *Fair-Aird* or *Far-Out Head*. Gold found in the rocks here was used for coinage in the 16th century.

Balnakill (1 m. N.W.) was once the summer abode of the Bishops of Caithness, afterwards of the Lords Reay. The present house (early 18th cent.) is now a farmhouse. Beside it, close to a bay of lovely white sand, is the roofless *Church* of Durness, formerly a cell of the monastery at Dornoch. Within are an old font and a monument with quaint carvings and the inscription: "Donald Mackmurchov hier lyis lo: vas il to his freind var to his fo: true to his maister in veird and vo. 1623." In the churchyard is an obelisk in memory of Robert Mackay (1714–78), known as Rob Donn, the Reay Gaelic bard.

From Durness to Cape Wrath, 13½ m. Pedestrians and cyclists may ferry the *Kyle of Durness* (9*d.*; motor-cycles 5/) at (2 m. S.W.) *Keoldale*, but those who wish to drive must send their horses 2 m. farther up, where they can cross at low water. The ferryman, however, keeps a dog-cart in which he can take three persons to the lighthouse (25/ return) or to Loch-in-Shore to fish. Motor-boat from the hotel, 30/ for 2 persons, each extra person 2/6.

The road from the ferry crosses the bleak and absolutely uncultivated moor known as the *Parph*, once a notorious haunt of wolves, and later famous for its red deer. From (4¼ m.) *Loch-in-Shore* (good fishing) we ascend, with fine retrospective views, to 551 ft., having on the right the S.W. face of Scrishven (1216 ft.), a bare wall of red granite. Soon the Minch appears on the W., with Lewis in the distance, as we make a final ascent to (11 m.; 378 ft.) the fort-like *Lighthouse*, built in 1828 at a cost of £14,000 (no adm. on Sun.; permission to sleep there only from the Commissioners of Northern Lights in Edinburgh, the keepers being forbidden to harbour any but storm-bound travellers). The coast near **Cape Wrath** (523 ft.), the N.W. extremity of Scotland, is very precipitous and affords striking examples of the action of waves. The cliffs of gneiss have so many veins of rich pink pegmatite that they glow with a roseate hue. Primula scotica grows here abundantly. The *View extends E. past Far-Out Head (9 m.), at the mouth of the Kyle of Durness, to Strathy Point (36 m.), far beyond which, to the left, the cliffs of Hoy (60 m.) may be seen. On a clear day the Stack Rock (37 m. N.E.), the lonely island of North Rona (40 m. N.W.), the Butt of Lewis (45 m. W.), and the mountains of Harris (80 m. S.W.) are visible; while to the S. are the little island of Bulgach (7 m.) and the solitary 'Shepherd' (E. of Bulgach), a pinnacle resembling the Storr Rock in Skye.

From Durness to *Laxford Bridge* (for Lairg or Scourie) see p. 406.

VII. ORKNEY AND SHETLAND

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Steamers. The North of Scotland and Orkney and Shetland Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., organize round trips during the summer months: a. By the 'St. Ninian' leaving Leith on Sun. and Aberdeen on Mon. for *Stromness* (p. 421), *Scalloway* (p. 424), and *Hillswick* (p. 426), returning to Leith on Friday Fares (including berth and meals) from Leith £7 10/, from Aberdeen £7; including a week's board at the St. Magnus Hotel, Hillswick, £12 10/, £12.—b. By the 'St. Rognvald' or 'St. Magnus,' leaving Leith on Tues. and Thurs. and Aberdeen on Wed. and Fri. for *Kirkwall* (p. 416) and *Lerwick* (p. 423); thence to the N. isles of Shetland by the 'Earl of Zetland,' arriving back in Leith on Wed.; fares as above.—See also pp. 414, 416; for steamers from Thurso (Scrabster), see p. 409.

The **Orkney Islands** are separated from Caithness by the Pentland Firth (p. 408). *Mainland*, the largest island, lies c. 18 m. N. of Caithness, and around its marvellously indented shores are scattered some 90 islands, 28 of which are inhabited (24,109 inhab.), the remainder being pasture 'holms' or mere 'skerries' almost awash at high water. *Hoy*, with its fine cliffs, is the only island that rises to any considerable height. Brochs (see p. xvi) and other prehistoric remains are very abundant and often well preserved, but the great charm of the group is in the wonderful seascapes, seen to great advantage from the steamers in the practically nightless midsummer. On the longest day the sun rises at 3.2 a.m. and sets at 9.23 p.m., but on the shortest day it does not rise till 9.10 a.m. and sets at 3.17 p.m. The climate is mild and equable and at the end of October or beginning of November is often marked by what is locally called the 'peerie' (or little) summer. The islands, though strikingly treeless, are well cultivated here and there, but in the main the primitive methods of the crofters, most of whom are fishermen also, survive. Unlike the rest of Scotland, many of the landowners acknowledge no feudal superior but hold land on udal or allodial tenure, which, like the dialect of the inhabitants, is a relic of the Norse colonization.

The **Shetland Islands**, a group lying 60 or 70 m. N.E. of the Orkneys—in the latitude of Bergen (60°) and farther N. than Cape Farewell in Greenland—present the same bleak and treeless appearance, but the cliff scenery is even more remarkable, and the long sea lochs or 'voes' are peculiarly interesting, although inferior to the fjords of Norway. The name Shetland or Zetland is a corruption of the old Norse *Hjaltland*. In all the 100 islands (29 of which are inhabited) there is no place more than 3 m. from the sea. The inhabitants (25,520) are mostly fishermen or crofters, very often both. Shetland ponies are bred and exported and there is a peculiar breed of sheep, said to be identical with the wild sheep of Siberia. The finest Shetland wool, knitted into beautiful soft shawls, etc., comes from Unst, and is not shorn, but is plucked or 'roo'd' from the sheep's neck. Seals are often seen and frequently killed, and there is good sea and loch fishing. The climate is variable, damp and stormy; the summer is very short

At midsummer one may read outdoors at midnight, and frequently the northern heavens remain so bright that the rosy tints of the sunset lose themselves only in the dawn. As in Orkney, much of the land is held on udal tenure.

History. The Picts who colonized Orkney and Shetland at an early date had long been harried by Northern rovers before they were conquered in 875 by Harold Haarfagr, first king of all Norway. The islands were given by him to Sigurd, brother of Rognvald, the father of Rollo of Normandy, and were governed by their own Jarls, more or less in dependence on the crown of Norway, until 1468, when they were mortgaged by Christian I, king of Norway and Denmark, to James III of Scotland as a surety for 60,000 florins, the dowry of his wife, Margaret, Princess of Norway. Of the 10,000 florins to be paid before the princess left Copenhagen Christian could raise only 2000, and the Orkneys and Shetlands have remained in 'wadset' or pledge ever since. In 1472 they were annexed to the Scottish crown, but theoretically might be reclaimed by the king of Norway on payment of the dowry. Shetland was entrusted to stewards appointed by the crown, but as they farmed out the revenues the islanders suffered greatly from the exactions of their bailiffs. The memory of Earl Patrick Stewart, whose father, Robert Stewart, received the lands of the last Orkney Jarl from his half-sister Queen Mary, is still recalled with execration; his abuses, which included attempts to tamper with the weights and measures, led to his downfall. Bishop Law, who was largely instrumental in securing his execution in 1615, annexed 7½ parishes, and the remainder of the 'Earldom Estate' passed through James, Earl of Morton (1707), to Sir Lawrence Dundas (1765), whose descendant, the Marquis of Zetland, still owns much land in Orkney, but little in Shetland.

Norse is the source of all the place-names in Orkney, Shetland, and to some extent in Caithness, comp. p. 401.

65. ROUTES TO ORKNEY

A. From Leith and Aberdeen to Stromness or Kirkwall

In addition to the steamers mentioned on p. 413, smaller boats leave Leith several times a week for *Stromness* (c. 18 hrs.' sailing; 34/, 21/), calling at *Aberdeen* (7 hrs.; 14/, 10/), *Wick* (c. 16 hrs.; 32/6, 20/) and *Thurso* (c. 21 hrs.; 32/6, 20/).

Leaving the *Albert Dock* at LEITH (p. 62) we sail between long piers to the Firth of Forth, whence there is a fine view of Edinburgh and Arthur's Seat with the Pentland Hills in the background. Passing Inchkeith (l.; p. 259), we see, 8 m. to the right as we reach the mouth of the Firth, the Bass Rock (p. 74), and North Berwick Law (p. 74). To the N., in Fife, are the twin peaks of the Lomonds (p. 262) and Largo Law (p. 264). After the Isle of May (r.; p. 75) and Fife Ness (l.; p. 265) the land recedes westwards. In the distance is St. Andrews, and farther N., opposite the mouth of the Tay, the Bell Rock (p. 280) appears on our right. Arbroath, Montrose, and Bervie are seen in the distance, but thereafter the course lies closer to the coast, here bold and with but few villages. To the S. of Stonehaven appears Dunnottar Castle (p. 286), whence it is a short run to Girdle Ness (p. 293) at the entrance to (87 m.) the harbour of **Aberdeen** (p. 287). Beyond Aberdeen the coast recedes and is low and sandy. At c. 105 m. we pass the Old Castle of Slains (p. 320), followed by the New Castle of Slains. The

coast, again rockbound, is approached as we round Buchan Ness, the easternmost point of Scotland. An isolated rock with a natural arch c. 3 m. S. of the Ness marks the position of the ' Bullers of Buchan ' (p. 320). Passing Peterhead and Fraserburgh we strike N.E. across the mouth of the Moray Firth to (c. 200 m. from Leith) **Wick** (p. 401), whence the course is N. past Noss Head (p. 402) and Duncansby Head (p. 408) and across the Pentland Firth (p. 408). To the right are the Pentland Skerries and, farther N., South Ronaldsay (see below); on the left are Stroma and Swona, after passing which we strike N.W. through Switha Sound, with Switha, Flotta, and *Fara* on our right and South Walls and Hoy (p. 422) on our left. Behind *Cava*, a small island with a lighthouse (r.), lies Scapa Flow (p. 416). We enter Hoy Sound, in the centre of which lies *Graemsay*, and reach (c. 242 m. from Leith) **Stromness** (p. 421).

The steamers from ABERDEEN and Wick to Kirkwall pass to the E. of the Pentland Skerries, South Ronaldsay (see below), and Burray (p. 416), N. of which is Mainland. We steer close to *Copinsay*, whose green W. slopes contrast strongly with its E. precipice, the noisy haunt of myriads of sea-birds. The curious islet lying off its N. end is known as the *Horse of Copinsay*. We soon round the Deerness peninsula (p. 419) to enter Shapinsay Sound. In the distance to the N. are *Auskerry* and the larger Stronsay (p. 419). Close at hand is *Shapinsay*, near the N.E. point of which is *Quholm*, a cottage occupied by the ancestors of Washington Irving, who was born on an American ship bound hence to New York. On the S.W. coast of Shapinsay, overlooked by *Balfour Castle*, is the fine harbour of *Ell Wick*, the rendezvous of Hakon's fleet before his fatal expedition to Largs (p. 151). Passing through the channel, known as *The String*, between Shapinsay and Mainland, we turn S.W. into the noble Bay of Kirkwall. **Kirkwall** (c. 254 m. from Leith), see p. 416.

B. From Thurso to Scapa (Kirkwall) and Stromness

This route is served by a steamer (daily except Sun.) leaving Thurso (Scrabster) at 2 p.m. for Scapa (c. 3 hrs.) and Stromness (c. 4 hrs.); returning from Stromness at 8.15 a.m. Fares 12/6, 7/6.

Scrabster, see p. 409. Leaving Holburn Head (p. 409) on the left we cross the mouth of Dunnet Bay, and passing close to Dunnet Head (p. 408) strike across the Pentland Firth, in which lie Stroma and Swona (p. 408; r.). To the l., as we enter the *Sound of Hoxa*, are the low islands of *Switha* and *Flotta*, backed by the heights of Hoy (p. 422). As we approach *Hoxa Head* (r.), on which is a broch, a boat is put off from the large and fertile island of **South Ronaldsay** (c. 7 m. by 2 m.).

At its N. end is *St. Margaret's Hope* (Hope Inn), where the ship on which Queen Margaret, the Maid of Norway, had died while on her way to Scotland, put in and received Bp. Dolgfinur on board before returning to Norway (1290). This was the sad prelude of the long wars for Scottish independence. A steamer sails to Leith fortnightly (34/, 21/; to Wick, 12/, 7/6).

On *Burray*, the sandy island to the N., is a curious broch of dry stone, whose walls, now c. 15 ft. high, have chambers in their thickness (15–20 ft.).

We strike across the island-surrounded **Scapa Flow** (50–60 sq. m.), which, after a period of naval activity during the Great War, has reverted to its normal appearance of solitude.

In 1912 it was decided that Scapa Flow should be the main base of the British Grand Fleet in case of a European war, but no fortification was undertaken. In July 1914 the fleet moved to these waters. The defences were first penetrated by German submarines in Oct. 1914. On July 9th, 1917, the 'Vanguard' was torpedoed in the Flow, all the crew being drowned save two.

The greater part of the German fleet, 70 vessels in all, including 10 battleships, which surrendered to Great Britain at the Armistice, lay in Scapa Flow from Nov. 1918 to June 21st, 1919, when almost all of the vessels were scuttled or beached by their crews, who had been permitted to remain on board. The battleships are lying between Cava and Houton Head, the destroyers between Risa and Hoy. Some two dozen boats have been raised from the comparatively shallow water, and salvage operations are still going on.

The N. and E. coasts of Scapa Flow are formed by **Mainland**, the largest of the Orkneys, called *Pomona* by geographers through a mistranslation of Solinus. Of very irregular shape (24 m. long and varying in width from 1½ to 14 m.), it has near its centre the deep indentation of Scapa Bay, into which we sail. 32 m. **Scapa Pier** lies 1¾ m. S. of *Kirkwall* (see below). Beyond Scapa Pier the steamers steer W. along the S. coast of Mainland. At 41 m. we enter *Hoy Sound*, and with Hoy (p. 422) and Graemsay on our left we cross the mouth of the *Bay of Ireland* to reach (46 m.) **Stromness** (p. 421).

66. KIRKWALL AND EXCURSIONS THENCE

Kirkwall, an old-fashioned little county town (3697 inhab.) turning the gables of many of its houses towards the long, irregular, narrow main street, stands at the head of Kirkwall Bay, one of the numerous deep indentations of the N. coast of Mainland.

Hotels. KIRKWALL, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, T. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 90/; CASTLE; QUEEN'S; ALBERT TEMPERANCE.

Steamers. To *Wick*, *Aberdeen*, and *Leith*, see p. 413; **to** *Lerwick*, see p. 423. From SCAPA PIER (1¾ m. S.) to *Stromness* and *Thurso*, see p. 415.

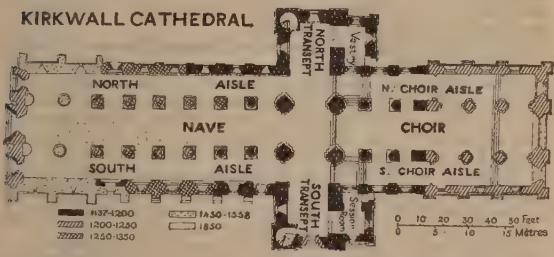
Coach daily to *Stromness*, returning the same day.

History. Owing to its harbour and the foundation of the cathedral in the 12th cent., Kirkwall became a place of local importance at an early date. In 1486 it was made a royal burgh by James III. James V lodged in the Bishop's House and held various meetings with the island magnates in Parliament Close, whose site is now occupied by the Commercial Bank. The old castle (14th cent.) was so strong that its builder, Earl Henry Sinclair, was suspected of having been helped by the devil. Held by Balfour, Governor of Orkney (1567), against

the fugitive Earl of Bothwell, it was demolished at the suppression of the Orkney Rebellion (1614), and the last fragments were removed when Castle St. was built. In 1650 Montrose mustered 2000 Orkneymen at Kirkwall for his expedition against the Covenanters, which ended in the disaster of Culrain (p. 398).

The ***Cathedral of St. Magnus*** (⅛ m. S. of the pier) is a cruciform building of red and white freestone constructed between 1137 and 1558. The preponderant style is a severe Norman, with some E.E. work. The cathedral is open 10–8, winter 10–1, and on arrival of the Aberdeen steamer (adm. 6*d.*).

History. The good Magnus-Jarl of Orkney having been sacrilegiously murdered in Egilsay in 1115 (p. 419), his nephew and heir, Rognvald-Jarl III, founded (1137) this church in his honour. The skeletons of St. Magnus and St. Rognvald were rediscovered in 1926 hidden in pinewood chests within two pillars, the former with his skull pierced by the blow which caused his death. The original building had probably a rounded apse (of which traces still remain), and two parallel aisles on each side of the nave indicated by the arches (of which



two are built up) in the E. walls of what afterwards became the transepts. The body of Hakon, who died at Kirkwall after the Battle of Largs, rested here on its passage to Trondhjem. At the Reformation the cathedral was saved from desecration by the townsmen, and Kirkwall continued to be an episcopal see under a succession of seven Protestant bishops till the Revolution. Cromwell's soldiers used the steeple as a prison and as a fortress and turned the nave partly into a barrack and partly into a stable. Lightning destroyed the spire in 1671. Restorations were carried out in 1845 and 1883, but the church still has a somewhat neglected appearance, and the choir, used as a parish church, is cumbered with galleries.

The exterior length is 234 ft. The narrowness (46 ft.) of the nave (8 bays) and choir (6 bays) adds to their apparent height. In the doorways of the *S. Transept* and the W. front coloured stonework has been used to form patterns with excellent effect. The *Tower* (133 ft.; view), resting on E.E. arches, was built by Bp. Maxwell (1525). Its bells were cast by R. Borthwick, the master gunner who tried so hard to save his master, James IV, from his own folly at Flodden. A huge slab of white marble in the *Choir* covers the bones of Earl Robert Stewart (d. 1592), and in the S.

choir-aisle are fragments of the finely-crocketed tomb of Bp. Tulloch (p. 419). The E.E. East Window, of unusual design, was inserted c. 1511 by Bp. Stewart. The *N. Transept* contains a monument to W. B. Baikie (1825–64), the African explorer. In the N. aisle of the *Nave*, whose three W. Romanesque bays were added by Bp. Reid (c. 1550), is a mural slab to the historian Malcolm Laing (1762–1818), who lived at Papdale, on a hill N.E. of the town. Here is suspended the ' mort-brod ' of Robert Nicolsone (decorated with Death's head, hour-glass, etc.), a good example of this old Orcadian type of memorial, many of which hang, like shop signs, about the cathedral. On the S. side of the nave is the tomb of John Rae (1819–93), the Arctic explorer. In the vestry, on the E. side of the N. transept, are preserved some brazen alms-plates (17th cent.), one of which has scenes from Paradise and an inscription (Eng.: " Had Adam obeyed God's word we should have lived in Paradise ").

The principal feature of the ruined **Bishops' Palace** (founded c. 1200), S. of the cathedral, is a massive tower (1550), round without and square within, supported by very strong buttresses, and bearing a statue, probably of a saint, but said to represent Bp. Robert Reid, the distinguished scholar, lawyer, and diplomatist (d. 1558). Hakon (p. 151) died broken-hearted in an upper chamber.

To the E. of the Bishops' Palace stands the ruined **Earl's Palace** built by Earl Patrick Stewart (1607), a good specimen of the baronial style at a period when castellation was beginning to be used more for ornament than defence.

The building is rectangular in plan, with angle-turrets. The handsome dining-hall, in which Sir Walter Scott places the interview of Cleveland and Bunce in ' The Pirate,' has a three-light window on the S. and two bays on the E. Its huge fireplace, a fine flat arch, bears the initials P. E. O. (Patrick, Earl of Orkney) on its pillars.

Opposite the W. end of the cathedral is the interesting old house of the Baikies of Tankerness. In Poorhouse Close, off Bridge St., is an elegant arched doorway, the sole remnant of the church of *St. Olaf* (1544), the successor of the original parish church of Kirkwall, which was burnt by the English fleet of Henry VIII during his rude courtship of the infant Queen Mary as a bride for his son (1502).—The *Town Hall* buildings (1883), in Broad St., incorporate the Post Office. On the shore E. of the town are remains of a fort built by Cromwell's soldiers.

The ascent of *Wideford Hill* (741 ft.; c. 2½ m.) is easily made by following the Stromness road and the by-road on the left at the far end of the *Peerie Sea* (p. 420). A silver armlet was found in the curious ancient structure on the right. The *View comprehends almost all the Orkneys, the Pentland Firth, and the distant peaks of Caithness and Sutherland. On the W. slope, 500 yds. from the top, is a weem or Pict's house (see p. xvii) of four small rooms, and at *Quanterness*, on the low ground 1 m. N., is a large weem of seven underground chambers with beehive roofs.

A STEAMER sails on Mon. or Tues. to (10 m. N.N.E.) *Rousay* (fare 2/6), an island (5 m. by 3½ m.) with some high ground and fine rock scenery on the W. coast (pier on S.E. shore). In *Eynhallow Sound*, between Rousay and Mainland, lies the small and uninhabited *Eynhallow*, with ruins of the church of a monastery that gave an abbot to Melrose.—To the E. of Rousay (1½ m. from the pier) is **Egilsay** (Gael. 'Eaglais,' a church, Norse 'ey,' an island), an island 3 m. long. Towards the N. end is an old church dedicated to St. Magnus, and said to be built upon the spot where he was murdered in 1115 by Hakon-Jarl, his cousin. The building is, however, much older than the crime which perhaps was committed within its walls. The remarkable *Round Tower* (comp. pp. 272, 283), now 48 ft. high, was probably about 60 feet.

FROM KIRKWALL TO THE NORTH ISLES (steamer twice weekly; fares 5/, 4/ from Kirkwall; 3/6, 2/6 between the islands). The boat passes between Shapinsay (r.; p. 415) and Egilsay and then follows an irregular course. About 4 m. W. of Shapinsay is **Stronsay** (7 m. long and ½ to 6 m. wide; *Mitchell's Hotel* and landing-place on the N.E.), once celebrated for the *Well of Kildinguie*, a strong spring of fresh water below high water mark, reputed to cure leprosy.—To the N. of Stronsay lies *Sanday* (14 m. long; Kettletoft and Castlehill Hotels at the pier on the S. coast). To the W. lies *Eday* (8 m. by c. 1 m.; numerous weems and tumuli), whose N.E. coast is separated from the small *Calf of Eday* by the narrow *CALF SOUND, the most picturesque part of the steamer-route. Here the pirate John Gow was wrecked and captured in 1725.—From the N. entrance, between the grand promontories of *Grey Head* (E.) and *Red Head* (W.) we strike N.W. to Westray, N.E. of which lies **Papa Westray** (4 m. by c. ¾ m.). This island, called 'Papa' like many others from the hermits' cells which once abounded on them, preserves on the E. shore of its small loch (S.E.) the remains of a chapel of St. Tredwall, who dispensed fair winds to sailors. Near the chapel is an exceptionally large weem, and 2 m. N. of the pier on the E. coast is a natural arch. Off the E. coast lies the small Holm of Papa, the last refuge of the now extinct great auk.—**Westray** (10 m. long and ½–4 m. wide) has piers at *Pierowall Bay* (Bayview Temp.; pens. 6/, 42/), the deepest indentation of the E. shore. *Noltland Castle*, whose extensive ruins lie 1 m. W., was founded by Thomas Tulloch, Bp. of Orkney, in 1422. His initials and a figure of a bishop kneeling are carved on the capital of the pillar supporting the magnificent winding staircase. The castle was a bishop's residence until 1560, when it passed to the Balfours of Westray. In 1745 their descendant sided with the Young Pretender and Government troops burned the castle. One of the grandest capes in Orkney is *Noup Head (2½ m. farther W.), where the overhanging cliffs, swarming with sea-fowl, are more impressive, although not so high (the lighthouse stands 200 ft. high) as those of Hoy. On the W. coast 1 m. S. is the *Gentlemen's Cave*, where Balfour, Stewart, Traill of Elsness, and others hid for a whole winter after their flight from Culloden.

FROM KIRKWALL TO THE E. COAST, 11½ m. The road, running S.E., skirts the heads of two large bays: *Inganess Bay* (2½ m.) and *Deer Sound* (6½ m.). Separating them is the *Tankerness* peninsula, on the S.E. side of which, 2½ m. from the high road, is *Tankerness Hall*, where Sir James Sinclair (p. 420) lived, and whence his daughter, the greatest heiress of Orkney, eloped on her bridal morning with young Halcro of Brough, to escape a forced marriage with the old and ugly Tulloch of Sound. Tradition affirms that Mary of Guise dismissed Tulloch's appeal with sympathetic approval of the young bride's choice. On the N.E. coast, 2 m. farther on, is the *Gloup of Linksness*, a curious chasm in the cliffs.—In the fine harbour of *Deer Sound* (the ancient Rörvaag) Olaf Tryggveson of Norway surprised Sigurd-Jarl II, and forced on him Christian baptism (995). The inmost recess

of the sound approaches to within a furlong of the S.E. coast. On the isthmus is (8 m.) the sepulchral barrow called *Dingy's* (Ninian's) *Howe*, where St. Ninian drove out the evil spirit which had for weeks reanimated the corpse of Amund to unnatural strife with his devoted brother, who had in his love entered and shared his grave. Beyond the isthmus is the Deerness peninsula, traversed by the road to its terminus at (11½ m.) *Sandside Bay*, where Torfin-Jarl defeated 'the gracious Duncan,' nicknamed by the Norsemen Carol-King. In its ruined broch Thorkel Foster executed wild justice on the tyrant Einar-Jarl II. Off this coast 200 Covenanters, taken prisoner at Bothwell Bridge (p. 130), perished by the sinking of the vessel in which they were being conveyed to slavery in Barbadoes.

FROM KIRKWALL TO STROMNESS, 15 m. Coach, see p. 416; alternative route, see p. 421. This road (A 965) runs W. between the bay and the *Peerie Sea* (a salt-water lagoon) by one of the natural causeways called 'ayres' which are common in Orkney. On the left is Wideford Hill (p. 418), and to the right the *Bay of Firth* contains the pretty green islet of *Damsay* (St. Adamnan's-ey) and its ruined broch, often mentioned in the sagas. From (6½ m.) *Finstown* (Inn), at the head of the bay a road (r.) runs N. to *Eynhallow Sound* (9 m.; p. 419) and thence by *Costa Head* (p. 422) to *Birsay* (17 m.; p. 422). Another road on the right, 1½ m. farther on, leads also to Birsay (11 m.) viâ (5½ m.) *Dounby* (Smithfield Inn, pens. 7*0*/). At 8½ m. a by-road leads S.E. through the hills to (2½ m.) the valley of *Bigswell* or *Sommerdale*, where in 1529, in a field still marked by graves, the Orcadians under Sir James Sinclair gained a great victory over the Scottish invaders under John, Earl of Caithness. 9½ m. ***Maeshowe** ('mestr,' greatest; 'haugr,' mound or cairn), on the right of the road, is a huge chambered cairn of unknown origin (adm. 6*d*.; guide at the neighbouring farm of Turmiston, on the left of the road).

Legends still linger round Maeshowe and its strong but stupid 'hog-boy' (haug bui = dweller in the mound), the guardian of its long-stolen treasure and its secrets.

The tumulus, c. 92 ft. in diameter, 36 ft. high, and c. 300 ft. in circumference is surrounded by a trench 40 ft. wide and c. 6 ft. deep. It was undoubtedly rifled by treasure-seekers in the 12th cent., but whether they found it a ruin or not, it is evident that the runes (see below) were not inscribed till the roof was uncovered, and probably not until ages of exposure had decayed the surface of the stone. The robbers showed little respect to the dead; for the stone which once closed the cells were torn out and buried in the ruins of the fallen roof. A passage, opening from the W., 26 ft. long, 3½ ft. wide, and 4½ ft. high leads to the central chamber, a cube of c. 15 ft. with sepulchral cells 5½–7 ft. in length on three of its sides. The roof, floor, and walls of each cell are of single stones, and the stones that formed the doors were found on the ground in front of them. The four walls of the central chamber are built of slabs 15 ft. long from a height of c. 6 ft. above the floor they converge towards the centre in the manner of a broch arch. The present roof is a light structure of brick, the

original material having proved too heavy for the decaying walls. In the angles are large buttresses of single stones c. 10 ft. high, whose faces, like the edges of the wall-stones, are carved with Runic characters (c. 935 in all), and likewise (but probably dating from another age) with a very animated dragon and a knot of serpents. The whole structure is without mortar and covered by an immense cone of earth.

Beyond the Kirk of Stenness (r.) are the ruins of the *House of Stenness*, the ancient *Bu*, where Havard-Jarl was murdered by his wicked wife, Ragnhild (c. 980), and the imaginary scene of some of the most stirring scenes of 'The Pirate.' At 10¼ m. a by-road (r.) passing between the tidal *Loch of Stenness* (l.; 4 m. long) and the fresh-water *Loch of Harray* (r.; 5 m. long) leads to the ***Standing Stones of Stenness**, the Stonehenge of Orkney.

A few hundred yards along this road, on the right, is the small CIRCLE OF STENNESS, of whose original twelve stones only two remain upright. Nearly half of the encircling embankment has been effaced by the plough, and the Stone of Odin, which stood, till 1814, 150 yds. N. has vanished. The latter stone is recorded in 'The Pirate' as having been pierced by a hole, and an oath taken with hands joined through this hole was deemed more binding than any other.—A little farther on stands the *Watch Stone* (16 ft. high), just before the Bridge of Brogar, a narrow causeway separating the two lochs. A short distance beyond the Bridge is the beautifully situated **Ring of Brogar** (view), a circle of unhewn sandstone monoliths occupying a space of c. 2½ acres (366 ft. across) surrounded by a trench 29 ft. broad and 6 ft. deep and crossed by two narrow banks of earth. The stones stand c. 18 ft. apart and c. 13 ft. from the trench and range from 6 to 13 ft. in height. When complete there were probably c. 60; 13 remain standing, 10 lie prostrate and there are the broken stumps of 13 more. There are scores of tumuli in the immediate neighbourhood, in one of which were found various antiquities, including a very fine urn of micaceous schist.—By going on for 3 m. beyond the Ring of Brogar we may strike the road from Stromness to Birsay (p. 422).

Returning to the main road we pass (11 m.) the *Standing Stones Hotel* (R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6) and (12¼ m.) reach *Bridge of Waith* at the shallow entrance of the Loch of Stenness.

Just before the bridge a road leading S. offers an alternative route back to Kirkwall (14 m.). Rounding *Ward Hill* (881 ft.), it passes (5½ m.) *Orphir*, where are traces of a circular church, unique in Scotland, built, it is said, by Hakon-Jarl after the pilgrimage to Jerusalem which he made as penance for the murder of St. Magnus (p. 419). Beyond (8½ m.) the *Loch of Kirbister* is (12¼ m.) *Lingro Farm*, with the well-preserved remains of a broch, of unusually complicated plan.

Beyond the bridge the main road makes a detour (good views from the shorter but rough track to the left over the hill) to join the road from Birsay (p. 422).

15 m. **Stromness** (*Mackay's Stromness*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 90/; *Mason's Arms, Flett's Temperance*), a town of 1665 inhab., consists of one very narrow street with steep lanes running up the granite hill which shelters it from the Atlantic, and down to the many jetties of its fine sheltered harbour. It was the birthplace of John Gow, the hero of Scott's 'Pirate.' Stromness used to be the N. port of call for rice-ships from America, and later the Hudson's Bay whaling fleets, and its rising prosperity aroused the cupidity

of the Kirkwall burghers, whose exactions were declared illegal only after long litigation (1743–58). From the cemetery, in a situation of lonely grandeur 1 m. W., there is a fine view of the opposite cliff of Hoy, which presents a likeness to the profile of Sir Walter Scott.—Coach, see p. 416; steamers, see pp. 413–415.

From Stromness to Birsay, by the cliffs, 15 m.—Striking the W. coast at *Black Craig*, we pass the isolated stacks called *North Gaulton Castle* and the *Castle of Yeskenaby*. At c. 8 m. we reach the *Hole of Row*, a natural arch formed by the sea. 'Picts' houses' have been disinterred and exposed on the shore of (c. 9 m.) the *Bay of Skaill*. The by-road from the Bay of Skaill to Birsay crosses high ground and leaves (13 m.) a track to Marwick Head on the left. On *Marwick Head* (280 ft.; 1 m. W.) is the *Kitchener Memorial Tower*, unveiled in 1925, "on that corner of his country, which he served so faithfully, nearest to the place where he died on duty." On June 5th, 1916, H.M.S 'Hampshire,' in which Lord Kitchener had set sail from Scapa for Archangel, struck a mine c. 1½ m. off the coast and sank rapidly. There were few survivors and Kitchener's body was never recovered.—15 m. *Birsay*, see below.

From Stromness to Birsay by road, 14 m. Passing the end of the Loch of Stenness, we reach, at (5 m.) *Loch Clumly*, an overthrown cromlech called the *Stones of Via*, and soon after (5½ m.) join the road from the Ring of Brogar (p. 421). We ascend gradually to the slopes above the *Loch of Boardhouse* and then descend to (14 m.) **Birsay** (*Barony Fishing Hotel*, pens. 11/6). The *Palace*, the residence of the Jarls of Orkney before the rise of Kirkwall in the 12th cent., was rebuilt by Earl Robert Stewart (c. 1580) in imitation of Falkland Palace (p. 260), but is now in a ruinous state. The neighbouring lochs and burns are noted for their trout.—On the *Brough of Birsay*, an island joined to Mainland at low tide, are ruins of a church of c. 1100.—From Birsay to *Finstown* and *Kirkwall*, see p. 420; the route by *Costa Head* (478 ft.; 4 m. N.E.), passing Birsay golf course, has splendid cliff scenery for the first few miles.

Off Stromness to the S. lies the small island of *Graemsay*; and beyond it (c. 4½ m. from pier to pier; boat c. 20/) is **HOY,** the second largest (11 m. by 6 m.) and the loftiest of all the Orkneys. Pedestrians, landing at the pier of *Linksness*, may most rapidly (c. 16 m. in c. 8 hrs.) visit the finest parts of the island by striking W. to (3½ m.) the *Meadow of the Kaim*, and thence S. along the magnificent W. cliffs viâ (5 m.) *St. John's Head* (1140 ft.) to (7½ m.) the **Old Man of Hoy,** an isolated column 450 ft. high of shale capped with red sandstone, which is conspicuous from most of the N. coast of Caithness and Sutherland. *Rora Head* (1 m. S.) is 337 ft. high, and 1 m. E. of it the cliffs rise to 500 ft. Some 5¼ m. E. of the Old Man, by an up-and-down track, in the valley S.E. of *Ward Hill* (1565 ft.; noted for rare plants; *View), is the **Dwarfie Stone** (2½ m. S. of the pier), a mass of rock 20 ft. long by 44 ft. wide, hollowed out to form three chambers, one of which contains two stone shelves or beds.

Said to have been a heathen altar and subsequently the abode of a Christian hermit, the Dwarfie Stone is locally affirmed to have been the favourite residence of a trold, the generic name for the dwarfs who were supposed to inhabit the hills. It plays an important part in 'The Pirate,' and Hugh Miller has left his initials chiselled upon it.

The cliffs of the S.W. coast of Hoy culminate in the strikingly coloured *Berry Head* (595 ft.), and the S.E. arm, called *South Walls*, is almost separated from the rest of the island by the land-locked inlet of *Long Hope* (Inns on both coasts), once used as a naval harbour.

67. THE SHETLAND ISLANDS

A. From Leith and Aberdeen to Lerwick

For the CIRCULAR TOURS organized by the steamship company, see p. 413. The ordinary fares are: from Leith to *Lerwick* or to *Scalloway* viâ Stromness (comp. p. 414) 41/6, 22/6; from Aberdeen 36/6, 19/; from Kirkwall to *Lerwick* 20/, 12/6.

A direct steamer leaves Aberdeen for Lerwick on Mon. (occasionally on Thurs.), returning on Wed. On Tues. and Thurs. the Kirkwall boats go on to Lerwick, returning on Mon. and Fri.; steamers from Scalloway, see p. 426.

From Leith and Aberdeen to *Kirkwall*, see p. 414. From the Bay of Kirkwall the course (116 m. in c. 8 hrs.) lies E. and N.E., passing Shapinsay (l.), Auskerry (r.), and Stronsay (l.), beyond which we catch distant views of Sanday and of *North Ronaldsay*, the northernmost of the Orkneys. Halfway between Orkney and Shetland is the isolated **Fair Isle** (sheep island; 3 m. by 1½ m.; 127 inhab.), with its two lighthouses. In 1588, during the northward retreat of the Spanish Armada, one of the ships, perhaps the flagship of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, was wrecked here. From the Spaniards the islanders may have learned those Moorish patterns which decorate their knitted hosiery and jerseys.

When Fair Isle is lost to sight the bare and naked *Sumburgh Head* (300 ft.; lighthouse), the S. point of Shetland, comes into view. Past it rush furious currents (comp. p. 408) called the Roost of Sumburgh. On the E. side of West Voe, the bay to the W., are the ruins of *Jarlshof*. The cleft in the rock by which the cliff is descended is called Eric's Steps. Farther W. is Fitful Head (p. 426). We skirt the E. side of the long S. arm of Shetland's *Mainland* and, 10 m. from Sumburgh Head, pass Mousa (p. 425). A further 10 m. brings us abreast of Bressay (p. 425), which forms one of the finest natural harbours in the world for Lerwick.

LERWICK (pron. Ler-wick; *Grand Hotel*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 15/; *Queen's*, R. & B. 7/, L. 2/–3/6, T. 3/), the county town (4792 inhab.) of Shetland and the most northerly town in the British Isles, derives its name from the Norse *Leir-vik*, i.e. 'clay bay.' It occupies a pleasant site on the E. coast of Mainland, sheltered from the E. by the island of Bressay.

King Hakon and his 200 galleys anchored here on their way to Largs (p. 151), and Paul Jones, the American privateer, is said to have approached in 1779 with the intention of sacking Lerwick, but mistaking the red petticoats of a gathering of women for soldiers he made no landing. In 1922 a number of cannon were discovered in the harbour; they are believed to be from a Dutch warship which, with three East Indiamen, was here attacked and defeated by ten Spanish ships (June 1640).

The Uphellya festival, in the last week in January, when troops of the natives in fancy dress make merry by torchlight, is believed to be a survival of the ancient New Year ceremonies, and the annual regatta in August is interesting for the boat-race for fisher-girls from Bressay and the neighbouring islands.

Fishing is the main industry, and in summer the *Harbour* is filled with boats of various nationalities, including many Dutch vessels, which have a clergyman and a hospital ship in attendance. The old town is irregularly built, some of its houses being pushed out into the harbour, an arrangement which facilitated the landing of contraband from the Dutch 'busses.' Close to the harbour edge and parallel with it runs *Commercial St.*, a flagged causeway antedating the appearance of wheeled vehicles in Shetland, wide in places but so narrow in others that carts pass each other with difficulty. Thence picturesque lanes run up the hillside. The *Town Hall* (1881) has windows presented by the burghers of Amsterdam and Hamburg in recognition of the kindness of Shetlanders to their seamen; other windows illustrate Shetland history. At the N. end of the town is *Fort Charlotte*, built by Cromwell and repaired by Charles II in 1665. Dismantled later, it was destroyed by the Dutch (early 18th cent.), but it was repaired and garrisoned during the French wars, and is now used by the Royal Naval Reserve.—*The Nab*, a bold headland, lies ½ m. S. of the town.

Steamers from Lerwick to *Orkney* and the South, see p. 423; to the *North Isles*, see p. 425.

FROM LERWICK TO SCALLOWAY returning viâ Tingwall, an interesting round of 15 m.—We follow the Sandwick road S.W., passing (¾ m.) *Clickhimin Loch*, which is separated from the sea only by a narrow beach and encloses a small island with a ruined broch.—1½ m. *Sound* is a typical Shetland village, whose inhabitants are said to be at feud with those of Lerwick. We turn to the right (3½ m.) by a road crossing the ridge of the island and descend to the W. coast at (6 m.) **Scalloway** (*Royal*, pens. 12/6 or 70/ weekly; *Scalloway*.—Steamers, see pp. 423, 426), the former capital of Shetland. The old village (688 inhab.) stands on a charming bay sheltered by a number of islands among which pleasant boating may be enjoyed.

On a point are the ruins of *Scalloway Castle* (1600), built by Earl Patrick Stewart (p. 414), who used to hang his victims from an iron ring in one of the chimneys. A small chamber is pointed out as his hiding-place from justice, where his presence is said to have been detected thanks to the smoke from his pipe.—*Gallow Hill* or *Witches' Hill*, W. of the village, where witches were burnt as recently as the 18th cent., commands a fine view of the deeply indented W. coast.

Leaving Scalloway we retrace our steps for 1 m. and then ascend the beautiful Tingwall valley, passing (7½ m.) the small *Asta Loch*. In (8½ m.) *Tingwall Loch* is a small island approached by stepping-stones, on which was held the 'Thing' or open-air parliament of the Shetlanders.

Here public justice was meted out, and the bystanders might obtain remission of sentences by helping the condemned to gain sanctuary in the church of Tingwall, at the N. end of the loch, before the officers of the law could seize them.

At (10½ m.) a cross-roads we turn sharp to the right, leaving on our left the road (A 971) to (26 m.) *Walls* and (30 m.) *Sandness*, in the extreme W. of Mainland, while the road (A 970) to Northmaven (p. 426) keeps straight on.—At (12½ m.) *Fitch Bridge*, above the head of the picturesque Dales Voe, we join the main road from Scalloway to (15 m.) *Lerwick*.

The EXCURSION TO BRESSAY AND NOSS (9–10 hrs.) is best made by boat from Lerwick (calm weather desirable; torches should be taken for illuminating the Cave of the Bard). Across Bressay Sound (½ m. wide opposite Lerwick) lies **Bressay** (5 m. long and 2 m. wide), an island of crofts, whose highest hill (742 ft.) commands a magnificent view. Separated from the W. coast of Bressay by Noss Sound (200 yds.; strong current) is the **Isle of Noss**, on which Shetland ponies are bred. Here is also a bird sanctuary (permit to land from Mr. P. Manson, Maryfield, Bressay). A magnificent headland, the *Noup of Noss* (592 ft.), stands on the E. side, and to the S. is a small isle, the *Holm of Noss*, frequented by myriads of sea-birds in the breeding season. It used to be reached by a cradle swung on ropes across the fine chasm which separates it from Noss. The *Cave of the Bard*, a stalactite cave on the W. side of *Bard Head* (264 ft.), the S. extremity of Bressay, is noted for its remarkable echo.

FROM LERWICK TO DUNROSSNESS, 20 m. (A 968). The picturesque road running S.W. and S. keeps close to the E. coast. Beyond (1½ m.) *Sound* (p. 424 we leave a road to Scalloway on the right. From (14 m.) *Sandwick* we may cross by boat to (1 m.) the island of **Mousa**, on which is a well-preserved **Broch* 45 ft. high, tapering from below like a lighthouse. The centre is an open shaft, admitting light and air to the galleries. To this fortress Erland, son of Harald the Fair-spoken, is said to have carried off (c. 1160) the mother of Harald the Norwegian jarl, a famous beauty; the jarl, unable to take it by force or famine, was glad to assent to terms by which the lady became the wife of her captor.—The road crosses the ridge of the island and reaches the W. coast at (20 m.) *Spiggie* (Temperance Hotel, pens. 50/), where the Stromness steamers (p. 426) sometimes call.—From (23 m.) *Dunrossness* visits may be paid to Sumburgh Head (4 m. S.; p. 423) and to Fitful Head (3 m. S.W.; p. 426).

FROM LERWICK TO THE NORTH ISLES (steamer thrice weekly, 13/6, 9/).—13 m. *Whalsey*, passed on the right, is a famous fishing station, beyond which lie the *Out Skerries*. Crossing *Yell Sound* we call at *Burravoe*, in the S. of **Yell** (17 m. by 2 to 6 m.) and pass up the E. coast to *Mid Yell Voe*, a fine fjord, E. of which lies the island of Fetlar, encircled by treacherous currents. To the N. of *Fetlar* is **Unst** (12 m. by 3–4 m.), one of the grandest and most fertile of the Shetlands. Golden plover and snipe abound and rare moths are found on the island, which has numerous Pictish and Norse remains.—After calling at *Uyea Sound* (S. coast) the steamer goes on to *Balta Sound* (E. coast; Queen's, R. & B. 5/, L. 3/, T. 2/, pens. 50/), its most N. port.—*Burra Firth* is an inlet 3 m. long, on the N. coast 4 m. N. of Balta Sound, dominated by the steep cliffs of *Saxa Vord* (934 ft.), a prominent sea-mark for 40 m. round. If a boat be obtained, visits may be paid to the grand caves of the *Noup* (the E. point of the Firth's entrance) and to *Muckle Flugga Lighthouse*, the most northerly habitation of the British Isles (60° 50′ 9″ N. lat.), in a wild situation on a rock 1 m. N.W. of the entrance to Burra Firth.

FROM LERWICK TO HILLSWICK, 34 m. From (5 m.) the cross-roads near Tingwall (p. 424) a road (A 970) runs N. through the desolate central districts of Mainland, passing (9½ m.) *Girlsta* with its loch and (14 m.) *Sandwater* (Inn, R. & B. 4/, L. 2/6, D. 2/6) to (19 m.) *Voe* (steamer, see p. 426), at the head of the W. coast inlet of *Olna Firth*. After a sharp bend to the left the road reaches (24 m.) *Brae* (steamer, see p. 426) and crosses (25 m.) the narrow isthmus of *Mavis Grind*, only 50 yds. wide and often swept by the waves.

Northmaven, the peninsula to the N., is indented with fine sea-lochs and, in *Ronas Hill* (1475 ft.; *View), includes the highest point in the Shetlands. At 30 m. we diverge to the left from the road which goes on to the crofts of the extreme N. (9 m.) and reach (34 m.) **Hillswick** (*St. Magnus*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 105/ per week; steamers, see below), a good centre for fishing and for exploring the coast.—Off the W. coast of the peninsula on which Hillswick stands are the *Drongs*, stacks which have taken various fantastic shapes (ship in full sail, cowled monk, etc.), and 3 m. W. is the rock of *Dore Holm*, with a huge natural arch.

On the W. shore of Esha Ness, the promontory W. of Hillswick, is (5 m.) the ***Grind of the Navir** ('gate of the giants'), where the porphyry cliffs have been strangely eroded by the sea. The water from *Houland Loch*, a little S., falls from a height of 60 ft. into the **Holes of Scraada,** an enormous cauldron communicating with the sea by a passage 100 ft. long. A blow-hole called the Cannon, close at hand, demonstrates an earlier stage in the formation of these cavities.

Foula (3½ m. by 2½ m.; 149 inhab.) is a solitary island 16 m. from the nearest land and 27 m. W. of Scalloway. It has magnificent cliffs (1220 ft.), but can be reached only by the fortnightly mail smack from *Walls* (17½ m. W. of Tingwall; see p. 425), or by hiring a sailing-boat. Landing is by no means a certainty. Sea-fowl are very abundant and it is the breeding-place of the rare bonxie or skua gull. The old Norse language was in common use until c. 1800.

B. From Stromness to Scalloway and Hillswick

The W. coast of Shetland is served by a weekly steamer from Leith (Sun.) and Aberdeen (Mon.) which goes on from *Stromness* (Orkney; see p. 421) to *Scalloway* and *Hillswick*, calling alternately either at *Walls* (p. 425) or at *Brae, Voe,* and *Aith*, three piers at the head of Olna Firth and its branches (see below). Fares, from Stromness to Scalloway, 20/, 12/6; from Scalloway to Hillswick or intermediately, 11/, 6/.

Stromness, see p. 421. We leave Hoy (p. 422) on the left and, turning N., skirt the cliff-bound shore of Orkney's Mainland.—Off (15 m.) *Marwick Head* was the scene of the 'Hampshire' disaster (p. 422).—From (17 m.) the *Brough of Birsay* (p. 422) the course lies N.E., passing close to Westray (p. 419), beyond which we traverse a long stretch of open sea before sighting **Fitful Head** (928 ft.), near the S. extremity of Shetland, on the right. On the pearly cliffs of this grand promontory (Old Norse, feitr-fjall, 'white mountain') was the home of Norna, the Shetland prophetess in Scott's 'Pirate.' Some of the steamers call at *Spiggie* (p. 426) but most sail straight up the island-studded W. coast to **Scalloway** (p. 424; c. 120 m. from Stromness). After leaving Scalloway the steamers sometimes call at *Walls* (p. 425) before rounding the peninsula of Walls and its outlying island, *Papa Stour* (comp. p. 419; fine caves). Foula (see above) is visible to the S.W. Some 3½ m. N.W. of Papa Stour are the seal-haunted *Ve Skerries*, a legendary resort of mermaids. Steamers which omit Walls sail through the Sound of Papa and into the wide-spreading *Olna Firth*, calling at *Brae*, at the head of Busta Voe, *Voe*, at the head of Olna Firth proper, and *Aith*, on Aith Voe. The other steamers steer N.E., across the wide *Bay of St. Magnus* to **Hillswick** (see above; c. 36 m. from Scalloway).

INDEX

Topographical names are printed in b'ack type, names of persons in *italics*, other entries, including the subordinate indexes of Edinburgh and Glasgow, in Roman type. *Bens, Glens, Lochs,* and *Saints* are indexed in alphabetical sub-groups under these headings.

The following abbreviations are used in the index:

Aberd. = Aberdeen.
Arg. = Argyll.
Caith. = Caithness.
Dumb. = Dumbarton.
Dumf. = Dumfries.
Forf. = Forfar.
Gall. = Galloway.
Hadd. = Haddington.
Inv. = Inverness.
Kinc. = Kincardine.
Kinr. = Kinross.
Lan. = Lanark.
Linl. = Linlithgow.
Midl. = Midlothian
Ork. = Orkney.
Renf. = Renfrew.
Rox. = Roxburgh.
Selk. = Selkirk.
Shet. = Shetland.
Stirl. = Stirling.
Suth. = Sutherland.

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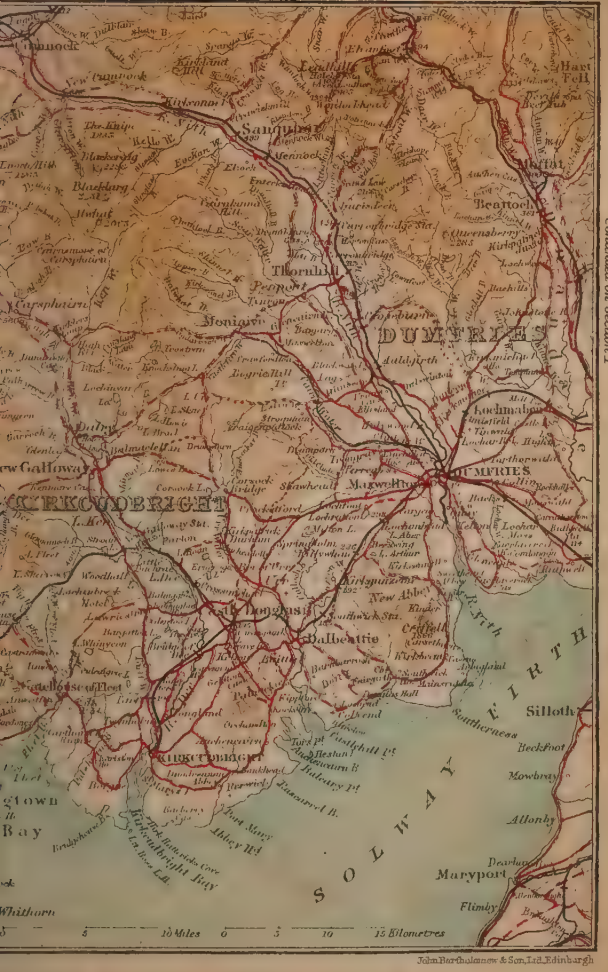

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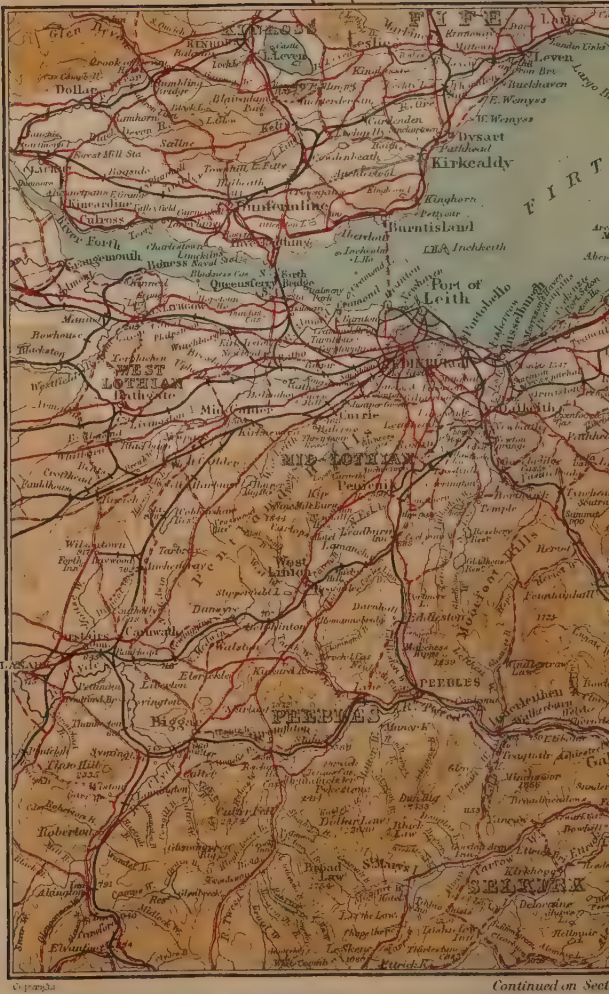

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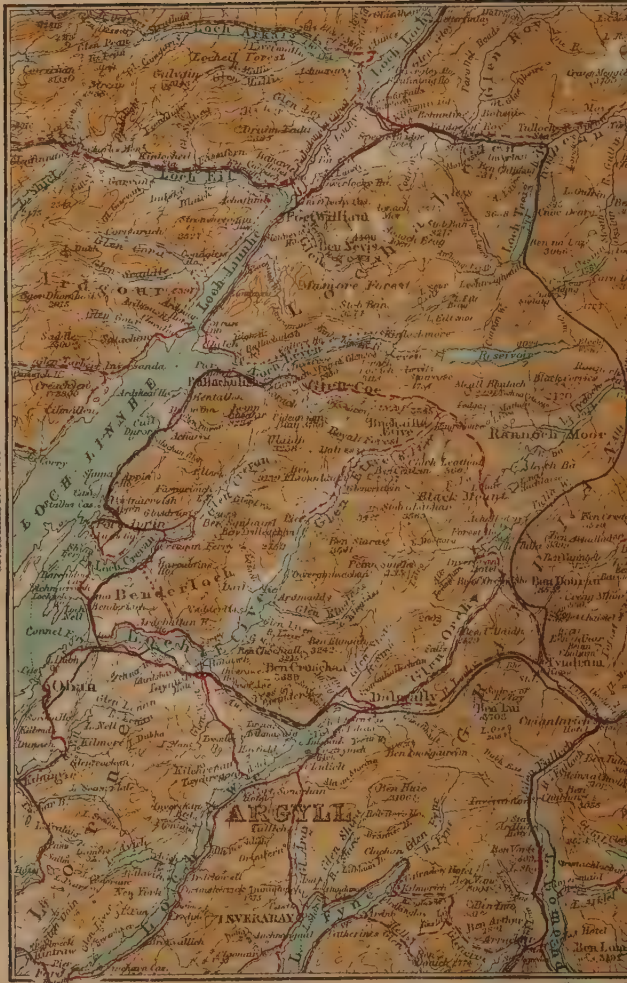
Glen Artney
Glen Turret
Glen Ample
Glen Dye
Glen Esk
Glen Clova
Glen Isla
Glen Shee
Glen Tilt
Glen Fender
Glen Garry
Glen Tromie
Glen Truim
Glen Banchor
Glen Feshie
Glen Tromie
Glen Markie
Glen Almond
Glen Quoich
Glen Shiel
Glen Affric
Glen Cannich
Glen Strathfarrar
Glen Urquhart
Glen Moriston
Glen Garry
Glen Loyne

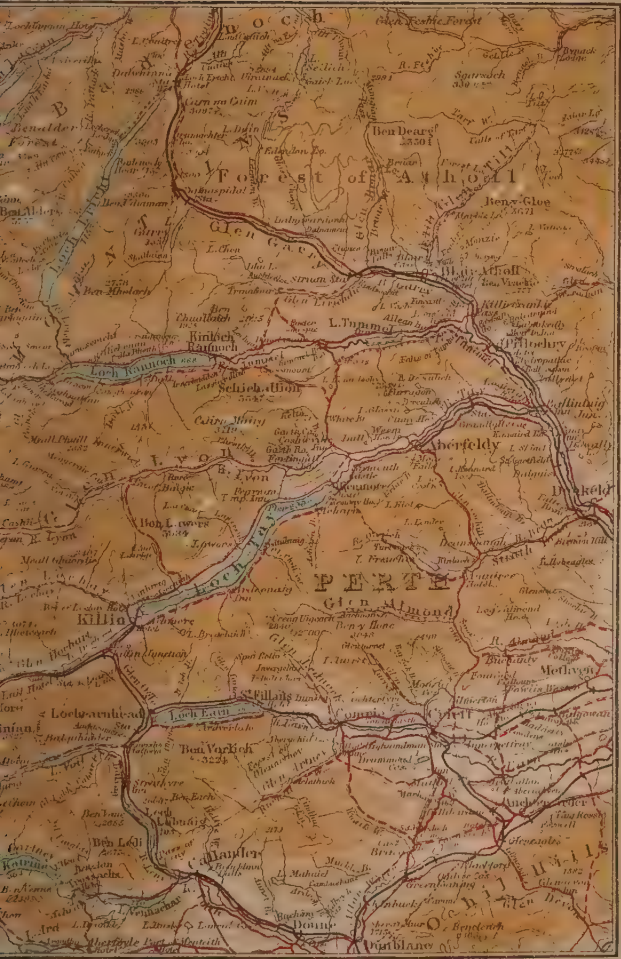
Continued



Continued on Section 11

Continued

0 5 10 Miles 0 5 10 15 Kilometres



Continued on Section 14

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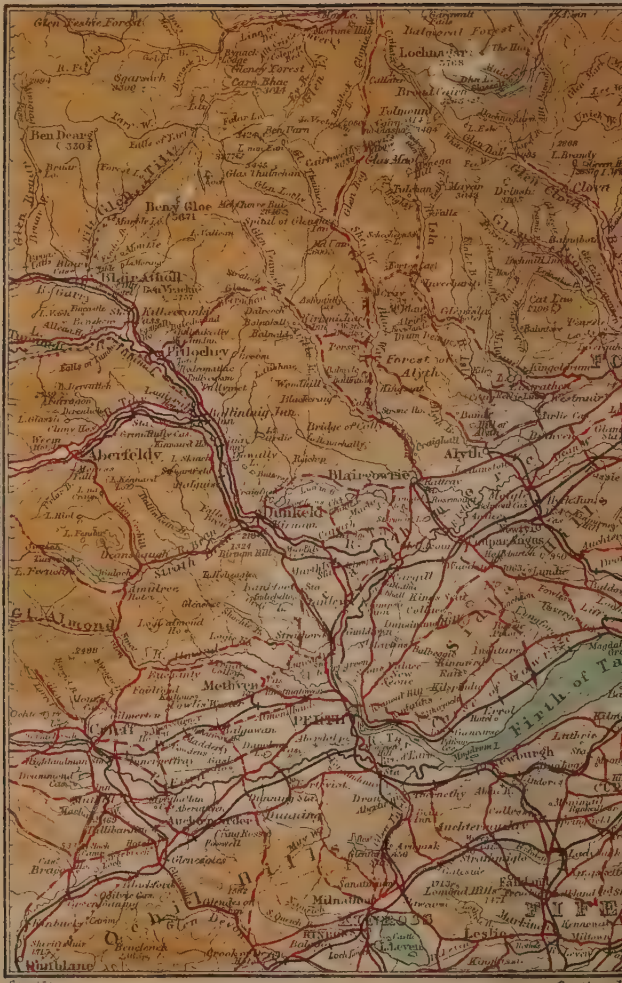
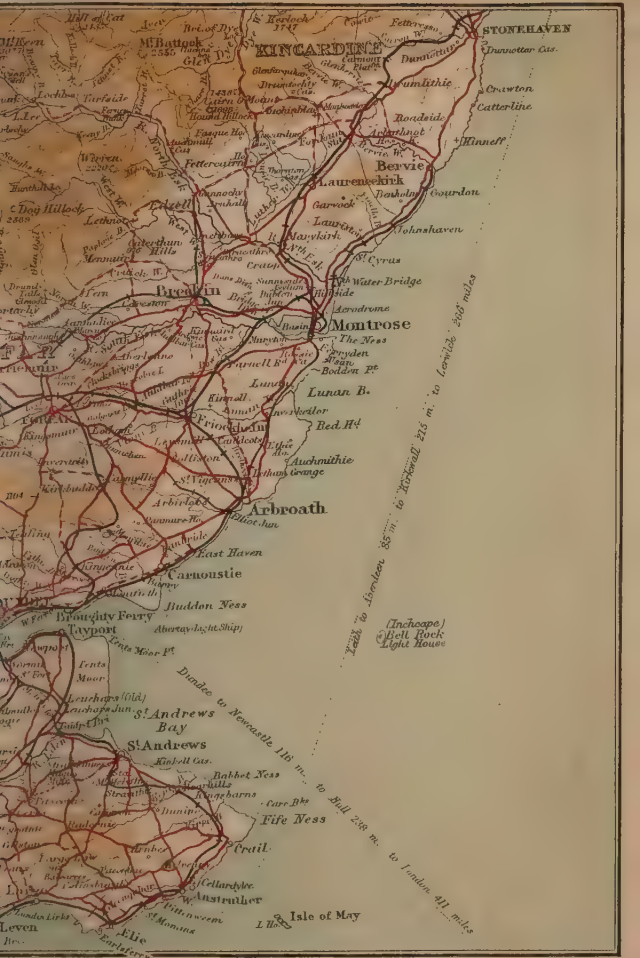
For explanation of road marking and contour colouring see page 32



Copyright

0 5 10 Miles 0 5 10 15 Kilometres



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For explanation of road marking and contour colouring see page 32

Boreray
Ru Renish
Gilsay
Groay
Eilean an Tighe
Lingay
Pabbay
Vallay
Griminish Pt.
Scalpay
Harrismray
North Uist
Loch Maddy
Balranald
Loch Eport
LITTLE
MINCH
Baleshare
Ben Clavel 1138
Ronay
Benbecula
Benbecula Sound
Way I.
Howmore
Ru Ushinish
Loch Skiport
Ardvule Pt.
Ben More 2035
South Uist
Loch Eynort
Loch Boisdale
Pollachar Inn
Sound of Barra
Eriskay
Stack Id.
Barra I.
Vatersay
Hyskeir
Mills Rks.
Isle
Continued on
0 5 10 Miles 0 5 10 15 Kilometres

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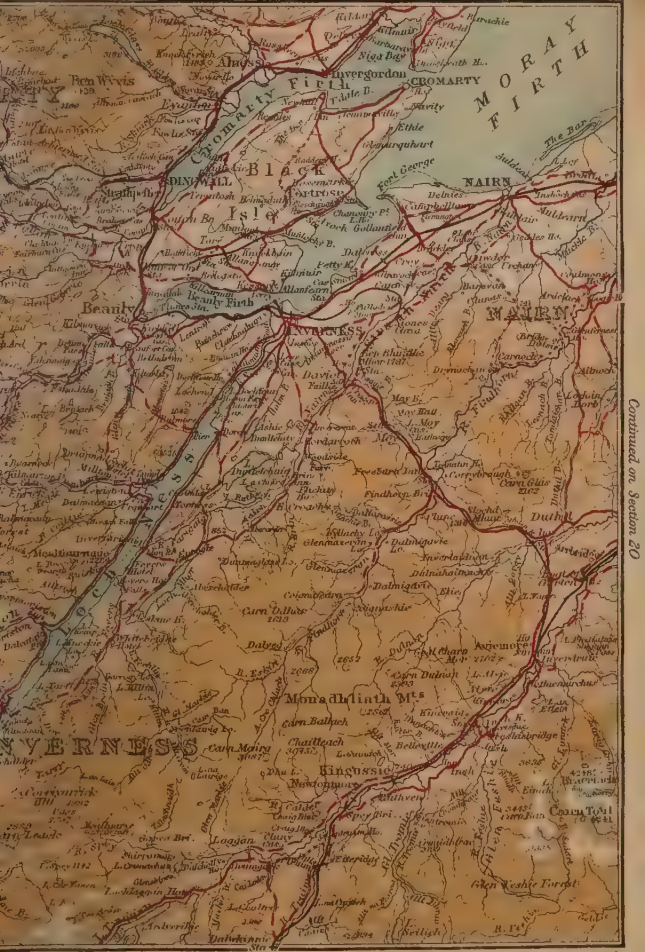
For explanation of road marking and contour colouring see page 32

ROSS AND CROM
Gairloch
Kinlochewe
Ben Eay
Meeting
Strathcarron
Loch Kishorn
Loch Carron
Loch Alsh
Lochalsh
Lochalsh Forest
Lochcarron
Lochcarron Forest
Lochcarron
Lochcarron
Lochcarron



Continued on Section 20

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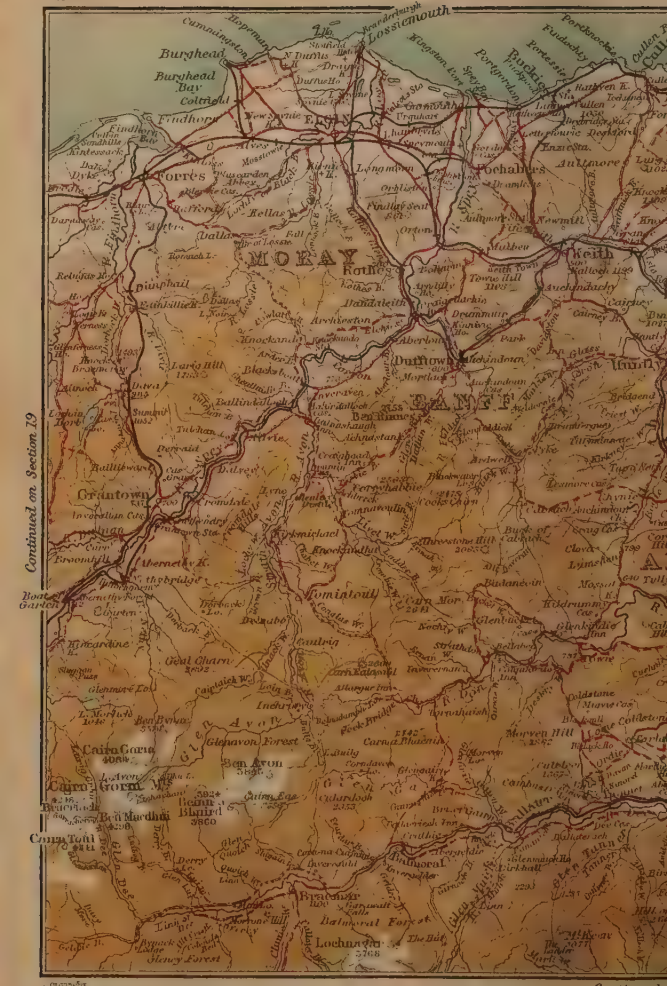
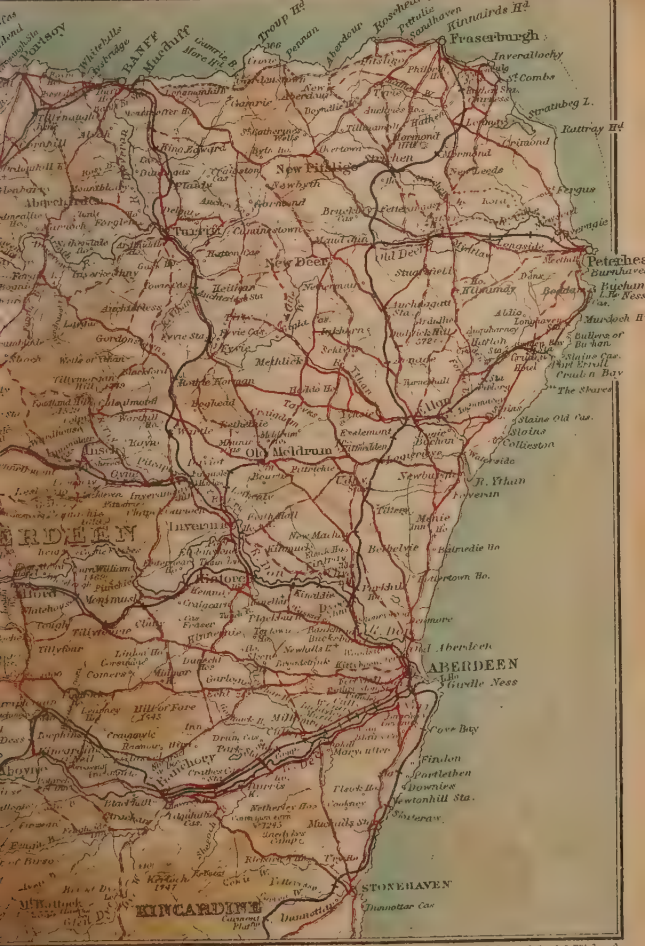

Cullen
Portknockie
Findochty
Portessie
Buckie
Portgordon
Spey Bay
Lossiemouth
Kingston
Burghead
Burghead Bay
Cothiehill
Findhorn
Forres
Dallas
Rafford
MORAY
Rothes
Elgin
Pluscarden Abbey
Lhanbryde
Mosstodloch
Fochabers
Keith
Mulben
Auchindachy
Cairngorm
Dufftown
Glenfiddich
Tomintoul
Cairn Mor
Glenlivet
Ballindalloch
Aberlour
Craigellachie
Grantown
Abernethy F.
Tomnavoulin
Cairn Gorm
Ben Avon
Glenavon Forest
Ben Macdhui
Braeriach
Cairn Toul
Balmoral
Balmoral Forest
Lochnagar
Glen Clunie
Glen Gairn
Glen Muick
Glen Tanar
Glen Esk
Glen Dye
Glen Quoich
Glen Derry
Glen Lui
Glen Avon
Glen Livet
Glen Rinnes
Glen Fiddich
Glen Aven
Glen Builg
Glen Loin
Glen Nochty
Glen Mark
Glen Isla
Glen Prosen
Glen Clova
Glen Doll
Glen Callater
Glen Shee
Glen Ey
Glen Gairn
Glen Muick
Glen Tanar
Glen Esk
Glen Dye
Glen Quoich
Glen Derry
Glen Lui
Glen Avon
Glen Livet
Glen Rinnes
Glen Fiddich
Glen Aven
Glen Builg
Glen Loin
Glen Nochty
Glen Mark
Glen Isla
Glen Prosen
Glen Clova
Glen Doll
Glen Callater
Glen Shee
Glen Ey
Continued on Section 29
Continued
0 5 10 Miles
0 5 10 15 Kilometres



For explanation of road marking and contour colouring see page 32

Gallon Hd
Continued
Uig B.
Uig
Callernish
Suainebhal
Aird Bhreidhuis
Mealisbhal
Criomabhal
Maligtay
L. Hananaway
Resort
Scarpay
Gas Keiro
Forest of Harris
W. L. Tarbert
Tarbert
Loch Seaforth
Loch Tay
Turansay
Aird Vanish
Luskentyre
Toe Hd
Borve Lo
Sound of Harris
Dimcraig
Scalpa
E. L. Tarbert
St Kilda 57 miles
Shillay
Pabbay
Ensay
Levenburgh
Killegray
Finsbay
Rodel
Ru Renish
Boreray
Berneray
Gilsay
Lingay
Skeir Berneray
Valtos
Portnan Long
Scolpay
Harrietray
Houmore
Balranald
North Uist
Loch Maddy
Vaternish Pt
Scotravagh
Lochan Inn
Claddach
Loch Eport
LITTLE
MINCH
Baleshare
Caiminis
Ben Eavil 1138
Dunvegan Hd
Bioda an Athair
Loch Dunvegan
Ronay
Grenitote Bay
Rudha Wiay
Fiskavagh
Benbecula
Eist
Continued on
Copyright
0 5 10 Miles 0 5 10 15 Kilometres

Continued on Sections 18 & 24

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For explanation of road marking and contour colouring see page 32

Continued

Clashmore
Ballelidd
Stoer
Clachtoll
Achmelvich
Loch Inver
Lochinver
Kirkaig
Enard Bay
Khu Coigach
Culnacraig
Suilven
Reef
Ullapool
Altandhu
Summer I.
Tanera Beg
Tanera Mor
Horse I.
Priest I.
Martin I.
Loch Broom
Ullapool
Corrieshalloch Gorge
Braemore
Inverlael Forest
Dundonnell
Little Loch Broom
Gruinard Bay
Gruinard I.
Aultbea
Laide
Poolewe
Loch Ewe
Kinlochewe
Loch Maree
Slioch
Ben Eighe
Ben Dearg
Ben Wyvis
Torridon
Achnashellach
Strathconon
Strathpeffer
Dingwall
Contin
Muir of Ord
Beauly
Inverness
Forestry
Forest
Ben More
Beinn Dearg
Cromarty
Invergordon
Alness
Dornoch
Tain
Ardgay
Bonar Bridge
Lairg
Loch Shin
Ben Klibreck
Ben Hope
Ben Loyal
Ben Hee
Foinaven
Arkle
Durness
Cape Wrath
Kyle of Durness
Kyle of Tongue
Tongue
Melvich
Strathy
Portskerra
Thurso
Scrabster
Dunnet Head
Castletown
Wick
Duncansby Head
John o' Groats
Pentland Firth
Stroma
Hoy
Orkney
Scapa Flow
Kirkwall
Stromness
Pentland Skerries
Continued on Sections 17 & 23
Continued
Miles
Kilometres

Continued on Section 20

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For explanation of road marking and contour colouring see page 32

Butt of Lewis
Eroppie
Cnoc Ard
Port of Ness
Aird Dhail
Sunnatabost
Dail
Galson
Dhail
Borgh
Collar Hd
Shader
Barvas
L. Barvas
L. Shrabost
Arnol
Monach Rocks
Islia
Tolsta Hd
Brenish
Carloway
Callanish
Kirkibost Muir
Scarabhal
Back
Tiaskeid Bay
Tumpan Hd
Ben Barvas 900
Tong
Kirkibost
Kneep
Eye Peninsula
Valtos
Callernish
Kirkibost
Gisla Loch
Suainabhal 1250
Arnish
Chicken Rock
L E W I S
Luirbost
Ranish
Tolsta
Eyemore
Stornoway Harb.
Stornoway
Seaforth Resort
Luichar
Coll
Grabhir
L. Odairn
Park
Hebrides Hd
Ben Mhor 1750
Shiant East Bank
Scarp 1500
Seaforth
W. I. Tarbert
Tarbert
Valamus
Continued on
10 Miles
10 Kilometres

Sections 22, 23 & 24

For explanation of road marking and contour colouring see page 32

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C. Wrath
Light House
Duncan Mor
Kearvaig
Stor Chlo
Castle Dike
Cape of Wrath
Firrid or Eas ou Ha
Firrid or Eas ou Ha
Tarbatness
Tarbatness
Tarbet Ness
Tarbet Ness
Tarbet Ness Light House
Kinnaird Head
Kinnaird Head Light House
Tennagaell or Ward Hill
Ben Hutick 1540
Talmine
Loch Eriboll
Rabbit Islands
L. Roan
L. Naver
Strathy Pt
Strathy Pt Light House
Melvich
Bay of Melvich
Bay of Melvich
Portskerra
Skerray
Skerray
Kirtomy
Kirtomy
Bay of Kirtomy
Bay of Kirtomy
Millburn
Bravil
Bettyhill
Farr
Farr
Farr Bay
Farr Bay
Farr Bay

Sections 24 & 25

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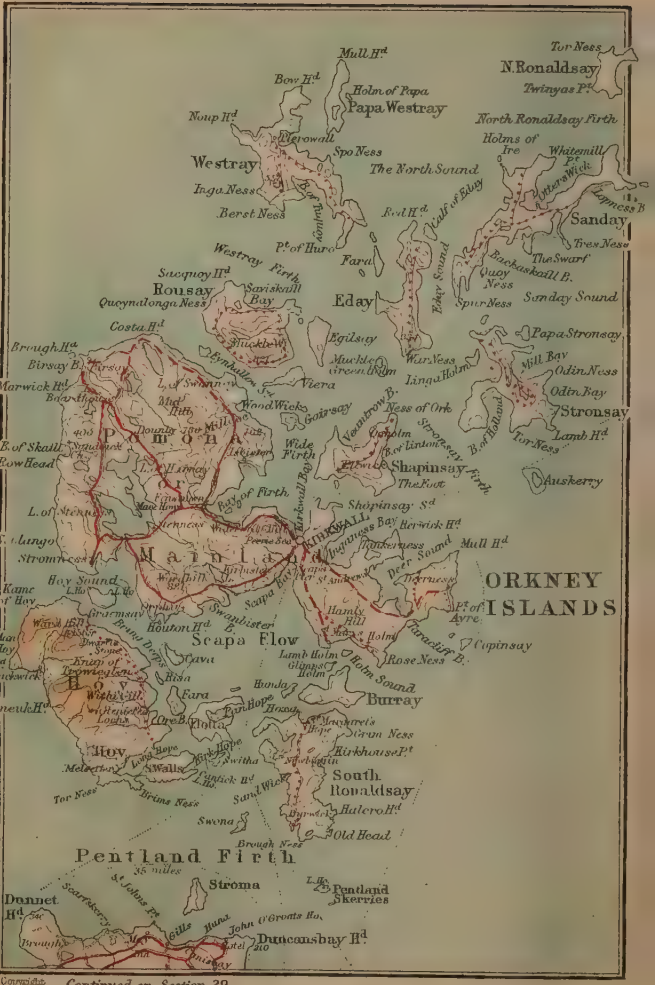
for explanation of road marking and contour colouring see page 32



Continued on Section 29

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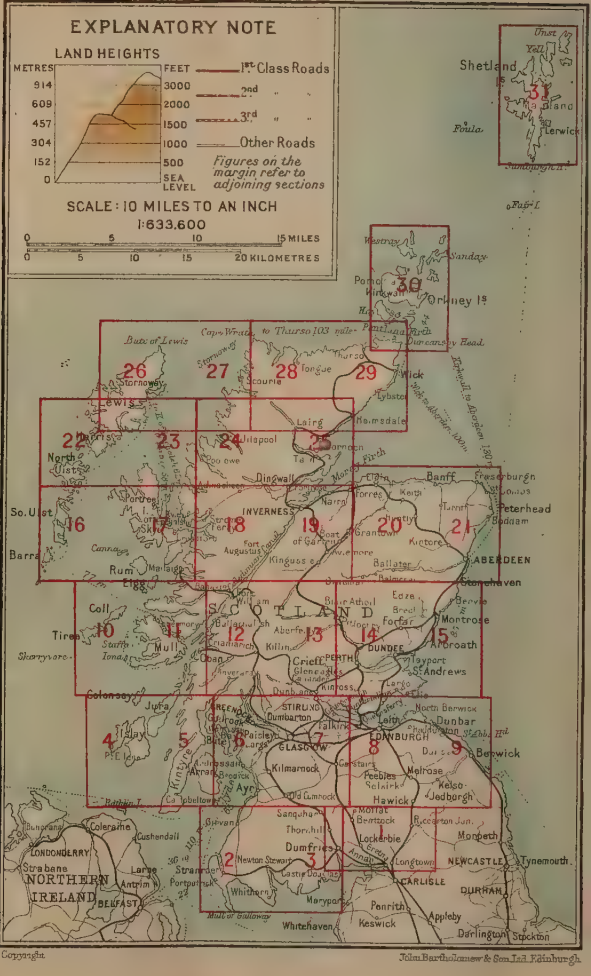
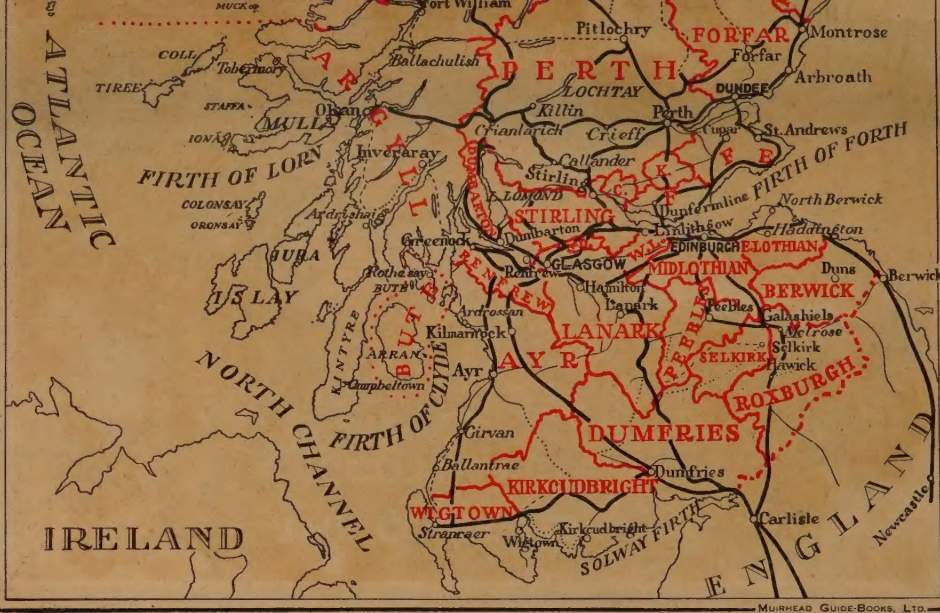
0 5 10 Miles 0 5 10 15 Kilometres

For explanation of road marking and contour colouring see page 32

INDEX TO ATLAS SECTIONS


EXPLANATORY NOTE
LAND HEIGHTS
METRES
914
609
457
304
152
0
FEET
3000
2000
1500
1000
500
SEA LEVEL
1st Class Roads
2nd " "
3rd " "
Other Roads
Figures on the margin refer to adjoining sections
SCALE: 10 MILES TO AN INCH
1:633,600
0 5 10 15 MILES
0 5 10 15 20 KILOMETRES
Shetland Is
31
Unst
Yell
Fetlar
Uyea I.
Out Stack
Skerries
Muckle Flugga
Foula
Lerwick
Sandness Pt.
Fair I.
Westray
Sanday
Pomona
Kirkwall
Mainland
30
Orkney Is
Duncansby Head
Buchan to Aberdeen 160
Butt of Lewis
Cape Wrath
to Thurso 103
Stornoway
Tarbat Ness
Tarbet
Tongue
Scourie
Wick
Lybster
Helmsdale
Lairg
Golspie
Dornoch
Tain
Dingwall
Cromarty
Nairn
Forres
Keith
Banff
Fraserburgh
Lewis
Harris
North Uist
Loch Ewe
Gairloch
Skye
Portree
Kyle of Lochalsh
Inverness
Fort Augustus
Fort George
Grantown
Tarnet
Peterhead
Boddam
Kintore
Inverurie
Ballater
ABERDEEN
Stonehaven
So. Uist
Barra
Canna
Rum
Eigg
Mallaig
Arisaig
Fort William
Ballachulish
Coll
Tiree
South Tonaga
Mull
Oban
Skerryvore
Colonsay
Jura
Islay
Paps of Jura
Kintyre
Rathlin I.
Ballycastle
Corsewall Pt.
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Whithorn
Isle of Whithorn
Burrow Head
Mull of Galloway
Whitehaven
Workington
Keswick
Penrith
Appleby
Darlington
Stockton
Durham
Newcastle
Tynemouth
Carlisle
Longtown
Gretna
Lockerbie
Moffat
Beattock
Ricarton Jun.
Monpeth
Peebles
Melrose
Selkirk
Kelso
Jedburgh
Hawick
Berwick
Dunbar
North Berwick
Leith
Edinburgh
Firth of Forth
Linlithgow
Falkirk
Stirling
Dumbarton
Glasgow
Paisley
Greenock
Gourock
Ardrossan
Irvine
Ayr
Girvan
Stranraer
Portpatrick
Whithorn
Isle of Whithorn
Burrow Head
Mull of Galloway
Sanquhar
Thornhill
Dumfries
Newton Stewart
Castle Douglas
Kirkcudbright
Wigtown
Bay
Luce Bay
Ballantrae
Girvan
Ayr
Kilmarnock
Irvine
Saltcoats
Ardrossan
Largs
Greenock
Gourock
Dunoon
Rothesay
Arran
Brodick
Lamlash
Whiting Bay
Kilbrannan Sd.
Campbeltown
Machrihanish
Tarbert
Loch Fyne
Inveraray
Loch Awe
Oban
Connel
Ballachulish
Fort William
Corpach
Caledonian Canal
Loch Linnhe
Loch Eil
Loch Lochy
Loch Oich
Loch Ness
Loch Arkaig
Loch Shiel
Loch Sunart
Loch Moidart
Loch Nevis
Loch Hourn
Loch Alsh
Kyle of Lochalsh
Skye
Portree
Broadford
Sleat
Point of Sleat
Kyle Rhea
Glenelg
Arnisdale
Inverie
Knoydart
Mallaig
Arisaig
Morar
Loch Morar
Loch Eilt
Loch Shiel
Glenfinnan
Fort William
Ben Nevis
Glencoe
Ballachulish
Kinlochleven
Loch Leven
Glen Coe
Rannoch
Loch Rannoch
Schiehallion
Aberfeldy
Grandtully
Pitlochry
Blair Atholl
Dunkeld
Birnam
Perth
Crieff
Auchterarder
Gleneagles
Kinross
Loch Leven
Castle
Dunfermline
Queensferry
Forth Bridge
Firth of Forth
Edinburgh
Leith
Musselburgh
Prestonpans
North Berwick
Dunbar
Berwick
Tweed
Coldstream
Kelso
Jedburgh
Hawick
Melrose
Galashiels
Selkirk
Peebles
Biggar
Lanark
Carstairs
Motherwell
Hamilton
Wishaw
Coatbridge
Airdrie
Cumbernauld
Kilsyth
Falkirk
Stirling
Bridge of Allan
Dunblane
Callander
Doune
Aberfoyle
Loch Lomond
Balloch
Helensburgh
Dumbarton
Clydebank
Glasgow
Paisley
Renfrew
Greenock
Gourock
Port Glasgow
Inverkip
Wemyss Bay
Largs
Millport
Cumbrae



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SHETLAND
UNST
YELL
FETLAR
PAPA STOUR
WEISEY
MAINLAND
FOULA
LERWICK
BRESSAY
FAIR ISLE
THE COUNTIES OF SCOTLAND
C. = CLACKMANNAN. K. = KINROSS.
W.L. = WEST LOTHIAN.
N. RONALDSAY
WESTRAY
SANDAY
ROUSAY
STRONSAY
MAINLAND
Kirkwall
ORKNEY
HOY
BURRAY
S. RONALDSAY
PENTLAND FIRTH
Thurso
Wick
CAITHNESS
Tongue
NORTH SEA
SUTHERLAND
Stornoway
LEWIS
MINCH
HARRIS
Helmsdale
Lairg
Ullapool
Dornoch
MORAY FIRTH
ROSS & CROMARTY
Gairloch
Cromarty
Banff
Fraserburgh
Dingwall
Nairn
Elgin
Peterhead
MORAY
NAIRN
Inverness
Portree
NUIST
SKYE
S.UIST
Grantown
Aviemore
Alford
ABERDEEN